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A STATISTICAL ATLAS

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

COMPILED FROM EXISTING RECORDS

BY

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PREFACE.

THIS Atlas has been compiled in fulfilment of the duty imposed upon the Department to collect and maintain information as to the general agricultural condition of every district. This information must include an analysis of the tracts peculiarly liable to drought and famine. The work is intended to give particulars as to the average rainfall of normal seasons ; the agricultural practices of the ryots and the security of the crops they grow ; the efficiency of communications ; the normal material condition of the ryots and the labouring population and the extent of the dependence of different tracts on food supplies from without.

Space does not allow of some of these particulars being dealt with, in a work referring to the whole Presidency, in such detail as might be advisable. In other cases, *e.g.*, in discussing the material condition of the ryots, the danger of introducing controversial matter has to be guarded against. The work cannot therefore be regarded as complete. It will further need to be kept up to date and revised from time to time as further information is forthcoming.

As to the maps, it is sufficient to remark that they are simply meant as indices of the general distribution of the forest areas and of the areas on which the crops are practically always safe, as well as of a few other minor features. In particular, it must be remembered that the degree to which crops dependent solely on the falling rain are precarious varies with the general character of the rainfall of every tract. That almost throughout the Presidency, save on the West Coast, such crops are always more or less precarious is incontestible, and therefore the degree of security must be deduced from a study of the analyses of the rainfall and of the notes on past droughts given in the body of the notices for each district. Further, it must be also remembered that it is not possible to show, on the scale adopted, all the small patches on which the crops are safe.

In order to make the volume more complete, a brief general descriptive summary for the whole Presidency has been prepared. In the first part of this, Mr. Stuart's census report has been freely drawn upon, and in the district notices the district manuals and various settlement reports have been to a great extent the source of the information obtained. Wherever possible and desirable, averages of the statistical information available have been given, but in many cases it has been found that no true complete averages could be obtained, owing chiefly to the inaccuracy of the statistics of area relating to land held on favourable tenures. In cases where the figures for a single year are given, they are generally those for the year of the last census, except when, as in the case of cropping figures, those of a more typical year have been selected.

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STATISTICAL ATLAS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

THE PRESIDENCY.

THE Madras Presidency, or the Province subject to the Government of Fort St. George, comprises twenty-two districts, of which the City of Madras is one, and five Native States, Sanduru, Banaganapalle, Pudukkóttai, Cochin and Travancore. It has a total area of about 150,798 square miles, of which 9,609 square miles are occupied by the States mentioned; whilst of the remainder (141,189 square miles), 19,167 square miles are occupied by the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars, and 29,624 square miles by Zemindaris regarding which no detailed statistical information is available. These Zemindaris are situated chiefly in the districts named on the margin.

Ganjám.	North Arcot.
Vizagapatam.	Salem.
Gódávari.	Madura.
Kistna.	Tinnevelly.
Nellore.	

The Presidency occupies the whole of the southern extremity of the Indian Peninsula and almost surrounds the Native State of Mysore and the Province of Coorg. On the east, it is bounded, from the Chilka Lake, at about 19°30′ north latitude, to Cape Comorin, by the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Mannaar, and on the west, from the promontory mentioned to the frontier of Bombay near the 14th degree of north latitude, by the Arabian Sea. On the north the boundaries are the Bombay Presidency, the Nizam's dominions, the Central Provinces and the Bengal Presidency.

General Features.—Madras possesses two large mountain systems in the Eastern and Western Ghâts, which have been well described as giving the key to the physical configuration of South India. The former, starting from the Bengal frontier, run in a south-westerly direction until a little beyond the Kistna river, when they turn to the south, parallel with the coast line to a point opposite the Pulicat Lake. From here they turn south-west once more and stretch across the Presidency till they become merged in the Nilgiri mountains, an outlying spur of the Western Ghâts. In the north their average height is about 3,000 feet, and there are peaks over 5,000 feet, but further south the elevation is somewhat less. This range of mountains does not form a complete water-parting as it is pierced by the Gódávari, Kistna and Cauvery rivers, all of which rise in the Western Ghâts. The latter range lies only partly in this Presidency; it runs from the Bombay frontier to Cape Comorin at a distance from the coast line varying from 10 to 50 miles. This chain is much bolder than the range on the East Coast; its average height is greater and it is clothed with fine forests of bamboo and timber. On the west its sides are precipitous, but the slope on the east is more gradual. It forms a true water-parting, though there is a break in it immediately to the south of the Nilgiris, called the Palghat gap, which is some 20 miles wide. The Nilgiri mountains are a mass of hills at the junction of the Eastern and Western Ghâts; their loftiest peak (Doddábetta) is 8,642 feet high, and the plateau on which Ootacamund is situated is about 7 000 feet above sea level. The Anaimalai and Palni hills are formed by the widening out of the Western Ghâts to the south of the Palghat gap. The Anemudi peak (8,850 feet) in the Anaimalais is the highest mountain in Southern India. Among minor hill ranges, the Shevaroys in the Salem district are the most important; they are an outlying spur running southwards from the Eastern Ghâts and have an elevation varying from 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

The principal rivers of Madras are the Gódávari, the Kistna, the Pennér, the Pálár, the Ponniár, the Cauvery, the Vaigai and the Tambraparni. Masonry dams (anicuts) have been thrown across all these rivers to divert their waters into irrigation canals. There is practically no navigation on them except in that portion of the Gódávari which is above the great dam, but the canals of the Gódávari and Kistna irrigation systems, which are connected with each other, are extensively used by passenger and cargo boats. The Buckingham salt water navigation canal connects this system with the port of Madras, and also extends to Merkanam, a large salt factory about 70 miles south of the capital. The Kurnool canal which starts from a dam across the Tungabhadra river, the principal tributary of the Kistna, is also utilized for navigation to some extent. The canals of the other irrigation systems are not utilized for water traffic.

The only natural fresh water lakes in the Presidency are the Komaravolu Ava and Kondakirla Ava in the Vizagapatam district and the Kolér lake in the Kistna district. The latter occupies a depression between the deltas of the Gódávari and Kistna rivers and is connected with the sea by the Upputeru river. The Chilka and Puliçat lakes are backwaters rather than lakes. On the west coast there is an extensive system of lagoons, which is connected to a great extent by canals and is utilized for purposes of navigation.

Climate.—The Presidency generally has a high mean temperature, but the variation is not so great as in other parts of India, and if Madras never enjoys the exhilarating and bracing cold of the Punjab, it never suffers its great heat. The Western Ghâts intercept the greater portion of the rain clouds brought by the south-west monsoon, so that, while the rainfall in the strip of country between the mountains and the Indian Ocean is very heavy from June to September, the period during which the south-west monsoon blows, it is comparatively light in the districts to the east of the great mountain barrier. The Eastern Ghâts act in a similar way, but only on the north-east monsoon, and owing to their lower elevation their effect as a barrier is, of course, not so great as that of the other range.

The rainfall of the Presidency may, for practical purposes, be most easily considered with reference to the following arbitrary divisions of the year:—

(1) April and May	... ...	The hot weather.
(2) June to September	... ...	The south-west monsoon.
(3) October to December	... ...	The north-east monsoon.
(4) January to March	... ...	The dry weather.

These divisions coincide very fairly with different parts of the agricultural year, and the rainfall which usually falls in each period has its special significance. Where the hot-weather rains fall in reasonable amount, the preparation of the dry land is pushed forward early and hot-weather crops of gingelly and, in some cases, of cholum are sown. The rains of the south-west monsoon regulate the bulk of the sowings on the lighter classes of dry land and are thus of the utmost importance to the Presidency as a whole. If they are late, the sowings on these soils will be untimely and the ordinary crops suffer in consequence or others of less valuable character have to be substituted for them. Such a delay, if the rains are ample towards the end of the period, is not of much consequence on the heavier soils, for, from their nature, they are more retentive of moisture and are not usually sown till the latter end of this period or early in October. The south-west monsoon rains are also of great value to the Presidency even when they fall beyond its limits, for it is on them that the supplies in the great rivers which are utilized for irrigation depend, viz., in the Gódávari, the Kistna, the Cauvery, and the Tambraparni. These rise in localities where the south-west monsoon rains are all-important. The rains of the north-east monsoon are chiefly of importance for the other irrigated lands of the province, in that it is by them that the rain-fed tanks are chiefly filled. Some dry-land cultivation is made under their influence, but, except in the extreme south, it is usually either on the heavy soils at the beginning of the period, or on the lighter soils with inferior or catch crops later on. In Tinnevelly, and in some parts of Madura and Coimbatore, however, these rains are of the greatest possible importance in dry cultivation, but even there chiefly so on the heavier soils. The rains of the dry weather are usually too scanty

and feeble to be calculated on agriculturally; but, when they fall, are often serviceable in increasing the supplies of pasture, and, in some cases, allowing of catch crops being sown. They may also be most useful to crops then being raised by irrigation. But the period is one of quiescence in agricultural work.

Though, as a matter of fact, some parts of the Presidency begin to receive rain brought up by the south-west monsoon before the end of May, over the greater part of the Presidency the hot-weather rainfall, usually known as the "mango showers," is due to the sea winds which blow on the south and east of the Presidency and often takes the form of thunderstorms. In May also cyclones often pass westward over the east coast, bringing with them a deluge of rain, such as that of May 1877 when over 20 inches of rain were registered in the City of Madras. Properly speaking, the May rainfall should be divided—part being ascribed to the south-west monsoon and part to the southerly and easterly winds, or to the cyclones which sometimes usher in the monsoon. With June, however, the south-west monsoon generally establishes itself, but during June and July brings but little rain to the Presidency generally. In August and September, however, the fall is more general and heavier, but in the latter month the westerly winds die away and, with the receding monsoon, the heavy October rains of the Coromandel coast set in. These are known as the north-east monsoon rains, though that monsoon does not usually become really established until November. It blows generally until February, and occasionally brings some late rainfall to the extreme south of the Presidency. It is to this monsoon, or to the thunderstorms during March, that the slight and precarious rainfall of the first three months of the year must be ascribed.

Over the greater part of the Presidency, the heaviest rainfall of the year is brought by the south-west monsoon, and it is only along the Coromandel Coast that the north-east monsoon brings any very considerable amount to it. On the West Coast, the rains of the former monsoon are so heavy as to bring to the greater part of the two districts situated there more than double the rainfall that reaches any other part of the Presidency. Over the whole of South Canara and in the southern part of the Wynaad, the rainfall of the year exceeds 125 inches, and in a portion of the former district lying near the ghâts amounts to nearly 180 inches. Further south in Malabar, it gradually decreases to about 117 inches in the centre of that district and to about 108 inches in the south thereof, whilst at Palghat further inland in the same district, it is only about 75 inches. Besides the above localities, only on the western slopes of the Nilgiris does the rainfall of the year amount to over 90 inches, whilst nowhere else does it exceed 70 inches. All these portions of the Presidency are fully exposed to the south-west monsoon, and it is only a comparatively small proportion of their rainfall that does not fall during that season.

In a few other localities, the annual rainfall exceeds 50 inches. These are—Jeypore in Vizagapatam, where the annual fall is 67, and the ghâts separating that estate from the main portion of the Vizagapatam district, where the fall is 57 inches; the Palnis, where it amounts to nearly 69 inches; the Shevaroys, where it is about 63 inches; and the eastern slopes of the Nilgiris, where it ranges from about 52 to 55 inches in different parts. Besides these more or less hilly or upland portions, the coast strip extending through the Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore districts, from about 30 miles north of Madras to Point Calimere, has an annual rainfall of about 50 inches. Excepting in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam first mentioned, where by far the greater portion of the rainfall is brought by the south-west monsoon, from one-third to two-thirds of the annual fall in all these portions of the Presidency comes with the north-east monsoon. On the strip mentioned along the East Coast, the later monsoon brings two-thirds of the annual fall. Inland to the west of that strip is another of greater width, but of approximately the same length from north to south, over which the annual rainfall amounts to about 45 inches, of which more than half also falls during the north-east monsoon. Besides the areas already mentioned, there are only two others within the Presidency where the annual rainfall reaches 40 inches. These are the northern parts of the Gódávari delta, where it is about 41 inches; and the submontane portions of Vizagapatam and the whole of Ganjám, where it varies from about 43 to 49 inches. Over these latter areas more than half the total fall comes during the south-west monsoon. Thus over only a

comparatively small portion of the Presidency does the annual rainfall amount to 40 inches, and, as will be seen below, over a very large section of it, it does not reach 30. Over a considerable section of the former small area, the fall exceeds 120 inches, and over a good deal of the rest it is more than 60.

In those portions of the Vizagapatam and Gódávari districts not already mentioned, and over the delta of the Kistna, the annual rainfall varies from about 34 to 39·5 inches, of which over half falls during the south-west monsoon. Further southwards along the coast line of Nellore, and over the inland portions of the same district and the Pullampet taluk of Cuddapah, the fall is about the same in amount, but the greater part is brought by the north-east monsoon. Southwards again from this area is a broad strip taking in the remainder of the North Arcot district lying below the ghâts, the western portions of South Arcot and Tanjore, the eastern parts of Trichinopoly, and the Tirupatúr, Atúr and Salem taluks of Salem, over which the annual fall averages from about 34 to 40 inches. In this area less than half the rainfall is brought by the north-east monsoon, and over the greater, and especially the more westerly, part of it the hot weather fall is considerable, whilst that of the south-west monsoon varies from about 14 to 18 inches. Above the ghâts in the Kollegál taluk of Coimbatore, the total rainfall is also about 35 inches, and of this one-fifth falls in the hot weather period and about 11 inches during the north-east monsoon. Besides the areas already noted, there is only one other, in the Ambásamudram and Tenkási taluks of Tinnevelly under the ghâts, where the fall is as great: there, out of an annual fall of about 37 inches, nearly 21 are registered between October and December, about 5 in each of the two succeeding periods, but only about 6 inches during the south-west monsoon.

Both to the north and to the south of the last-mentioned area, the rainfall is much less, that of the extreme southern extremity of the Presidency being about 26 inches and that of the country lying along the ghâts northwards from Tenkási nearly 29 inches. Eastwards of the latter area is one of the driest sections of the Presidency, where, in the northern taluks of Tinnevelly, the annual rainfall is less than 24 inches. To the north again, however, commences another widespread area, extending over the remaining portions of the Madura, Trichinopoly and Salem districts, as well as the eastern and northern parts of Coimbatore below the ghâts, where the annual rainfall varies from 27 to 32 inches. Over the whole of this area, the hot weather rainfall is considerable, but least to the east, and generally that of the south-west monsoon is about 10 inches, but less towards the south, where the deficiency at that season is made up by heavier falls between January and March.

In the Polláchi taluk of Coimbatore also the rainfall amounts to about 30 inches, of which one-third falls between October and December, and the remainder between April and September. Adjoining this, to the east of the Palghat gap lies a second area of very light rainfall which occupies the greater part of the Coimbatore, Palladam, Dhárápuram, Udamalpet and Palni, as well as parts of the Dindigul and Karúr taluks. In this tract, the average rainfall does not amount to 22 inches, and of this more than half falls during the north-east monsoon and about 4·50 inches in both of the two preceding periods.

In the Baramahal and Balaghât taluks of Salem, and the adjoining uplands of North Arcot, the annual rainfall is rather more than 31 inches, but north-wards in the Cuddapah sub-division it decreases to about 28 inches, and westwards in the southern taluks of Anantapur to 24·5 inches, whilst still further on in the western taluks of Bellary it is barely 23 inches. This decrease in the rainfall from east to west is common to all seasons, but is most marked during the north-east monsoon.

In the Bellary and Anantapur districts, northwards of the strip last alluded to, lies the driest section of the Presidency, where the average rainfall does not reach 21 inches, and at Bellary itself is only 18 6 inches. This tract embraces nearly the whole of the Hospet, Bellary, Alúr, Rayadrug, Gooty, Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks, and is flanked by other areas where the fall is but slightly larger, which include nearly all the Adóni, and part of the Pattikonda, as well as the Pulivendla, Jammalamadugu, and Koilkuntla taluks with a rainfall of about 22 or 23 inches only. Over this extremely dry area, the north-east monsoon rainfall varies from 6 to 7 inches and that of the hot-

weather is about 2 inches. Within it, at Hospet, is a very small area where the annual rainfall amounts to 26 inches; owing chiefly to the fall there during the south-west monsoon amounting to nearly 17 inches.

Eastwards of this last dry area lies another, where the annual rainfall ranges from about 25 inches to 32 inches, which occupies the remainder of the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts, the northern inland parts of Nellore, and the southern parts of Kistna lying away from the coast. The fall is least in those parts of Kurnool adjoining the dry belt of Bellary and heaviest along the western slopes of the Nallamalais and in the Badvél valley. Over this area most of the rain falls during the south-west monsoon.

Based on geographical and climatic conditions the Presidency may be divided as follows:—

The Northern Circars.	Ganjám. Vizagapatam. Gódávari. Kistna.	The Deccan districts.	Kurnool. Bellary. Anantapur. Cuddapah.
The Carnatic ...	Nellore. Chingleput. South Arcot.	The Central districts.	North Arcot. Salem. Coimbatore. Trichinopoly.
The Southern districts.	Tanjore. Madura. Tinnevelly.	The West Coast ...	Malabar. South Canara.

And the mountain district of Nílgiris entirely separate and distinct by itself.

For each of these districts a separate notice will be found further on, dealing with its principal characteristics in some detail. For fuller information reference should be made to the District Manuals.

Speaking broadly, nearly the whole of the Presidency is occupied by a mass of gneiss or granitoid rocks, with a narrow fringe of more recent formations along the sea-coasts. The most marked exceptions are over a large part of the Cuddapah, Kurnool, Kistna and Gódávari districts where sedimentary rocks of several formations occupy the field, and again in the South Arcot and Trichinopoly districts where others of a like nature but of a different period are found over considerable areas. These more recent rocks do not, however, have much influence on the soils found above them, except in cases where hard gritty sandstones are found, as in parts of Kurnool. The soils of the Presidency are for the most part loamy, gravelly or sandy soils derived from the disintegration of the rocks by which the country is occupied, alternated by the alluvium of the great river deltas, which varies in character according to the character of the soils of the drainage basins of the rivers concerned; and in parts by wide stretches of what is commonly called "black-cotton soil," which is, when pure, an extremely retentive clay of great stiffness. The largest fields of the latter are found in the southern part of Kistna and the adjoining part of Nellore; in the Kundér valley of Kurnool and Cuddapah; in the eastern part of Bellary and adjoining taluks of Kurnool and Anantapur; in the southern part of Coimbatore and the Palni taluk of Madura adjoining, and in the southern parts of Madura and the neighbouring taluks of Tinnevelly.

Agriculture.—According to soil, rainfall distribution, and irrigational facilities, the practice of arable husbandry varies. Irrigation has been most highly developed in the East Coast districts, where are found the great deltas of the Gódávari, Kistna and Cauvery, besides many minor rivers of importance from an irrigational point of view. In all the great deltas, and in most of the river valleys, a great deal has been done to divert the water from the rivers to water the alluvium there found. When water is supplied for such land, the land is practically always in Southern India devoted to the growth of paddy, although in a few places sugarcane is also grown. Under the best sources of supply two crops of paddy are raised annually. Besides these works, almost throughout the districts on the eastern side of the Presidency a system of storing the rain water in tanks, or artificial lakes, has been developed, so much so that in parts, and especially in the Carnatic, every hollow or depression is occupied by a tank, and below each tank is a patch of greater or less area devoted to paddy or "wet" cultivation. The supply to the bulk of these tanks is, save in comparatively few cases, uncertain, and fails

entirely in a season of prolonged drought. From the beds of many of the rivers and streams, channels are annually excavated by which the water draining through their sandy beds is tapped and diverted to irrigate land on their banks. Water for irrigation is also obtained from wells sunk in the fields of the ryots and baled therefrom by various appliances. These wells are often merely large holes dug out of the solid rock until a spring is reached ; in other places a regular brick-lined well is sunk until a water-bearing stratum is tapped. In a few localities the wells are not lined at all and are merely holes dug in a dense soil which have been found by experience to stand uninjured for a number of years. Wells in dry or unirrigated land are found in the greatest numbers in the Coimbatore district, where nearly one-fifth of all such wells returned for the whole Presidency, and nearly one-third of the area of crop watered from wells in the Presidency, are to be found ; the districts where their numbers most nearly approach those in Coimbatore being North Arcot, Salem, South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Cuddapah. In all these latter districts, as well as in Nellore, the area returned as being irrigated from such wells is large, that in Cuddapah accounting for more than one-eighth of the gross area in all districts. In North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Cuddapah large numbers of wells are also found in the irrigated land, where they are of the utmost value in eking out the supplies of water in the tanks and other irrigation sources. On the West Coast and Nílgiris, there are practically no special irrigation works.

The following table shows the average area of crop raised in ordinary seasons under the various classes of irrigation works in each district ; the percentage of remissions showing how far in ordinary years the crop under the several works is safe. In the district notices, the protection afforded by irrigation is dealt with in full detail, and estimates are given as to the area protected in seasons of drought for all areas for which statistics are available :—

District.	Average area of land, in thousands of acres, irrigated in an ordinary season under								
	Large protective works.				Minor works.			Wells.	
	Name.	First crop.	Second crop.	Percentage of remissions on demand.	First crop.	Second crop.	Percentage of remissions on demand.	First crop.	Second crop.
Ganjám ..	3 River systems ..	54·5	2·0	1·59	148·7	4·6	4·9	0·4	0·4
Vizagapatam ..	2 do. ..	17 3	1·1	18·7	26·2	1·6	19·2	..	..
Gódávari ..	Gódávari system ..	646·5	60·4	1·3	86·9	2·1	12·7	1·6	..
	Kistna system ..	21·5	..	0·8					
Kistna ..	Kistna system ..	433·4	0·1	1·1	33·4	0·1	17·5	6·1	0·1
	Gódávari system ..	4·5	..	9·3					
Kurnool ..	Cumbum tank ..	5·3	3·8	0·5	45·2	9·2	10·8	20·2	7·6
	Kurnool canal ..	11 9	2·2	4·3					
Bellary ..	None	..	.	..	51·6	19·2	8·7	13·2	0·7
Anantapur ..	None	..	.	.	98·1	29·3	19·3	32·3	15·0
Cuddapah ..	Kurnool canal ..	10·7	1·8	6·9	205·3	77·7	9·6	97·3	25·0
Nellore ..	Kistna system ..	0·8	.	16·8	132·9	11·7	6·3	45·3	25·5
	Pennéru system ..	110·9	3·3	8·4					
Chinglepat ..	Pálár channels ..	24·9	5·0	2·1	335·7	62·8	2·9	10·3	2·7
	Other works ..	31·9	9·3	4·3					
South Arcot ..	Tirukkóyilúr anicut.	20·4	0·8	7·7	244·4	35·7	8·0	39·3	0·9
	Coleroon Lower Anicut.	84·4	3·6	3·8					
	Other works ..	45·8	5·7	12·4					
North Arcot ..	Pálár anicut ..	45·5	19·3	0·9	228·9	105·7	2·2	21·1	8·7
	Other works ..	39·7	15·5	2·2					
Salem	2 works	1·7	1·3	0·4	106·0	97·1	4·1	63·3	17·1
Coimbatore ..	Bhavání system ..	28·8	10·9	1·1	44·9	22·1	7·7	270·5	91·3
	Amarávati system ..	25·9	19·7	0·3					
Trichinopoly ..	Cauvery system ..	47·8	21·6	1·8	137·5	51·5	3·1	31·8	6·6
Tanjore ..	Cauvery anicut ..	850·7	83·0	0·4	48·9	3·5	1·5	1·2	0·2
	Coleroon Lower Anicut.	20·2	1·4	..					
Madura ..	None	..	..	..	162·5	51·8	10·4	59·9	28·8
Tinnevelly ..	Tambraparni system.	53·8	49·3	0·9	137·5	69·8	7·6	52·6	27·1
	Srívaikuntam anicut.	22·1	18·1	2·7					
	Total ..	2,660·9	339·2	..	2,274·6	655·5	..	767·4	252·7

From the above table it will be seen that whilst large protective works irrigate the largest area, the importance of the smaller works and the wells is very great. Of the class first named, three systems are of primary importance, irrigating as they do over two million acres of land, or 76 per cent. of the gross area irrigated under these works. Except the Lower Anicut on the Coleroon, under which about 100,000 acres are usually irrigated, none of the other works are individually of very great general importance, and many of them have a more or less precarious supply. The Kurnool canal has a very large protective capacity, but hitherto the largest area irrigated under it in any year has been 75,105 acres in 1876–77, a famine year with a rainfall of only 8·65 inches, and the average area irrigated in ordinary years recently is only about 25,000 acres. Both the Gódávari and the Kistna systems are still being extended, the latter especially being as yet far from its full development. Two other large works are at present in course of construction; the Rushikulya project, which is expected to irrigate about 100,000 acres of land in Ganjám, and the Periyár project, for diverting the waters of a river of that name from the western slopes through the crest of the ghâts into Madura, which is expected to bring some 114,500 acres under irrigation inclusive of considerable areas already irrigated by minor works.

Gódávari system	651
Kistna system	456
Cauvery system	898

The smaller works alluded to in the table are very numerous, and are of great importance in the Carnatic and the adjoining districts Cuddapah and North Arcot, in ordinary years as a means of temporarily securing the falling rain. The next table shows the number of works of this class grouped according to the areas they respectively irrigate, as well as the number of wells found in the different districts:—

Districts	Number of works each capable of irrigating							Number of wells in	
	Under 50 acres.	Under 100 acres.	Under 200 acres.	Under 500 acres.	Under 1,000 acres.	Over 1,000 acres.	Total number of minor works.	Dry land.	Wet land.
Ganjám	2,388	314	197	105	13	16	3,033	681	56
Vizagapatam	1,334	54	252	83	16	6	1,745	..	4,022
Gódávari	1,165	254	210	287	189	192	2,297	1,516	64
Kistna	1,745	137	184	237	98	67	2,468	3,839	23
Kurnool	582	111	77	42	6	2	820	5,689	676
Bellary	733	83	56	55	4	13	944	7,885	746
Anantapur	2,201	300	208	97	12	12	2,830	11,801	3,310
Cuddapah	5,130	390	240	102	16	8	5,886	32,613	11,977
Nellore	481	133	137	108	38	33	930	11,303	880
Chingleput	1,311	549	544	496	133	38	3,071	6,903	10,238
South Arcot	2,233	1,005	673	440	84	15	4,450	41,763	22,907
North Arcot	2,774	915	415	260	28	4	4,396	49,146	42,268
Salem	2,955	321	139	85	4	2	3,506	45,309	20,510
Coimbatore	128	51	36	43	24	23	305	65,461	2,922
Trichinopoly	1,476	174	102	98	33	25	1,908	23,156	3,734
Tanjore	558	838	343	599	297	201	2,336	..	..
Madura	4,974	447	241	157	33	6	5,858	80,557	..
Tinnevelly	1,596	440	263	159	43	26	2,527	35,709	4,549
Total ..	33,764	6,016	4,317	3,453	1,071	689	49,310	373,325	128,877

Tanks, which are the most important class of minor works and of which there are 34,784 in the Presidency, preponderate, but of these there are 24,200 which are each capable of irrigating areas of less than fifty acres. Amongst the tanks are 19,139 Government works, of which 46 per cent. irrigate patches of 10 acres each and nearly a further 23 per cent. patches of less than 20 acres each. Of Government tanks alone, the greatest numbers of the smallest tanks are found in the districts noted on the margin, in which districts also the greatest numbers of 50-acre tanks are found. In these small works the supply is very precarious, and usually needs to be replenished several times to bring the crops under them to maturity. In the case of channels from rivers the supply is much better and often very good.

District.	Numbers irrigating less than		
	10 acres.	20 acres.	50 acres.
Ganjám	947	1,483	2,085
Cuddapah	2,126	2,742	3,179
North Arcot	473	862	1,402
Salem	606	776	1,392
Madura	2,864	3,656	4,834

In ordinary years, from 25 to 26 million acres of crop are raised on ryotwari and inam land, double crops being obtained from about 2·25 million acres. Amongst these crops, about 80 per cent. are food-grains, including pulses. The chief cereal food-grains are the following:—

Paddy (*Oryza sativa*), a very important crop in all the districts along the East and West coasts and in North Arcot and Trichinopoly. It accounts on the average for nearly one-fourth of the area under crop, and produces a much heavier outturn, area for area, than most other grains.

Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*), of which there are several varieties grown on different soils and at different seasons. It accounts for about 16 per cent. of the total area of crop, and is of great importance in Kistna and Nellore, the Deccan districts, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Madura.

Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*), a very important crop in Vizagapatam and Kistna, Cuddapah, South Arcot, the Central districts, and Tinnevelly. On the whole this crop accounts for about 10 per cent. of all the crop raised, and is chiefly dependent on the early rains.

Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*), which accounts for about 6 per cent. of all the crop raised, and is a very important crop in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, South Arcot, the Central districts and Madura. It flourishes both as a dry crop and under intermittent irrigation, such as that from wells.

Varagu (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), a characteristic crop on the poorer dry land, and grown on very extensive areas in Kurnool, the Carnatic, the Southern and most of the Central districts. It accounts for about 8 per cent. of the area.

Italian millet (*Setaria Italica*), an important crop in the Deccan districts.

Samai (*Panicum miliare*), grown extensively in parts of the Deccan and Central districts, as well as in Madura, Tinnevelly and on the Nilgiris.

Common millet, or varigalu (*Panicum miliaceum*), grown largely only in North Nellore and Kistna.

Besides these, other millets are grown in parts on small areas. The chief pulse grown is horse-gram (*Dolichos biflorus*), but besides this red-gram (*Cajanus indicus*), green and black gram (*Phaseolus mungo*), the field bean (*Dolichos lablab*), Bengal gram (*Cicer arietinum*), and cow gram (*Vigna catiang*) are raised on considerable areas and others on smaller ones.

About 15 per cent. of all the crop grown is composed of industrial crops, of which cotton accounts for over 6 per cent. This crop is of great importance in parts of Kistna, the Deccan districts, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly. It is a characteristic crop of the black-cotton soil, but in places, and especially in Coimbatore, a variety of it is commonly grown on the loamy and gravelly soils generally so common. Oil-seeds, taken all together, occupy an even larger area than cotton. Of these, castor-beans (*Ricinus communis*) and gingelly (*Sesamum orientale*) are the chief and both account for nearly

3 per cent. of the crop raised. Ground-nuts (*Arachis hypogæa*) are another important oil-seed crop, especially in South Arcot and the surrounding districts, where their growth is of comparatively modern introduction. Indigo accounts for nearly 2 per cent. of all the crop grown and is chiefly of importance in parts of the Circars, the Deccan districts and the Carnatic. Of sugarcane, some 50,000 acres are usually grown in the villages for which returns are forthcoming, and the crop is found more especially in the Northern Circars, Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and South Arcot. Tobacco is raised on nearly double the area cropped with sugarcane, and most largely in Gódávari, Kistna, Kurnool, Coimbatore and Madura.

Save in Coimbatore and parts of the adjacent districts, all cultivation is carried on in open fields, over which the livestock of the villagers wanders at will as soon as the harvest is over. In the locality referred to, the greater part of the land is enclosed with live fences which furnish the cultivator with a considerable amount of firewood. Again, except in the locality mentioned, and to some extent in parts of Nellore, Madura and Tinnevelly, the growth of fodder for cattle is not practised. In Coimbatore, special fodder crops of cholum and cumbu are grown and the practice of sowing down land to grass exists and is followed to some extent. Elsewhere, the ryot depends on wild pasture and the grazing of his arable fields for pasturing his cattle.

For tillage, the ryot depends upon bullocks and buffaloes, although in a few places barren cows are yoked to the plough. The number kept varies infinitely, but is usually greatest where a large proportion of the arable land is under irrigation and is least in the dry open plains of black-cotton soil found in the Deccan districts where the ordinary annual tillage is very superficial and, by means of several ingenious but simple implements, cattle labour is greatly economised. The tilling cattle vary greatly in quality, but it may be said that generally they are inferior in the Coast districts and where any large proportion of land irrigated by flow exists. In the latter tracts also the buffalo is largely used for tillage.

Cattle are bred almost everywhere as a part of the business of the cultivator, but cattle-breeding as a special branch of agriculture is only followed extensively in parts of Kistna and Nellore which supply large numbers of bullocks to the Deccan districts, and in the wild country near the Cauvery valley amongst the hills of Salem and Coimbatore. In the first-mentioned locality the famous Nellore breed of cattle is raised. They are fair milkers and produce magnificent bullocks suited for heavy draught. In the second locality, the Alambádi and cognate breeds are found which are good coach and cart bullocks and are largely used in the extreme south for field work on the black-cotton soils. In the main portion of the Coimbatore district, another breed—the Kángayams—are bred by the cultivators, which are good milkers and useful as general purpose draught cattle. In other places, local varieties and breeds of some merit are raised, which it would be beyond the scope of this notice to mention.

The people.—The total population of the Presidency, excluding Native States, was returned at the last census at 35,630,440, or, excluding also that of the Agency tracts in the northern districts, 34,336,196. The latter number represented a density of 281 per square mile of total area including the Presidency town, of which the population was 452,518. Of this population 9·92 per cent. resides in towns. During the decade ending in 1891, the number had increased by 15·28 per cent. The bulk (90·7 per cent.) of the people are Hindus, but 6·5 per cent. are Musalmans and 2·5 per cent. Christians; the Musalmans being most partial to town life, where 21·6 per cent. of them are found, the Christians coming next with 19·5 per cent., whilst only 8·6 per cent. of the Hindus reside in towns. During the last decade, the Christians increased by 23·6 per cent., the Musalmans by 17·4 per cent. and the Hindus by only 14·9 per cent. Of the people over 14 millions returned Tamil as their parent tongue at the census, 13·65 millions Telugu, 2·69 millions Malayalam, 1·44 Kanarese, 1·3 Uriya, 0·82 Hindustani or allied dialects, and 0·46 million Tulu, the remainder speaking various other languages; the percentage of the whole falling under the following families being Aryan 7·18, Dravidian 92·44, Kolarian 0·37 and others 0·01.

By occupation 61·8 per cent. of the people outside the Presidency town and the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars are agriculturists and 18·7 per cent. live by the preparation and supply of material substances (Industrial), whilst for 9·7 per cent. the occupations on which they depend are shown as indefinite but 7·17 per cent.

of the whole population which is included under this head depend on general labour, mostly agricultural, and as such are shown below in that class. Details for each district are shown in the following table, in which the indefinite class has been distributed as far as possible :—

Districts.	Total population in thousands.	Percentage of total population whose means of subsistence are derived from							
		Agriculture.							Industrial pursuits.
		Land occupants.	Tenants.	Farm labourers.	General labourers.	Provision and care of cattle.	Other agricultural occupations.	Total agriculturists.	Provision of food and drink, fuel, light and forage.
Ganjám	1,589 5	23·31	21·94	6·00	14·11	2·33	0·09	67·78	8·97
Vizagapatam	1,943·2	24·31	25·14	5·39	10·46	2·56	0·13	67·99	8·56
Gódávari	1,951·6	22·47	17·62	16·34	9·03	2·55	0·06	68·07	8·20
Kistna	1,855·6	35·94	10 05	11·31	6·38	2·83	0·10	66·61	6·03
Kurnool	817·8	37·98	6·79	11·48	8·99	2·93	0·29	68·46	5·77
Bellary	900·1	41·38	11·57	11·26	4·53	1·65	0·10	70·49	4·76
Anantapur	708·5	29·86	14·72	13·46	4·97	3·21	0·28	66·50	4·78
Cuddapah	1,272·1	36·98	11·66	11·93	5·55	3·34	0·25	69·71	4·52
Nellore	1,463·7	30·94	8·90	10·46	8·64	3·26	0·19	62·39	7·10
Chingleput	1,136·9	30·46	16·27	10·80	10·55	2·08	0·78	70·94	7·35
South Arcot	2,162·9	48·94	8·47	11·47	10·30	1·49	0·26	80·93	4·35
North Arcot	2,180·5	43·70	12.88	10·27	4·73	2·36	0·61	74·55	5·26
Salem	1,962·6	43·60	9·66	12·04	3·99	1·68	0·40	71·37	5·48
Coimbatore	2,004·8	38·48	7·05	10·19	6·63	1·76	0·34	64·45	7·51
Trichinopoly	1,372·7	44·90	10·02	11·98	4·91	2·38	0·59	74·78	4·30
Tanjore	2,228·1	22·29	17·44	18·67	2·95	1·82	0·80	63·97	7·46
Madura	2,608·4	46·00	11·05	5·82	7·26	1·62	0·61	72·36	5·87
Tinnevelly	1,916·1	38·68	7·38	10·44	5·51	2·35	0·75	65·11	11·26
Malabar	2,652·6	5·94	25·80	23·55	6·01	0·51	0·32	62·13	12·36
South Canara	1,056·1	16·18	33·39	10·10	10·27	0·79	0·57	71·30	12·04
Nílgiris	99·8	20·98	4·26	28·99	8·27	1·18	3·24	66·92	4·70
Presidency Total ..	33,883·7	32·92	14·42	11·96	7·17	2·07	0·40	68·94	7·29

Districts.	Percentage of total population whose means of subsistence are derived from—*cont.*									
	Industrial pursuits—*cont.*				Unskilled labour (special).	Commerce.	Professions.	Government service.	Personal service.	Indefinite occupations.
	Working in textile fabrics and articles of dress.		Others.	Total.						
	Cotton.	Others.								
Ganjám	2·52	0·83	5·15	17·47	0·89	2·53	2·45	3·62	3·35	1·91
Vizagapatam	4·70	0·58	5·42	19·26	0·87	1·46	0·90	2·78	4·51	2·23
Gódávari	3·90	0·70	5·72	18·52	0·99	3·10	1·30	3·69	2·42	1·91
Kistna	5·41	0·72	7·32	19·48	0·85	1·72	1·89	3 55	3·75	2·15
Kurnool	6·53	0·61	6·20	19·11	0·36	1·46	1·13	3·99	3·13	2·36
Bellary	5·36	1·95	5·57	17·64	0·41	1·95	1·30	2·60	2·49	3·12
Anantapur	6·12	1·81	7·06	19·77	0·85	2·06	1·03	4·71	2·91	2·17
Cuddapah	5·89	0·89	6·86	18·16	0·96	1·66	1·03	3·58	3·25	1·65
Nellore	6·36	0·88	8·89	23·23	1·20	1·91	1·72	3·50	3·84	2·21
Chingleput	3·69	0·63	4·77	16·44	1·19	1·96	1·87	3·19	2·90	1·51
South Arcot	2·15	0·47	4·07	11·04	0·63	1·00	1·39	2·18	2·11	0·72
North Arcot	3 17	0·69	5·25	14·37	1·08	1·92	1·39	2·30	2·67	1·72
Salem	4·86	0·99	7·66	18·99	0·79	1·62	1·46	2·27	2·51	0·99
Coimbatore	4·52	0·67	12·20	24·90	1·04	1·84	2·01	1·73	2·97	1·06
Trichinopoly	2·56	0·92	6·14	13·92	0·85	1·83	2·21	2·79	2·62	1 00
Tanjore	2·92	1·28	6·23	17·89	3·19	3·79	3·95	3·49	2·58	1·14
Madura	2·94	0·81	6·58	16·20	1·26	2·94	2·16	1·52	2 70	0·86
Tinnevelly	4 60	0·63	6·98	23·47	1·01	2·60	2·13	2·03	2·77	0·88
Malabar	1·41	2·81	7 77	24·35	1·61	4·55	3·12	1·03	2·55	0·66
South Canara	0·73	1·13	5·73	19·63	0·64	2·00	2·83	1·52	1·51	0·57
Nílgiris	0·01	1·22	5·82	11 75	2·00	3·86	2·45	3·31	8·40	1·31
Presidency Total ..	3·76	0·99	6·66	18·70	1·13	2·33	1·96	2·55	2·96	1·43

The particular variations from district to district are fully referred to under each district, and it is sufficient to note here the much greater preponderance of the agricultural class amongst the people of the southern half of the Presidency; a preponderance which is mainly due to the larger proportion of those shown as subsisting from the profits of their rights of ownership in land. A marked exception to this general character is the Tanjore district, where those living by land occupancy is smaller than in some of the great zemindari districts of the Northern Circars. In the latter districts, as well as on the West Coast, the large proportion of the people who cultivate land as tenants is noticeable. In most of the districts lying along the Bay of Bengal the proportion of agricultural labourers was high and especially so in the deltaic districts of Gódávari and Tanjore, but this class is stronger still on the West Coast, and in Nílgiris accounts for more than one-third of the whole population. Amongst those dependent on industrial pursuits, the large communities of toddy-drawers found in Tinnevelly and on the West Coast account for the great number of those living by the provision of food and drink found there. Cotton-weavers are very numerous in the group of districts comprising Kistna, Nellore and the Deccan districts, and are almost absent on the West Coast, whilst the extraordinary number taking to "other" industrial occupations for subsistence found in Coimbatore is accounted for chiefly by the number of leather workers found in that district. In Tanjore the large number of unskilled labourers with special employments are mostly rice-pounders. The other variations do not demand special notice here.

Liability to Famine.—From remarks made above, it will have been observed that the bulk of the area cropped is dependent on the falling rain for bringing the crops to maturity. On the West Coast and Nilgiris the rainfall is practically always sufficient to render one crop secure annually; but over the rest of the Presidency the fall is so far uncertain as to render much of the crop dependent thereon precarious, unless the falling rain be supplemented by irrigation, and there are some tracts in which the irregularity of the monsoon rains is so great, or the usual fall is so small as to render the crops extremely precarious. Which these tracts are is shown in the following brief account of the famines of which records exist, a fuller account of which will be found in the report of the Famine Commissioners.

The earliest record of serious famine refers to that of 1781–82. This was caused to a great extent by the devastation of the Carnatic wrought by Hyder Ali. This scarcity came to an end early in 1783, but seven years had hardly elapsed before another serious dearth took place in the Northern Circars, the pressure being severe for about two years. Early in 1799 there was considerable distress in part of the present Madura district and five years later, towards the close of 1804, the season was so unfavourable as to cause severe pressure on the poorer classes in Tanjore and South Arcot. In the latter part of the following year a general failure of crops seems to have occurred in all parts of the Presidency and a dearth ensued, which, however, affected chiefly the Deccan districts, the Carnatic, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. During this famine, notwithstanding various measures of relief, a considerable number of people appear to have perished. This scarcity passed away in October 1807. Four years later, in 1811, the season was unfavourable in some of the southern districts and measures of relief were recommended, but no serious distress appears to have been generally experienced, though in the Madura district, during parts of the years 1812 to 1814, relief works were opened. There was also some distress in the Canara district in 1812.

The next general scarcity took place in 1824 when the Carnatic, Central and Deccan districts, as well as parts of the Northern Circars were affected, and State employment was given in them to a considerable number of people. In this case the East Coast districts from Madras to Vizagapatam appear to have suffered most severely. This distress was followed nine years later, in 1833, by the most serious famine with which until then the Presidency had been afflicted since it came into British possession. It was, however, confined to some of the northern districts and the neighbourhood of Madras. In consequence of the great loss of life which took place in part of the Kistna district, it is known as the Guntur famine. It was there, and in the Nellore district that the distress was most seriously felt, although it extended also into Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and the old Bellary district, as well as into parts of the present Gódávari district. The famine-stricken people

flocked into the Presidency town, where, as elsewhere in the distressed area, much gratuitous relief was given, whilst a large expenditure on relief works was incurred. The distress continued into 1834.

From 1834 to 1854 there were only partial local scarcities, but in the latter year severe distress occurred in Bellary, where a large expenditure was incurred on relief works, and it is estimated that 8 per cent. of the people were at one time receiving assistance in this form. Thereafter, until 1865, there appears to have been no famine, but towards the end of that year distress began to be felt in Ganjám, though no serious apprehensions were entertained regarding the district till the end of January 1866. In March the administration of relief was commenced there, and soon after, distress was felt by the poorer classes in parts of the Deccan and Central districts. By June, the state of affairs became really critical as the usual rains held off. Relief was soon afterwards given in most of the districts referred to. All parts of the country, except the favoured districts of Gódávari and Kistna, Tinnevelly and South Canara, appear to have suffered, though the distress was most severe in Ganjám, the upland parts of North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore, and parts of Bellary, Kurnool, Tanjore and Madura. It was, however, in Ganjám that the famine was most destructive, and there great loss of life occurred. The distress decreased towards the end of the year, although relief continued to be given in Bellary until May 1867.

From 1867 to 1876 no serious dearth occurred, but in the latter year the Presidency came under the influence of the most serious famine that has been known. In 1875 distress began to be felt in parts of Bellary, and early in 1876 anxiety as to the state of much of the Deccan, Carnatic and Central districts increased. The south-west monsoon rains failed generally and relief works were started in the Deccan districts, and soon after in Nellore, and later on in North Arcot. Failure of the north-east monsoon rains followed, and the distress extended over nearly the whole of the Central and Carnatic and parts of the Southern districts as well as into parts of Kistna. During the early part of 1877 distress deepened over the area mentioned and the number of persons in receipt of relief in May exceeded a million. The south-west monsoon rains having again failed over a wide area, the number relieved reached a maximum of 2,218,000 in September 1877. Late in that year rain began to fall abundantly, and the numbers fell rapidly, but until the harvest of 1878 was ripe large numbers of debilitated persons continued on the hands of Government. The abnormal mortality of the famine years has been estimated at one million and there was an enormous decrease in the birth-rate. The census of 1881 showed that in the districts which suffered most severely during this famine, viz., the Deccan districts, Nellore, the Central districts, excepting Trichinopoly, and Madura, there had been an average decrease of 12·9 per cent. in the population. In many other districts the increment during the decade then ending was very low, the only districts showing any considerable increase being Nilgiris, owing to migration, and the three northern coast districts which practically escaped from the pressure. In the most seriously affected parts the decrease varied from 20 to nearly 40 per cent.

After this, until 1888, there was no serious dearth, although during 1884–85 distress was anticipated in parts of the Deccan districts and Coimbatore, but this danger happily soon passed away. In 1888, however, there was extensive loss of crop in Ganjám, which was followed by a severe local famine necessitating very extensive measures of relief during 1889. Towards the end of 1890, owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon rains of that year, severe distress arose in parts of the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts which, followed as it was by a late and deficient south-west monsoon rainfall in 1891, was prolonged and deepened over a large area in the same parts and was intensified and extended by the failure of the north-east monsoon rains in the same year over Salem, the Deccan districts and North Nellore. Relief works were started in most of these districts and kept open for considerable periods, until a copious rainfall with the south-west monsoon of 1892 relieved all pressure. A slight threatening of scarcity followed towards the end of the same year in parts of the Southern districts, and especially in the southern part of Tanjore outside the delta and the adjoining littoral tract in Madura.

Thus, throughout the period for which records exist, the portions of the Presidency most liable to famine were the Deccan districts and parts of the Central districts,

whilst in a less degree the Carnatic and Southern districts have also suffered, as well as Ganjám in the north. The extension of irrigation works and their improvement has done much to ward off distress from the limited areas affected, whilst the improvement of communications has greatly alleviated the effects of severe local dearths. The latter cause has, however, spread the pressure of local scarcities over far wider areas, as prices now feel the influence of a local failure of crops over a very large extent. Communication between nearly all parts of the Presidency is now easy ; and excepting South Canara and Nilgiris, there is no district not connected with the rest of the Presidency by railway. Along the sea coast regular traffic is maintained by steamers between all the chief sea-ports, whilst on the East Coast, from Cocanada to Madras and further south, there is, for nine months of the year, an unbroken system of inland water carriage. Subsidiary to the railways, the interior lines of communication by the road have also been greatly extended, and most parts of the Presidency are now fully within the influence of trade. With the improvement of communications, and the facilities they give for the importation of food-supplies from beyond the Presidency or from one district to another, and for the migration of the people from an affected to a more favoured area, the danger, even in the most severe and prolonged drought, of famine so severe, prolonged and destructive as that of 1877–78, has been in a great measure removed.

DISTRICT NOTICES, WITH MAPS.

GANJÁM.

THIS, the northernmost district of the Presidency, is bounded on the north by the Cuttack and Puri districts of Bengal, on the east by the sea, on the south by Vizagapatam, and on the west by Vizagapatam and the Kalahandi State of the Central Provinces.

General Features.—The Eastern Ghâts traverse the district from north to south and are nowhere more than about 50 miles from the sea, whilst at Báruva they approach within 15 miles of it. The ghâts are much higher in the middle of the district than elsewhere, the highest peaks in the district being Singarázu (4,976 feet) and Mahendragiri (4,928 feet). They are for the most part beautifully wooded.

As the hills are nowhere far from the sea, the rivers are neither large nor long. They are from the same cause liable to sudden floods. The chief rivers are the Rushikulya with a course of about 100 miles, which with its tributaries, the chief of which are the Mahánadi and Godáhaddo, drains the northern parts of the district, and the Vamsadhára, which rising in Jeypore crosses the southern end of the district to the sea at Calingapatam. All the rivers are more or less utilised for irrigation purposes, and a large work for turning to account the waters of the Rushikulya, which it is estimated will bring water to about 100,000 acres of land, is in course of construction.

The country above the ghâts, which is known as the Maliahs, pays but little revenue to Government, and is administered by the Collector as Agent to the Governor of Madras. This tract is inhabited chiefly by Gonds, Uriyas, Panos and Savaras. The Gonds and Savaras are the principal wild tribes, the latter being met with chiefly in the more southerly hills. The inhabitants depend chiefly on *kumri* cultivation, jungle produce, and the products of the chase. The Maliahs occupy the western half of the district with an area of about 5,205 square miles and consist of three plateaux. The most northern extends from the frontier of the district as far south as a line connecting Udayagiri of the Goomsur Maliahs with Sarungodo of Chinnakimedi: this plateau is flat and differs little in appearance or produce from the plains. The second and central plateau is considerably higher with a mean elevation of about 2,000 feet; it is intersected with fine hills and valleys in every direction and extends to the south as far as a line drawn from Nuagada in the Parlákimedi Maliahs to Mahendragiri. The third, which runs southwards from the latter as far as the Vizagapatam frontier, is again lower and less picturesque than the central plateau. It has to a great extent been denuded of forest. The forest is chiefly *sâl*, but the hill sides are continually cleared for cultivation wherever possible and this prevents the trees generally from attaining any size. The best forests are on the slopes leading up into the hill country.

The general character of the country below the ghâts is open and undulating and remarkable for the general beauty of the scenery and its potential fertility, whilst pleasant groves give the district a greener appearance than is usually met with in the plains further south. The district is singularly favoured by nature, there being large expanses of gently sloping country lying between ranges of hills, which afford abundant sites for large irrigation works, now conspicuous by their absence. Near the coast, and sometimes further inland, shallow depressions occur, filled in some cases with fresh and in others with brackish water. Of these, the Chilka lake on the northern frontier is the largest instance.

The district has not as yet been examined geologically, and such notices as do exist refer only to the outer margin below the ghâts. Here the hills show a prevalence of granitic varieties of metamorphic rocks which are found chiefly in the form of bosses with the intervening ground occupied by a considerable depth of alluvium. North of Berhampur, in the neighbourhood of the Chilka lake, decomposed gneiss is abundant. Laterite is found encrusting the eastern frontier of the rocks, and at considerable distances inland. Nodular lime-stone is abundant. Side by side

the formation of alluvium and blown sand progress together; the former being deposited at the mouths of the rivers, estuaries and swamps which occur at intervals behind the sand ridges all along the coast. The blown sand seldom exceeds a mile in width, but the sand thrown up by the sea is constantly carried forward on to the cultivated ground by the prevailing winds.

The area lying between the ghâts and the sea comprises three Government taluks, eighteen zemindaris, and forty-seven small proprietary estates, and is divided for administrative purposes into three Government taluks and twelve magisterial divisions. Regarding some four million acres out of a total of 5,356,160 acres in the district, no detailed statistical information is available. The detailed statistics relate solely to the three Government taluks.

The chief zemindaris in the district are those of Kallikot, Chinnakimedi, Peddakimedi, and Parlákimedi, of which the last mentioned is the most important. The Kallikot zemindari, to which the Atagada estates have been annexed by purchase, occupies the north-eastern corner of the district. The area of the zemindari, including Atagada, is 496 square miles; its soils are fertile, and, with the Chilka lake on its eastern boundary, it possesses natural advantages for water carriage; in the central and northern part of Atagada the country is mountainous and partly covered by dense forest. To the south of and between Kallikot and the sea lie three small zemindaris—Biridi, Paluru and Humma. To the west of Atagada lie two zemindaris—Dhárákota and Bodogoda—of considerable size, and to the latter are attached the Bodogoda Maliahs. The former is drained by the Rushikulya. To the south of it lies the small but fertile zemindari of Sergada and to the south of this again the Chinnakimedi zemindari, about 189 square miles in extent. It is drained by the Godáhaddo. Adjoining this lies the Peddakimedi zemindari, 195 square miles in extent, to which are attached the Peddakimedi Maliahs. This zemindari is generally open and well cultivated. South of this again and shutting in the Parlákimedi zemindari, from the sea lie five considerable—Surangi, Chíkati, Jalantra, Mandasa and Tekkali—and three small zemindaris—Jarada, Budarasingi and Tarlá—having a total area of about 800 square miles. Parlákimedi, the largest in the district, has an area of 639 square miles and attached to it are the Parlákimedi Maliahs covering an area of 354 square miles, which are inhabited chiefly by Savaras. This zemindari is full of hills, amongst which lie numerous extensive, well-watered and fertile valleys. It abounds in forests. Mango, jack and *sâl* thrive, and there are two teak plantations on the estate. The chief rivers flowing through the estate are the Vamsadhára and the Mahéndratanaya and at Parlákimedi itself are two considerable tanks.

Of the Government taluks, Goomsur, the most northerly is cut off from the littoral tract by several zemindaris. It is the garden of the district. The land is on the whole very good and near the rivers is exceedingly fertile. To the north and east the country is wild and covered by thick forest, much of which is fine *sâl*. Berhampur and Chicacole both lie on the coast, and comprise gently undulating plains rising gradually from the coast. They are neither so wild nor so fertile as Goomsur.

The chief places of importance in the district are Berhampur (25,653), the largest town in the district, which is a municipality with an income from local taxation of Rs. 18,000. Twelve miles north lies Chatrapur, where the Collector has his head-quarters. Next to Berhampur in importance is Chicacole (18,241), situated on the Lángulya, the head-quarters of the Principal Assistant Collector, which is another municipal town having an income from local taxation of Rs. 9,500. Parlákimedi (16,390) is the chief town of the zemindari of the same name, and is also a municipality with an income, from local taxation, of Rs. 8,700. The other places of considerable size are Tekkali (7,130), Ichchhápur (5,911) and Narasannapéta (5,821), whilst Calingapatam and Gopalpur are the chief ports of the district and Aska is noted for the sugar factory of Messrs. Minchin and Brothers.

Climate.—The climate of the district is usually pleasant and salubrious, and offers a favourable contrast to that of most other districts of the Presidency. Although the extremes of heat and cold are greater than in more southerly districts, yet both are very sensibly modified by the sea-breezes that blow along the coast line of over 135 miles. The hot weather covers the months of March, April and May, of which the two latter are the hottest, and during that period the heat in the interior is intense, as

the numerous rocky hills absorb and retain an immense amount of heat. From June to October is the rainy season. From November to March, the climate is very cool, and in December and January cold. In December hoar-frost is not uncommon in the Maliahs, and even in the low country the cold is sharp and piercing. At some seasons, and especially in the Maliahs, malarious fever is very common, and is the most fatal of the district ailments.

The rainfall of the district is usually considerable and more evenly distributed through the year than in most other parts of the Presidency ; nor is the variation so extreme, although, owing to the agricultural practice, a slight deficiency is more disastrous here than in most other parts. During the 24 years ending in 1893, the yearly fall has only twice been less than 35 inches, and on the average amounts to over 44 inches yearly ; but the range is as wide as from 27 to 65·5 inches. At the inland stations, the average fall, about 51 inches, is considerably heavier than on the coast where it ranges from 40 to 45 inches. It is also larger in the northern parts of the low country than in the southern. The following statement shows approximately the distribution of the average rainfall in different parts of the district :—

Section of district.		Dry weather, January—March.	Hot weather, April and May.	South-west monsoon, June—September.	North-east monsoon, October—December.	Annual Total.
		INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.
Inland		1·74	4·82	34·31	11·08	51·95
Littoral	North ..	1·34	2·65	26·18	14·89	45·06
	South ..	·89	2·66	22·50	13·50	39·55
District Average ..		1·36	3·34	27·40	12·48	44·58

In March and April, there are usually some light or moderate showers, which continue into May with occasional heavy bursts. The south-west monsoon usually sets in in June, bringing an average rainfall of nearly seven inches to the upland portion, and from four to five to the littoral during that month. It is, however, not infrequently deferred till quite late in the month. Throughout this monsoon the fall is about one-third heavier on the upland than in the littoral portion of the district, the excess being most marked in the earlier months of the period. August and September are on the whole the wettest months of the period, but in October the fall on the littoral portion of the district is larger and also heavier than it is further inland. In November and December, the rainfall is very irregular and uncertain, and what falls is not infrequently brought by cyclones from the Bay of Bengal.

Agriculture.—Cultivation begins in May, and, if rain falls in sufficient amount, sowing also, but usually general sowing does not commence till June, and, if the rains are delayed, not until July. An early season, as a rule, betokens a favourable harvest. According to the returns from the Government taluks, showing the average areas of land sown during each month, which are abstracted below in hundreds of acres, extensive sowings do not usually take place until July, and they continue until October or November, though 72 per cent. of the sowings are completed before the end of September.

Months.	Goomsur.	Berhampur.	Chicacole.	The whole district.		
				Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April	..	5	1,2	8	9	1,7
May	2	1,3	4	1,3	6	1,9
June	10,9	6,7	1,0	10,0	8,6	18,6
July	34,8	35,7	16,3	55,5	31,3	86,8
August	35,2	56,6	41,3	61,5	71,6	133,1
September	20,7	41,6	19,0	35,4	45,9	81,3
October	14,9	13,2	9,4	21,1	16,4	37,5
November	5,7	19,1	4,5	18,8	10,5	29,3
December	2,3	1,6	3,1	3,9	3,1	7,0
January	3,4	4,2	5,0	3,6	9,0	12,6
February	1,6	2,3	2,4	2,5	3,8	6,3
March	19,1	4,5	7,0	19,1	11,5	30,6
Total ..	148,8	187,3	110,6	233,5	213,2	446,7

There is no lack of cultivation, but the character of it leaves much to be desired. Almost throughout the district paddy is by far the most important crop, and in the northern portions thereof much of it is raised in sole dependence on the falling rain. In Chicacole, however, nearly the whole area is irrigated. The rainfed land is usually undulating, heavily banked or terraced, and the soils are usually very retentive of moisture. Irrigation water therefore goes further in the way of supplementing rainfall there than in the southern districts. Wells are almost unknown. Owing to the uncertainty of the later rains and the small size of the tanks much of the paddy is a very precarious crop, and the desirability of extending the growth of ragi, the crop next most common, has been referred to by many officers of the district. Paddy occupies more than half the total area. The area under ragi is about one-third of that sown with paddy, and, though the area occupied by each of the other cereals is small, together they account for about three per cent. of the total area of crop. Pulses are, however, also raised on a large area, and industrial crops on about 6·4 per cent. of the total area of crop. Of the latter sugarcane is the most important, but is grown chiefly in Berhampur and Goomsur and the zemindaris near Aska, whilst gingelly is the chief industrial crop grown generally. No details are available for the zemindari area.

The following table shows the number and description of live-stock kept in the three Government taluks in proportion to the average areas occupied and cultivated. The area tilled by each pair of draught cattle is small, and the total number of horned stock kept is low; the number of sheep and goats is also very small, especially in the northern taluks. The cattle are very undersized and poor, but the breed of buffaloes is not bad. The milch cattle are very inferior.

Taluks.	Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres.			
		Occupied.		Cultivated.	
	Acres.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.
Goomsur	7·1	64	8	68	9
Berhampur	8·4	41	6	45	7
Chicacole	5·9	64	30	69	32

The next table shows the distribution of the total area in the Government taluks under arable, occupied and cultivated, in hundreds of acres. In Goomsur, the arable area is very small, but the taluk is mountainous and not fully surveyed. There is still a large proportion of the arable land lying unoccupied in Goomsur and Berhampur, and a smaller area in Chicacole, the least mountainous part of the district. The proportion of the occupied land kept under cultivation is considerable in all parts of the district.

Taluks.	Total (ryotwari).		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated.
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied.	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	Area.
Goomsur	* 787,2	22	180,8	80	146,3	94	138,5
Berhampur	305,2	73	223,2	83	185,6	92	171,5
Chicacole	151,7	68	103,8	91	95,9	93	89,5

* Excluding agency portion.

Taking the averages for the quinquennial period ending in 1875–76 as a standard (100), the variations in the area of the holdings of Government land and in the land revenue of the district since 1866–67 are shown in the following table:—

Periods.	Proportional			
	Holdings.		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net (current).	Total.
1866–67 to 1870–71	97·42	96·68	96·55	97·00
1871–72 to 1875–76	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
1876–77 to 1880–81	106·49	104·15	104·43	104·40
1881–82 to 1885–86	119·75	111·97	108·70	110·64
1886–87 to 1890–91	125·69	114·81	108·14	107·97

Up to 1880–81, there was an increase under all heads, a considerable addition to the area having been brought to light at the introduction of the new settlement in the Berhampur taluk in 1879–80, and a considerable increase of assessment in Chicacole having been made in the preceding year. During the next quinquennium most of the increase in the area was caused by the introduction of the new settlement and the new survey areas into Goomsur, whilst during the five years ending with 1890–91 there has been a steady increase in the area occupied, chiefly in the case of the more lightly assessed dry land. The reason why the land revenue demand has not kept pace with the assessment is that during the last decade the amount of remissions has been much greater than in the earlier years, and they were especially large during the five years ending in 1890–91 owing to the fact that the disastrous season of 1888–89 necessitated very heavy remissions for loss of crop.

The People.—According to the census of 1891, the total population of the district was 1,896,803, of whom 307,326 were found in the agency tracts. The number in the non-agency portion of the district had increased by only 5·98 per cent. during the ten years ending in 1891, but if allowance be made for the large loss by emigration the gross increase was 10·65 per cent. This low rate of increase was undoubtedly due to the effects of the scarcity in 1888–89 and the heavy losses by cholera which took place at that time. It has been estimated that the minimum net loss from these causes amounted to 39,000 persons. In the agency tracts, the census returns showed an increase of 23·09 per cent. in the number returned, but much of this increase is attributed to improved enumeration. What the exact population in 1871 of the area censused in this district in 1881 was not known, but particulars of the movement of the population in the different parts of the district during the past twenty years are as far as possible shown in the subjoined table, together with information as to its distribution in 1891 in relation to the area on which it depends for support.

Taluk or division.	Population in 1891.			Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.				
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Goomsur	150	769	985	+ 14·7	+ 2·5	+ 17·6
Suradá	118	..	..	*	+ 13·8	*
Aska	266	..	.	*	+ 8·0	*
Purushottapur	328	..	..	*	+ 7·2	*
Rambha	288	..	..	+ 86·2	+ 13·0	+ 110·4
Berhampur	425	1,469	1,859	+ 24·3	+ 6·6	+ 32·5
Ichchhápuram	313	..	..	— 7·1	— 1·5	— 8·5
Sómpéta	341	.	..	*	+ 9·4	*
Tekkali	421	..	..	+ 36·4	+ 6·4	+ 45·1
Narasannapéta	466	..	..	*	+ 6·1	*
Chicacole	572	1,475	1,795	+ 6·0	+ 6·1	+ 12·5
Parlákimedi	411	..	..	— 4·0	+ 4·5	+ 0·3
Total non-agency ..	325	..	..	*	+ 6·0	*
Total agency ..	88	..	..	*	+ 23·1	*
The whole district ..	227	..	..	+ 15·1	+ 8·4	+ 24·8

* Cannot now be distinguished.

The bulk (96·5 per cent.) of the population of the district proper are Hindus; 3 per cent. are Animists †, and the number of Musalmans and Christians is very small. In the agency tracts, however, 71·6 per cent. of the people are Animists, and 28·2 per cent. Hindus. The Animists are chiefly Khonds and Savaras. Uriya is the language of more than half the population of the non-agency portion of the district, and is spoken chiefly in the northern half of it, whilst Telugu is spoken by nearly all the rest. In the agency tracts, nearly half the people speak Khond and nearly one-fifth Savara; the bulk of the rest speaking Uriya. Education is backward in the district; 89·5 per cent. of the male and 99·7 per cent. of the female population being illiterate, whilst in the agency tracts the proportions are for males 98 per cent. and for

† Animists were so classed in the census as being forest and hill tribes who did not return their religion as Hindu.

females 99·9 per cent. Only 5·27 per cent. of the population of the district proper is urban; and in the agency tracts, the whole is rural.

According to the traditional occupations of their castes, tribes, or races, the people of the district proper enumerated at the census were classified as noted on the margin, showing a great excess of the priestly and professional castes, the number of Brahmins (117,911) in the district exceeding that in any other district in the Presidency except Tanjore, and accounting for 10·5 per cent. of the whole community in the Presidency. Temple servants are also exceptionally numerous, as also are the writer castes. The trading castes are on the other hand very poorly represented, but the industrial or artisan castes are more numerous than usual, the fishermen and hunters forming an exceptionally large proportion of the community, whilst the leather-workers are very few. As might be expected, the forest and hill tribes form a larger proportion of the population than in any other district except the Nilgiris, and this explains the fact that the agricultural class is as large as the average, although the proportion of field labourers is only about one-fourth the Presidency average. Classified according to the occupations on which they are dependent for support, the proportion dependent on agriculture appears to be much lower than is usual, but this may be explained by the fact that the number dependent on general labour, chiefly agricultural, is exceptionally high. Government service and the professions occupy more persons than usual, as also does personal service, but the industrial class is rather smaller than the average.

Class.	Percentage when classified by	
	Hereditary occupation.	Occupation on which dependent.
Agricultural	48·3	53·7
Commercial	1·9	2·5
Industrial	38·7	17·5
Professional	10·4	2·5
Government service	..	3·6
Personal service	..	3·3
Indefinite	·7	16·9
Total ..	100·0	100·0

In the agency tracts 76 per cent. of the people belong to forest and hill tribes, about two-thirds of whom are Khonds and one-third Savaras, and about 15 per cent. to the artisan castes, three-fifths of whom are weavers. In this portion of the district, nearly 83 per cent. of the people are dependent on pastoral or arable husbandry and the bulk of the rest are engaged in the preparation and supply of material substances (Industrial).

In the main portion of the district, agriculture in its various branches is the occupation of nearly 68 per cent. of the people, if those who depend on general labour be included. This class was sub-divided at the census as shown on the margin. The proportion of landholders is small, and that of tenants very high, whilst the proportion of labourers is slightly above the average of all districts taken together. It is only in Vizagapatam, Malabar, and South Canara that tenants form so large a section of the whole community as in this district, and this may be put down to the fact that so much of the district is zemindari. According to the agricultural statistics, the total number of landholders in the district is only 111,154, a number which, if allowance be made for the members of their families dependent on them, would account for more than the total of the group classified at the census as landholders, but many of the peasant proprietors are counted more than once in these returns. No further particulars can be given as to the status of the landholders except as regards the peasant proprietors, or ryotwari-holders in Government taluks. For these it appears that there are 48,060 holdings of an average area of 7·57 acres paying Rs. 15–14–9 assessment

Group.	Number.	Percentage of	
		Total population.	Agricultural population.
Landholders	370,429	23·3	34·4
Tenants	348,777	21·9	32·4
Farm labourers	95,326	6·0	8·9
General labourers ..	224,315	14·1	20·8
Care of cattle	37,078	2·3	3·4
Other agricultural pursuits	1,401	1	·1
Total ..	1,077,326	67·7	100·0

Class.	Number.	Area held.
		ACS.
Zemindars	75	1,709,153
Inamdars	29,118	224,285
Peasant proprietors	81,961	363,790

each. The variations in the size of the holdings are shown in the following abstract of the rent-roll table given in the appendix :—

Taluks.	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which assessment is			
	Area.	Assessment.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rupees 100 and upwards.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30	From Rs. 30 to 100	Rupees 100 and upwards.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Goomsur	9·34	14 15 1	12·7	30·5	43·6	13·2	58·3	27·3	13·0	1·4
Berhampur	6·61	13 10 2	18·5	34·4	37·8	9 3	52·7	35·1	11·4	0·8
Chicacole	7·48	22 3 5	8·2	23·2	43·6	25·0	49·6	28·1	18·9	3·4
Total ..	7·57	15 14 9	13·8	29·9	41·1	15·2	53·6	31·4	13·5	1·5

Owing to the existence of a comparatively large amount of wet land in Chicacole, the holdings, although only about the district average in area, are more valuable than elsewhere. In Berhampur, they are made up in nearly equal proportions of dry and wet land ; whilst in Goomsur dry land forms more than two-thirds the area and carries just half the assessment of the average holdings. The table shows that more than half the holdings are very small, and that from 85 per cent. of the holdings, none of which pay more than Rs. 30, about 43·7 per cent. of the revenue is collected. The number of considerable peasant holdings is very small, and it may be judged that at least three-fourths of the Government ryots could not withstand the pressure of severe scarcity. Amongst zemindari tenants it is probable that similar conditions prevail, whilst the bulk of the labourers in the face of such a calamity would be left without employment.

In the industrial class, numbering 277,824, which forms 17·5 per cent. of the whole population, there must also be many whose means of subsistence would disappear in the event of scarcity arising, as a very large proportion—nearly 9 per cent. of the whole population—are dependent on such trades as the provision of food and drink, fuel, forage or light, whilst a considerable number—3·35 per cent. of the whole population—are workers in textile fabrics and dress, the majority of whom are weavers.

In the following table the results of the classification of the people of each taluk by their occupations, adopted in the villagewar census tables, are given. They differ in some respects from those noted above, owing to the fact that the same classification was not followed in both cases.

Taluk or division.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturists.				Other labourers.		Traders.		Artisans.				Others.	
	Land-holders.		Labourers.						Weavers.		Other artisans.			
	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.
Goomsur	72,882	39·2	20,444	11·0	40,519	21·8	16,409	8·8	4,244	2·3	7,707	4·2	23,665	12 7
Suradá	7,399	45·9	745	4·7	2,812	17·5	1,681	10·4	104	0·6	575	3·6	2,790	17·3
Aska	45,784	42·0	6,164	5·7	21,990	20·2	10,932	10·0	2,604	2·4	4,270	3·9	17,176	15·8
Purushottapur ..	34,985	35·3	5,135	5·3	23,568	24·4	17,206	17·8	2,120	2·2	3,945	4·1	10,470	10·9
Rambha	36,068	40·7	2,238	2·5	22,220	25·0	11,444	12·9	814	0·9	3,954	4·5	11,976	13·5
Berhampur ..	143,707	44·4	9,871	3·1	56,778	17·6	44,884	13·9	9,415	2·9	14,049	4·3	44,770	13·8
Iohchhápuram ..	31,259	41·8	3,817	5·1	18,629	24·9	7,673	10·2	1,442	1·9	2,922	3·9	9,104	12·2
Sompéta	46,192	51·4	4,094	4·4	9,305	10·3	10,991	12·2	3,016	3·4	3,721	4·1	12,610	14·2
Tekkali	51,095	45·6	9,654	8·6	16,175	14·4	13,680	12·2	3,199	2·9	5,354	4·8	12,858	11·5
Narasannapéta ..	13,479	47·4	3,006	10·6	3,857	13·6	3,077	10·8	443	1·5	1,184	4·2	3,370	11·9
Chicacole	95,315	44·8	30,674	14·4	16,933	8·0	25,842	12·2	6,238	2·9	11,311	5·3	26,295	12·4
Parlákimedi ..	60,325	23·9	87,605	34·8	38,379	15·2	21,501	8·5	5,438	2·2	8,308	3·3	30,494	12·1
Agency tracts ..	217,361	70·7	25,281	8·2	17,025	5·6	13,944	4·5	20,326	6·6	6,755	2·2	6,634	2·2
The whole district.	854,951	45·1	208,728	11·0	288,190	15·2	199,264	10·5	59,403	3·1	74,055	3·9	212,212	11·2

Area liable to famine.—Early in 1792, the people of the district were in great straits for want of food, works were opened, and food was distributed gratuitously, but it is believed that both in this case, and again between 1836 and 1839, at the time of the Goomsur war, the distress was greatly due to the disturbed state of the country. In 1865–66, the Orissa famine occurred which affected chiefly the northern part of the district, and in 1888–89, severe famine again occurred. The famine of 1865–66 was caused by a failure of the usual rains following on two years of partial scarcity. The first warnings in this case were received late in 1865, and early in 1866 some deaths from starvation actually took place. Public subscriptions to relieve the distress were invited and some public employment was given, but no regular State relief was given till May when deaths from starvation had been numerous. Government then largely supplemented the public subscriptions for gratuitous relief. The numbers thus relieved, which were 600 in February and 1,500 in April, rose to 14,000 in July and 30,500 in November; a total sum of Rs. 2,11,000 being expended for this purpose. Special relief-works were organised in July, in which month the largest number (1,500) was employed. The total expenditure on this form of relief was Rs. 8,967, but most of the works executed were ordinary ones. The total amount sanctioned for works was Rs. 75,000. In addition to this, Rs. 1,25,405 of land revenue was remitted, and Rs. 29,000 spent on seed-grain for distribution; making in all a total of nearly 4·5 lakhs of rupees. The mortality during this famine was very large. In 1871 there was considerable failure of crop, and in 1872 some special expenditure was incurred on works to give employment to the people, whilst some relief was given to the helpless poor. In 1878, there was great fear of famine and considerable distress was caused by the high prices of grain in consequence of the demand to supply the famine-stricken parts of Southern India and the partial failure of rain locally. In 1888–89 another severe famine occurred, prices rose enormously and great numbers of the people were relieved on public works or gratuitously; nearly 6 lakhs of rupees being expended on works, 3·5 lakhs on gratuitous relief, and about 3·35 lakhs on miscellaneous charges or in land revenue remitted. Great mortality occurred especially from cholera.

The only large protective irrigation works in the district are the channels taken off from the Lángulya and Vamsadhára rivers in the Chicacole taluk, under which about 52,500 acres of crop are rendered safe in ordinary seasons, and about 4,500 acres less in all years; but the construction of the Rushikulya project works is expected to bring an almost unfailing supply of water to some 100,000 acres in the northern part of the district, partly in the zemindaris and partly in the Berhampur taluk. In the last-named taluk and in Goomsur a very large area of paddy is grown which is dependent almost solely on the falling rain and is thus extremely precarious, whilst many of the tanks which do exist are of small capacity. Wells for irrigation are scarcely to be found in the district, although almost throughout the subsoil water is near the surface. No details exist for the zemindari areas, but the following abstract gives in hundreds of acres the areas the crop on which may be regarded as protected in all and in ordinary seasons in the Government taluks:—

Sources of irrigation.	Area protected in all seasons.				Area protected in ordinary seasons.			
	Goomsur.	Berhampur.	Chicacole.	Total.	Goomsur.	Berhampur.	Chicacole.	Total.
The Lángulya	..	..	9,2	9,2	..	..	13,7	13,7
The Vamsadhára	..	..	38,8	38,8	..	..	38,8	38,8
Minor tanks and channels .	29,5	55,0	..	84,5	45,9	85,3	10,7	141,9
Wells and doruvus . ..	..	..	2	2	1	..	4	5
Total acres ..	29,5	55,0	48,2	132,7	46,0	85,3	63,6	194,9
Percentage of area occupied in 1891–92	17·9	27·3	39·8	27·2	28·0	42·3	52·5	40·0
Percentage of area cultivated in 1891–92	19·2	29·3	46·4	29·9	29·9	45·5	61·2	43·8

Numbers of people relieved during past famines.—During the famine of 1866, the average number of persons relieved during 13 months, from February 1866 to February 1867, was 11,616 or 0·94 per cent. of the population in 1866–67. Of these, 351 were

employed on works and 11,265 were gratuitously relieved. The maximum number relieved was 30,916 in November 1866. During the famine of 1876–78, an average of 415 persons only were relieved on works between August—October 1878. During the famine of 1888–89, the average number of persons relieved during 13 months, from November 1888 to November 1889, was 28,074; of whom, 10,897 were employed on works and 17,177 were gratuitously relieved. The average number relieved amounted to 1·6 per cent. of the population of the district in 1881, but in the parts most seriously affected, amounted to as much as 25·63 per cent. The maximum number relieved in any one week was during the week ending 3rd August 1889, when 116,657 or 6·6 per cent. of the whole population in 1881 received relief.

Accessibility for relief.—The district has a coast line of about 135 miles with two principal sea ports, viz., Gopalpur in the north and Calingapatam in the south. Through these ports, Ganjám can draw supplies of food-grain from Bengal, Burmah and the great deltas further south, but, owing to the difficulties of landing, communications by sea are liable to be interrupted, especially during the south-west monsoon. During previous famines, however, supplies of food-grain have been derived chiefly from Orissa and the Central Provinces to which the district exports considerable quantities of salt. The Chilka lake, 42 miles long and 10 miles broad, is a very useful medium of communication with Orissa. Produce is brought to Rambha and Ganjám by means of the Chilka canal. The total length of made roads in the Government taluks of the district is about 540 miles. The Grand Trunk Road from Madras to Calcutta traverses the district in a north-easterly direction from Chicacole to the point where the boundary line between the district and Banpur touches the Chilka lake, and keeps almost parallel to the coast at a short distance from it. The length of this road within the district is about 144 miles. The East Coast Railway, which runs parallel to and close to the Grand Trunk Road, is under construction and will connect the district with the great deltas on the south and with Orissa on the north.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluks.	Number and area of villages exclusive of Tributary States.									Deduct	
	Ryotwari.			Inam.		Zamindari.		Total.		Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.
	Number.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor inams.	No.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.		
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Goomsur ..	624	980,614	21,631	90	19,195	..	..	714	1,021,440	289,365	324,876
Berhampur ..	387	277,935	27,345	66	30,080	..	..	453	335,360	62,785	24,314
Chicacole ..	152	135,155	16,525	90	41,629	..	..	242	193,309	52,196	3,546
Inam villages *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Zamindaries ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,793	1,855,331	2,793	1,855,331	..	..
Agency tracts ..	† 835	1,216,640	..	..	..	† 937	734,080	1,772	1,950,720	..	..
District total ..	†1,998	2,610,344	65,501	246	90,904	† 3,730	2,589,411	5,974	5,356,160	404,346	352,736

* In Government taluks † Not known.

RENT-ROLL OF GOVERNMENT LAND

Taluks.	Total holdings.						
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average extent. Dry.	Average extent. Wet.	Average assessment. Dry.	Average assessment. Wet.
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Goomsur	13,400	125,264	2,00,238	6·70	2·64	7 7 6	7 7 7
Berhampur	23,992	158,592	3,28,085	3·50	3·11	4 9 4	9 1 10
Chicacole	10,668	79,934	2,36,977	2·85	4·63	3 9 11	18 9 7
Total ..	48,060	363,790	7,65,300	4·25	3·32	5 2 7	10 12 2

CROPPING.

Taluks.	Cereals.						Pulses.			
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Samai.	Others.	Red-gram.	Horse-gram.	Green-gram.	Others.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Goomsur	96,579	69	..	22,551	1,452	384	2,051	2,217	5,244	671
Berhampur	101,242	90	4,560	32,348	1,077	123	4,114	6,056	14,496	3,748
Chicacole	74,723	1,614	2,779	28,601	588	267	43	7,594	18,335	264
Total ..	272,544	1,773	7,339	83,500	3,117	774	6,208	15,867	38,075	4,683

DIX.

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FOR 1891–92.

area of		Remainder.	Area in occupation.							
Zamindari and other land for which returns are not available.	Total.	Arable area (Government and Inam).	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head of population.			Taluks.
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS.	A.	P.	
215,040	829,281	192,159	153,469	10,562	85·4	2,21,515	171,552	1	4	8	Goomsur
..	87,099	248,261	187,440	14,034	81·2	3,68,167	265,580	1	6	2	Berhampur.
..	55,742	137,567	103,866	17,263	88·0	2,58,081	151,893	1	11	2	Chicacole.
..	..	..	..	..	..	24,684	92,936	0	4	3	Inam villages.
1,855,331	1,855,331	..	..	..	..	4,35,027	907,516	0	7	8	Zamindaries.
1,950,720	1,950,720	..	..	..	..	..	307,326		..		Agency tracts.
4,021,091	4,778,173	577,987	444,775	41,859	84·2	13,07,474	1,896,803	0	11	0	District total.

FOR FASLI 1301 (1891–92).

Pattas paying										Taluks.
Under Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.		From Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.		From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.		Rs. 100 and upwards.		
Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
7,813	25,347	3,661	61,152	1,150	49,933	599	37,462	177	26,344	Goomsur.
12,643	60,761	8,427	1,12,939	1,883	67,623	844	56,350	195	30,412	Berhampur.
5,283	19,601	3,009	54,894	1,131	44,104	882	59,097	363	59,281	Chicacole.
25,739	1,05,709	15,097	2,28,985	4,164	1,61,660	2,325	1,52,909	735	1,16,037	Total.

Fruit-trees and vegetables.	Condiments and spices.	Industrial crops.				Miscellaneous.	Total—first and second crop.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.	Taluks.
		Oil-seeds.		Sugarcane.	Others					
		Gingelly.	Others.							
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
5,570	388	6,350	7,355	474	2,305	396	153,966	9,172	144,794	Goomsur.
6,499	1,142	8,814	889	909	825	1,987	188,919	14,967	173,952	Berhampur.
3,029	224	2,123	406	223	731	485	142,029	33,865	108,164	Chicacole.
15,098	1,754	17,287	‡ 8,650	1,606	3,861	2,778	484,914	58,004	426,910	Total.

‡ Includes 4,955 acres under castor, of which 3,764 acres were in the Goomsur taluk alone.

AGRICULTURAL

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bulls and heifers under 4 years.	She-buffaloes	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
Goomsur	30,779	8,278	31,680	13,742	7,008	3,004	12,066
Berhampur	35,760	4,990	28,106	3,806	3,160	916	11,580
Chicacole	18,018	12,159	13,703	9,485	5,001	3,503	28,968
Total ..	84,557	25,427	73,489	27,033	16,169	7,423	52,614

WATER-SUPPLY

Taluks.	Government protective irrigation works.							
	Works.	Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated.			Average revenue.		
			First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Demand.	Remissions.	
							Amount.	Percentage on demand.
	Channels from the	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
Chicacole	Langulya ..	13,771	13,708	856	14,564	46,604	196	·42
	Vamsadhara ..	39,237	39,237	1,147	40,384	1,25,068	1,482	1·18
	Garibulagedda	1,843	1,536	75	1,611	3,898	1,123	28 89
	Total ..	54,851	54,481	2,078	56,559	1,75,570	2,801	1·59

Taluks.	Number of minor works,									
	Under 50 acres.				From 50 to 200 acres.				From 200 to	
	Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
Goomsur	206	174	159	75	64	32	72	31	2	..
Berhampur	831	427	25	26	110	70	30	34	20	15
Chicacole	540	54	45	9	85	18	54	21	20	5
Total ..	1,577	655	229	110	259	120	156	86	42	20

STOCK IN 1890–91.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Indigo vats.	Sugar-mills.	Boats.	Taluks.
12	..	18,229	4,985	..	122	8	Goomsur.
144	510	20,605	8,210	..	50	232	Berhampur.
66	94	14,279	4,300	1	55	232	Chicacole
222	604	53,113	17,495	1	227	472	Total.

AND IRRIGATION.

Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years.						Irrigation under wells.								
	Average area cultivated.					Ordinary.				Doruvu.				
	First crop.		Second crop.			Number.		Area irrigated.		Number.		Area irrigated.		
Occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Percentage of remissions on demand.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	Taluks.
ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS.					
47,227	46,616	98·7	8	..	1·4	98	..	75	..	There are none.				Goomsur.
89,901	88,726	98·6	2,251	2·5	3·8	..	..	..	..					Berhampur.
17,309	13,437	77·6	2,361	13·6	19·6	583	.	372	191					Chicacole.
154,437	148,779	96·3	4,620	2·9	4·9	681	..	447	191	..	..	..	..	Total.

the ayacut of which is										
500 acres.		From 500 to 1,000 acres.				1,000 acres and over.				
Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Taluks.
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	
11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Goomsur.
4	5	4	1	4	3	..	2	3	3	Berhampur.
35	8	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	..	Chicacole.
50	14	4	1	7	6	..	2	6	3	Total.

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second-crop.	Charge for water.	Charge on miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67) ..	106,456	176,457	..	282,913	1,37,215	5,04,558	..	32	..	6,41,805
1277 (1867-68) ..	107,405	177,510	..	284,915	1,38,070	5,07,215	..	11	..	6,45,296
1278 (1868-69) ..	106,719	177,850	..	284,569	1,36,894	5,08,903	..	11	..	6,45,808
1279 (1869-70) ..	109,003	180,015	..	289,018	1,39,145	5,14,944	..	11	..	6,54,100
1280 (1870-71) ..	110,454	182,271	..	292,725	1,40,954	5,24,845	..	..	..	6,65,799
Average ..	108,007	178,821	..	286,828	1,38,455	5,12,093	..	13	..	6,50,561
1281 (1871-72) ..	110,888	182,175	519	293,582	1,41,251	5,25,458	..	..	2,006	6,68,715
1282 (1872-73) ..	111,006	182,777	1,992	295,775	1,41,646	5,27,761	..	89	5,171	6,74,667
1283 (1873-74) ..	110,862	182,758	1,831	295,451	1,41,794	5,27,969	..	70	7,275	6,77,108
1284 (1874-75) ..	110,236	182,397	1,681	294,314	1,41,255	5,27,605	..	93	5,689	6,74,642
1285 (1875-76) ..	110,815	181,898	341	293,054	1,41,915	5,26,841	..	26	687	6,69,469
Average ..	110,761	182,401	1,273	294,435	1,41,572	5,27,127	..	55	4,166	6,72,920
1286 (1876-77) ..	116,092	187,771	403	304,266	1,44,721	5,27,818	..	156	1,155	6,70,850
1287 (1877-78) ..	116,967	188,100	1,020	306,087	1,42,621	5,28,736	..	48	2,056	6,73,461
1288 (1878-79) ..	117,495	188,082	1,490	307,067	1,43,097	5,48,954	..	..	2,524	6,94,575
1289 (1879-80) ..	141,213	180,924	1,529	323,666	1,73,373	5,50,371	1,218	..	3,684	7,28,646
1290 (1880-81) ..	171,922	153,016	1,727	326,665	2,29,679	4,98,797	3,810	223	4,337	7,36,846
Average ..	132,738	179,578	1,234	313,550	1,66,098	5,30,935	1,006	85	2,751	7,00,875
1291 (1881-82) ..	174,902	152,653	2,860	330,415	2,33,133	4,98,783	136	..	6,892	7,38,944
1292 (1882-83) ..	177,277	152,629	2,940	332,846	2,35,836	4,98,995	562	..	6,145	7,41,538
1293 (1883-84) ..	200,143	162,213	3,782	366,138	2,37,319	5,16,050	562	..	8,162	7,62,093
1294 (1884-85) ..	200,621	161,511	5,214	367,346	2,37,483	5,14,908	564	..	10,764	7,63,719
1295 (1885-86) ..	199,963	160,718	5,550	366,231	2,37,045	5,12,798	564	..	10,679	7,61,086
Average ..	190,581	157,945	4,069	352,595	2,36,163	5,08,307	478	..	8,528	7,53,476
1296 (1886-87) ..	201,868	159,501	7,026	368,395	2,39,679	5,09,331	565	..	12,973	7,62,548
1297 (1887-88) ..	202,982	159,346	6,717	369,045	2,41,221	5,09,441	8,722	5,155	12,750	7,72,289
1298 (1888-89) ..	202,766	159,622	7,075	369,463	2,40,730	5,10,342	6,650	4,037	10,063	7,71,822
1299 (1889-90) ..	203,255	159,586	8,597	371,438	2,41,411	5,10,028	5,855	3,567	15,739	7,76,600
1300 (1890-91) ..	203,421	159,564	9,084	372,069	2,41,209	5,10,018	5,116	3,886	14,420	7,74,649
Average ..	202,858	159,524	7,700	370,082	2,40,150	5,09,832	5,382	3,329	13,189	7,72,582

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.					Net demand, current.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Deduct beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand, (ryotwar).	Fasli.
Due to season.			Fixed and other.	Total.						
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.								
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
9,590	..	52,753	10,307	72,650	5,69,155	69,439	6,38,594	..	6,38,594	1276 (1866–67).
..	..	254	8,266	8,520	6,36,776	70,007	7,06,783	..	7,06,783	1277 (1867–68).
101	..	11,785	6,288	18,174	6,27,634	66,002	6,93,636	..	6,93,636	1278 (1868–69).
..	..	61	4,319	4,380	6,49,720	69,574	7,19,294	..	7,19,294	1279 (1869–70).
516	..	19,192	2,554	22,262	6,43,537	70,742	7,14,279	..	7,14,279	1280 (1870–71).
2,041	..	16,809	6,347	25,197	6,25,364	69,153	6,94,517	..	6,94,517	Average.
10,139	..	87,923	1,557	99,619	5,69,096	68,348	6,37,444	..	6,37,444	1281 (1871–72).
..	..	42	1,228	1,270	6,73,397	65,510	7,38,907	..	7,38,907	1282 (1872–73).
11,838	..	3,306	979	16,123	6,60,985	65,812	7,26,797	..	7,26,797	1283 (1873–74).
7,740	..	..	727	8,467	6,66,175	72,808	7,38,983	..	7,38,983	1284 (1874–75).
..	..	..	697	697	6,68,772	68,946	7,37,718	..	7,37,718	1285 (1875–76).
5,943	..	18,254	1,038	25,235	6,47,685	68,285	7,15,970	..	7,15,970	Average.
2,956	..	5,362	553	8,871	6,61,979	64,210	7,26,189	..	7,26,189	1286 (1876–77).
7,053	..	73,818	568	81,439	5,92,022	77,309	6,69,331	..	6,69,331	1287 (1877–78).
21	..	2,253	442	2,716	6,91,859	72,090	7,63,949	..	7,63,949	1288 (1878–79).
3,239	..	7,795	4,748	15,782	7,12,864	74,026	7,86,890	4,756	7,82,134	1289 (1879–80).
1,196	..	7,429	5,189	13,814	7,23,032	68,026	7,91,058	2,723	7,88,335	1290 (1880–81).
..	..	..	..	24,524	6,76,351	71,132	7,47,483	1,496	7,45,987	Average.
1,041	..	10,069	7,224	18,334	7,20,610	99,561	8,20,171	3,401	8,16,770	1291 (1881–82).
1,846	..	13,525	7,130	22,501	7,19,037	70,807	7,89,844	3,654	7,86,190	1292 (1882–83).
846	..	7,122	7,906	15,874	7,46,219	87,721	8,33,940	3,297	8,30,643	1293 (1883–84).
14,800	..	47,270	8,175	70,245	6,93,474	1,02,806	7,96,280	3,666	7,92,614	1294 (1884–85).
24,504	..	86,852	8,873	1,20,229	6,40,857	79,879	7,20,736	3,023	7,17,713	1295 (1885–86).
..	..	..	..	49,437	7,04,039	88,155	7,92,194	3,408	7,88,786	Average.
1,001	6,061	535	9,406	17,003	7,45,545	77,947	8,23,492	3,717	8,19,775	1296 (1886–87).
6,182	4,201	213	14,144	24,740	7,52,549	71,469	8,24,018	2,966	8,21,052	1297 (1887–88).
33,122	2,30,303	2,619	11,117	2,77,161	4,94,661	67,967	5,62,628	2,177	5,60,451	1298 (1888–89).
435	..	9,810	16,237	26,482	7,50,118	72,759	8,22,877	4,398	8,18,479	1299 (1889–90).
455	53	..	15,092	15,600	7,59,049	78,114	8,32,163	3,451	8,28,712	1300 (1890–91).
8,239	48,123	2,636	13,199	72,197	7,00,385	72,651	7,73,036	3,342	7,69,694	Average.

METEOROLOGICAL

Thermometrical Readings

Months.	1885.				1886.				1887.	
	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.
January	70·5	..	..	58·5	69·8	14·7	84·2	59·0	71·8	31·3
February	73·5	..	..	63·9	73·9	12·7	92·2	61·9	73·4	14·4
March	77·0	...	..	66·9	78·8	9·3	87·2	70·4	79·0	7·9
April	80·4	14·3	94·2	69·9	80·3	6·9	86·7	75·8	81·5	7·2
May	81·5	16·0	101·2	70·9	83·1	7·3	89·2	76·8	84·4	6·1
June	84·1	6·9	91·2	78·8	84·1	6·6	92·7	78·8	83·6	6·4
July	82·0	6·6	89·2	75·8	82·1	7·1	92·2	74·8	81·7	6·6
August	81·3	5·8	90·7	77·8	83·1	7·4	90·2	78·8	82·6	6·7
September	82·7	8·4	93·2	76·8	83·1	8·7	91·2	77·8	83·4	8·6
October	81·0	10·8	92·2	71·8	81·4	8·1	89·2	75·8	79·8	11·6
November	74·9	13·7	87·2	60·9	76·2	11·9	88·2	63 9	74·8	11·1
December	71·1	12·5	83·2	60·0	70·7	14·2	82·8	60·0	69·1	14·8
Average ..	78 3	..	..	..	78·9	9·6	..	..	78·8	9·6

Average Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	1·50	..	0·64	0·77	0 47	3·83	4·83	6·61	9·90	14·63	2·54	..	45·72
1871	0·02	1·32	1·32	3·99	2·23	6·02	6·54	4·89	6·35	0·67	..	0·05	33·40
1872	.	0·21	0·18	0·52	1·78	15·23	9·35	8·08	8·71	12·26	2·28	1·29	59·89
1873	0·05	..	0·84	0·73	1·96	1·71	4·32	9·63	6·07	10·12	0·98	1·78	38·19
1874	0·64	0·14	0·43	0·30	2·68	7·07	7·80	6·12	5·27	12·95	3·13	0·82	47·35
1875	0·61		0·05	0·55	2·32	3·67	4·86	5·18	16·93	7·87	..	..	42·04
1876	.	..	0·46	0·43	1 49	3·14	5·02	7·09	10·35	8·97	0·00	..	37·01
1877	0·91	2·58	1·55	2·66	8·11	3·13	3·93	5·36	6·35	2·69	0·14	0·12	37·53
1878	..	0·12	0·75	0·27	3·05	1·74	6·71	12·21	6·62	11·32	5·63	11·77	60·19
1879	..	0·09	0·44	0·02	5·82	2·17	6·75	8·60	7·42	4·65	3·11	0·97	40·04
1880	0·07	0·97	0·03	0·95	2·69	9·21	10·19	9·19	8·12	9·76	3·31	0·10	54·59
1881	0·01	..	1 53	0·66	1·42	8·33	6·17	7·11	5·95	7·69	1·44	0·20	40·51
1882	0·31	0·11	0 05	1·47	3·46	2·75	8·32	7·20	7·53	4·48	3·80	0·73	40·21
1883	0·08	0·06	1·60	0·78	1·81	9·55	9·20	9·43	5·07	5·91	2·18	1·16	46·83
1884	0·06	0·91	0·17	0·77	1·36	5·23	6·92	5·76	11·77	5·00	0·07	0·28	38·30
1885	0·04	1·78	0·83	0·58	2·32	2·81	6·18	5·71	3·51	4·03	6·02	2·79	36·60
1886	0·10	0·03	1·41	0·12	3·38	4·64	8·47	10·15	11·12	15·69	5·88	4·52	65·51
1887	0·04	..	0·86	0·50	1·82	5·99	8·19	9·46	5·19	7·12	1·87	..	41·04
1888	0·29	0·67	0·12	0·25	0·37	2·33	3·28	7 42	4·48	1·96	5·83	0·09	27·09
1889	..	0·02	0·06	0·20	1·69	6·17	10·43	7·61	6·39	14·35	12·27	0·35	59·54
Average—1870–89 ..	0·24	0·45	0·67	0·83	2·51	5·24	6·87	7·64	7·65	8·10	3·03	1·35	44·58
1890	..	..	0·99	0·19	2·48	5·35	7·09	6·05	7·52	9·08	3·31	1·03	43·09
1891	0·06	1·09	2·88	0·73	6·27	1·12	4·89	8·11	7·48	1·97	1 12	0·02	35·74
1892	..	..	..	0·48	1·02	6·80	8·05	8·49	11·47	12·56	0·75	..	49·62
1893	1·51	1·98	2·90	1·65	3·87	6·33	11·02	8·33	11·94	7·69	1·99	..	59·21

STATEMENTS.

AT GOPALPUR FOR FIVE YEARS.

		1888.				1889.				
Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Months.
82·2	60·0	70·3	12·7	81·2	57·8	72·6	15·1	83·2	59·0	January.
85·2	61·9	75·8	11·1	86·2	64·9	77·8	10·7	87·2	65·9	February.
86·2	65·9	79·5	9·3	88·2	66·9	81·7	8·5	90·7	72·8	March.
87·7	74·8	81·2	5·5	86·2	76·8	84·0	7·3	94·2	74·8	April.
93·2	73·8	83·6	6·0	90·2	76·8	84·7	6·7	91·7	77·3	May.
95·2	77·8	84·8	6·7	93·7	78·3	86·9	6·7	94·2	79·8	June.
93·2	75·8	82·9	5·3	89·6	76·8	84·7	6·7	91·2	77·8	July.
89·7	77·8	81·7	5·2	89·2	76·8	84·1	6·5	93·2	77·8	August.
95·2	76·8	83·9	9·1	95·2	76·6	84·5	7·5	96·2	76·3	September.
93·7	70·9	80·7	12·2	95·7	67·9	81·8	8·9	94·2	71·3	October.
86·2	61·9	75·5	10·7	87·2	64·7	76·9	14·2	88·7	62·9	November.
79·2	56·0	68·7	15·8	83·2	56·4	71·3	16·7	83·7	57·5	December.
..	..	79·0	9·1	..	..	80·9	9·6	..	..	Average.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WET DAYS.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	2	..	1	1	2	5	8	10	15	12	3	..	59
1871	..	1	1	5	5	6	11	10	10	1	..	..	50
1872	..	1	..	1	3	12	10	13	12	11	2	1	66
1873	..	..	2	2	4	3	8	13	9	9	3	2	55
1874	1	1	1	1	4	11	10	10	9	8	2	..	58
1875	1	..	..	1	5	5	8	9	14	7	..	..	50
1876	..	..	1	1	2	6	9	12	12	6	..	..	49
1877	1	5	2	5	7	6	6	10	9	6	1	..	58
1878	..	..	2	1	6	3	10	13	11	10	7	6	69
1879	..	..	1	..	7	4	11	11	11	7	4	2	58
1880	..	1	..	3	5	10	13	12	10	9	5	..	68
1881	..	..	2	1	2	10	11	10	10	4	2	1	53
1882	1	..	..	2	5	5	10	10	11	7	5	1	57
1883	..	..	3	1	4	9	11	13	7	6	2	1	57
1884	..	2	..	2	3	7	9	10	14	6	..	1	54
1885	..	3	2	2	4	5	11	9	8	6	3	2	55
1886	..	..	3	..	5	8	13	14	13	17	7	3	83
1887	..	..	2	1	3	7	11	13	8	7	3	..	55
1888	1	1	..	1	1	5	5	10	7	3	7	..	41
1889	..	..	..	..	4	9	14	12	8	12	6	1	66
Average—1870–89 ..	..	1	1	2	4	7	10	11	10	8	3	1	58
1890	..	..	3	1	4	9	12	13	14	7	5	2	70
1891	..	3	7	2	4	2	9	13	12	3	1	..	56
1892	..	..	..	2	3	11	11	13	13	10	1	..	64
1893	2	3	5	2	6	6	14	13	14	8	4	..	77

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

Variations of the Rainfall, 1870–89, in Inches.

Recording stations.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Balliguda ..	Maximum, 1879 ..	..	0·27	4·95	4·98	18·14	19·12	11·50	3·17	..	..	62·13
	Minimum, 1885 ..	1·22	0·35	2·48	13·12	9·90	6·86	..	..	..	..	33·93
	Average, 1878-89 ..	0·78	0·34	2·01	7·86	11·55	13·24	6·98	3·48	1·24	0·34	47·82
Udayagiri ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	0·03	0·15	2·91	5·85	10·10	11·90	7·81	10·41	12·12	15·00	76·28
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·55	0·75	4·25	3·35	3·25	10·85	9·75	1·60	5·05	..	39 40
	Average, 1875-89 ..	2·17	2 46	5·09	7·39	10·34	10·21	9·44	5·82	3·18	1·40	57·50
Russellkonda.	Maximum, 1872 ..	1·50	2·40	6·40	12·60	18·82	15·25	14·58	9 43	1·35	4·30	86·63
	Minimum, 1888 ..	1·45	0·29	0·83	5·21	5·07	10·02	6 30	0·03	2·14	..	31·34
	Average	2·05	1·27	3·68	6·88	9·54	9·29	9·28	5·36	2·52	0·76	50·63
Suráda ..	Maximum, 1872 ..	0·80	2·95	1·78	15·28	13·29	11·60	13·10	11·30	2·30	1·90	74·30
	Minimum, 1873 ..	1·50	0·15	2·04	4·29	2·16	7·23	5·14	3·87	0·57	1·22	28·17
	Average	1·93	1·30	3 26	6·45	8·26	8·66	9·25	6·42	2·47	0·88	48·88
Aska	Maximum, 1886 ..	4·21	..	3·91	5·50	8·25	10·49	17·41	11·79	6·17	3·16	70·89
	Minimum, 1888 ..	2·34	0·05	..	2·20	..	12·06	6·52	0·33	4·55	..	28·05
	Average	1·89	1·35	3·40	6·19	7·27	8·64	8·81	7·40	3·01	0·77	48·73
Pattapur ..	Maximum, 1889 ..	0·05	2·00	5·10	7·45	11·89	7·14	7·31	15·33	14·85	..	71·12
	Minimum, 1888 ..	1·52	0·45	0·05	3·47	2·43	8·40	5·80	1·28	3·05	..	26·45
	Average, 1878-89 ..	1·54	1·18	2·99	6·15	7·57	8·43	7·65	7·97	4·69	1·34	49·51
Parlákimedi ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	0·35	0·35	2·35	0·95	8·75	19·55	8·60	11·05	4·06	16·40	72·41
	Minimum, 1873 .	0·18	0·35	3·33	1·61	4·90	11·15	6·54	3·94	0·95	1·80	34·75
	Average	1·52	0·84	3·54	5 97	8·65	9·87	8·68	6·87	2·56	1·62	50·12
Purushottapur.	Maximum, 1872 ..	..	..	..	17·10	13·65	9·60	8·30	20·50	2·11	2·80	74·06
	Minimum, 1871 ..	2·49	3·05	2·50	5·15	6·27	2·90	5·25	..	..	..	27·61
	Average	1·48	0·63	1·76	5·53	7·58	8·90	7·62	9·40	2·53	1·00	49·43
Ganjám (Rambah).	Maximum, 1880 ..	0·61	0·05	2·15	12·30	8·80	11·30	14·95	9·60	8·10	..	67·86
	Minimum, 1871 ..	4·70	1·50	0·95	3·90	3·20	3·05	6·00	0·75	..	..	24·05
	Average	1·33	0·49	1·50	4·59	5·29	6·03	8·22	9·92	3·20	1·46	42·03
Chatrapur ..	Maximum, 1880 ..	1·80	0·48	4·42	10 50	11·08	12·55	12·57	10·71	4·43	..	68·54
	Minimum, 1882 ..	0·05	1·87	2·65	2·41	5·62	5·51	5·00	4·60	2·48	..	30·19
	Average	1·33	0·66	1·83	4·82	6·03	6·51	7·77	10·28	3·17	1·31	43·71
Berhampur ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	1 88	..	1·26	5·40	9·42	11·88	10·49	19·41	8·94	6·03	74·71
	Minimum, 1888 ..	1·62	0·33	0·15	2·70	..	12·70	..	1·60	4·94	..	24·04
	Average, 1877-89 ..	1·57	0·56	1·84	5·53	6·98	9·79	6·26	8·19	4·76	1·46	46·94
Gopalpur ..	Maximum, 1880 ..	..	2·05	1 41	8·29	7·79	10·55	13·47	17·53	7·56	0·03	78·68
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	1·47	1·47	1·71	5·10	2·76	8·33	9·23	..	..	30·07
	Average	1·24	0·85	2·05	5·88	5·66	7·10	6·98	10·67	4·23	1·05	45·71
Ichchápuram.	Maximum, 1886 ..	0·84	..	3·10	5·40	10·20	6·94	15·62	20·71	8·81	4·95	76·57
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·06	..	..	0·17	2·82	8·08	3·10	4·60	3·40	..	22·23
	Average	0·90	0·84	1·82	4·98	6·63	6·58	7·41	10·12	3·93	0·98	44·19
Sómpóta ..	Maximum, 1889 ..	..	0·10	1·80	2·29	12·31	8·20	6·03	23·32	21·75	0·27	76·07
	Minimum, 1879 ..	0·30	..	2·30	0·40	1·10	4·71	3·80	1·55	1·70	1·00	16·86
	Average	1·43	0·46	3·04	3·28	6·51	6·46	7·60	9·69	4·57	1·89	44·93
Pundi	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	..	1·40	0·30	6·74	8·08	8 00	11·00	5·25	21·95	62·72
	Minimum, 1870 ..	0·49	0·06	0·64	0·51	2·12	5·22	5·40	9·03	3·88	..	26·75
	Average	1·07	0·47	1·81	3·39	6·00	5·88	6·72	7·12	3 78	1·73	37·97
Tekkali ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	..	4·20	1·20	6·75	12·20	5·15	10·75	4·35	23·40	68·00
	Minimum, 1888 ..	..	..	.	..	5·40	5·25	4·41	1·65	4·87	0·30	21·88
	Average	0·80	0·25	2·28	3·95	6·29	8·07	8·37	7·49	2·81	2·41	42·72
Narasannapóta.	Maximum, 1886 ..	0·59	..	4·19	4·24	7·25	12·29	7·33	18·00	5·25	2·72	61·86
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·25	0·15	..	0 60	..	..	6·69	3·73	6·33	..	17·75
	Average, 1882-89 ..	0·48	0·30	1·99	4·02	5·30	6·87	5·65	8·36	3·98	1·05	38·00
Calingapatam.	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	..	4·38	2·23	6·68	7·78	4·37	16·36	6·25	28·69	76·74
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·33	0·27	0·34	1·08	3·29	2·60	2·00	1·75	6·88	0·05	18·59
	Average	0 91	0·36	2·27	4·11	5·46	6·37	6·81	8·70	3·62	2·37	40·98
Chicacole ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	0·70	2·00	1·53	11·64	11·76	3·24	18·86	3·90	31·16	84·79
	Minimum, 1888 ..	..	0·30	..	..	..	..	3·74	3·37	6·35	3·02	13·78
	Average	0·72	0 52	2·26	3·76	5·80	6·65	6·78	8·43	3·14	2·64	40·70
District ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	1·54	0·12	2·38	4·64	8·47	10·15	11·12	15·69	5·88	4·52	65·51
	Minimum, 1888 ..	1·08	0·25	0·37	2·33	3·28	7·42	4·48	1·96	5·83	0·09	27·09
	Average	1·36	0·83	2·51	5·24	6·87	7·64	7·65	8·10	3·03	1·35	44·58

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

Average Monthly Prices for the whole District.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	20·8	20·9	20·1	20·7	21·0	21·9	23·5	24 2	23·6	23·7	22·3	21·4	22·0	1874–75.
	21·0	19·0	19·7	20·8	20·1	21·6	23·0	21·2	20·7	21·0	20 2	20·4	20·8	1875–76.
	20·4	19·0	20·0	19·9	17·4	13·7	15·2	15·7	15·1	15·0	13·5	13·7	16·6	1876–77.
	11·0	10·1	9·0	9·0	9 1	9·7	9·9	9·0	8·4	8·7	8·8	8·8	9·3	1877–78.
	8·2	8·4	9·1	9·9	10·5	10·8	11·8	12·0	12·8	12·8	12·8	13·5	11·1	1878–79.
	12·9	13·8	15·2	16·2	16·4	17·8	19·1	19·5	19·9	20·2	19·7	19·9	17·6	1879–80.
	20·5	21·0	21·5	22·4	23·1	23·1	23·7	24·0	24·1	23·5	23·1	22·8	22·3	1880–81.
	22·2	22·2	21·4	20·5	19·5	20·3	20·8	21·4	20·7	20 3	21·8	20·4	21·1	1881–82.
	20·2	20·2	20·6	20·5	20·4	19·7	22·3	22·3	22·1	21·0	21·0	21·0	21·1	1882–83.
	20·1	20·0	20·2	20·2	20·6	20·6	20·5	19·7	20·7	20·1	19·3	18·6	20·0	1883–84.
	18·5	15·2	15·0	15·7	16·2	16·9	17 0	16·5	15·9	15·9	15·4	15·7	16·1	1884–85.
	16·0	15·1	14·3	13·1	13·3	13·6	14·1	14·2	13·8	14·2	14·3	14·2	14·2	1885–86.
	14·2	13·8	14·6	15·0	15·1	15·1	17·3	17·9	18·1	19·1	18·4	19·0	16·5	1886–87.
	18·8	18·8	18·9	18 9	18·5	18·6	19·0	18·7	19 4	19·0	18·9	18·5	18·9	1887–88.
	18·8	18·3	18·3	18·3	18·3	18·5	19·3	18·8	19·4	19·2	19·0	18·8	18·8	Average.*
	17·8	16·0	14·5	11·3	12 6	12·4	11·6	11·3	11·2	11·4	11·1	10·3	12·6	1888–89.
	10·3	10·5	11 2	11·9	11·5	15·3	15·3	16 4	16·4	17·1	17·2	17·0	13·7	1889–90.
	16·9	16·7	17·0	17·5	18·2	19·2	19·9	19·3	19·1	18·7	18·3	18·1	18·3	1890–91.
	16·3	15·2	15·3	14·0	13·4	11·8	11·8	11·8	11·7	11·7	11 1	10·9	12·9	1891–92.
	10·9	10·7	11·5	12·3	13·0	13·8	13·8	14·0	14·3	14·1	13·8	13·5	13·0	1892–93.
Ragi ..	37·4	38·3	38·2	40·0	40·7	40·1	40·3	40·8	41·2	40·6	39·3	38·0	39·6	1874–75.
	37·1	34·3	35·7	40·4	40·3	40·0	39·6	38·5	37·5	37·3	36·3	35·8	37·8	1875–76.
	35·6	32·9	37·8	39·5	28·0	16·8	20·8	22·7	22·8	23·2	21·1	17·0	26·8	1876–77.
	14·7	13 7	17·7	14·6	15·2	14 8	15·1	13·2	12·7	13·0	12·7	12·1	14·1	1877–78.
	11·0	12·4	13·0	17·3	20·4	18·6	17·7	17·7	17·4	17·8	18·2	18·5	16·7	1878–79.
	18·2	18·8	23·4	28·2	29·3	30·7	31·5	31·1	31·5	31·7	31·8	32·6	28·5	1879–80.
	34·1	34·6	36·9	39·2	42·5	41·4	39·3	39·5	39·5	39·0	38·5	37·9	38·5	1880–81.
	38·0	38·2	39·5	40·1	37·6	36·9	36·5	36·6	36·4	36·3	36·3	34·5	37·3	1881–82.
	33·0	33·1	34·4	38·0	37·5	38·1	38·3	39·7	39·2	38·6	38·2	38·1	37·1	1882–83.
	37·7	37·9	39·4	41·5	40·1	38·9	38·5	37·0	35·6	36·1	36·1	34·2	37·8	1883–84.
	33·0	24·6	27·4	31·4	31·9	30·4	30·1	30·2	28·6	28·4	29·1	27·4	29·4	1884–85.
	27·2	27·3	27·4	26·7	26·4	27·8	28·1	27·6	27·4	27·9	27·6	27·5	27·5	1885–86.
	27·4	28·2	29·6	35·1	34·3	34·3	34·3	34·4	34·4	33·4	32·5	31·3	32·5	1886–87.
	31·2	28·5	30·9	31·5	31·9	31·7	31·4	31·2	31·5	31·3	30·8	29·0	30·9	1887–88.
	32·7	31·6	33·2	35·7	35·2	34·9	34·6	34·5	34·1	33·1	33·0	32·0	33·9	Average.
	26·6	24·0	24·2	21·5	22·8	22 1	19·2	18·0	18·8	18·8	17·4	15·9	20·8	1888–89.
	16·3	18·3	24·7	30·5	27·5	27·1	25·8	25·6	25·3	25·3	25 6	25·0	24·9	1889–90.
	25·1	25·5	28·7	33·1	34·4	35·0	35·5	35·8	34·5	34·9	34·6	34·0	32·6	1890–91.
	29·5	29·8	30·7	28·4	24·3	19·5	17·6	18·4	18·2	18·3	18·0	16·8	22·6	1891–92.
	18·0	18·8	21·5	27·1	28·7	27·4	27·5	27·2	27·2	26·7	26·5	26·3	25·2	1892–93.

* For the eight years ending June 1888.

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

Average Annual Prices at each station in the District.

Grains.	Russell-konda.	Suradá.	Aska.	Purushotta-pur.	Rambha.	Berhampur.	Ichchhá-puram.	Sómpéta.	Parlákimedi.	Tekkali.	Narasanna-péta.	Chicacole.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	25·6	26 1	22·0	24·9	26·4	14·0	21·1	21·5	21·8	19·7	22·0	19·0	1874–75.
	23·4	24·1	21·3	22·1	25·3	18·1	20·4	20·4	19·0	17·7	19·5	17·5	1875–76.
	18·4	19·4	16·8	18·7	19·7	14·0	15·6	15·7	16·2	15·6	15·7	13·7	1876–77.
	9·4	8·9	9·2	10·0	10·4	8·7	9·7	9·5	9·3	9·1	9·6	8·0	1877–78.
	10·7	13·6	11·6	11·2	11·6	9·7	11·4	11·0	12·1	10·4	11·1	8·5	1878–79.
	18·3	18·1	16·2	14·9	15·7	13·2	16·9	18·5	21·8	20·0	21·1	16·1	1879–80.
	24·0	21·1	23·0	22·6	19·5	17·4	21·4	22 1	26·1	23·7	26·2	21·0	1880–81.
	24·6	22·7	24·4	22·7	21·3	18·3	20·4	21·3	19·8	20·1	21·3	15·7	1881–82.
	24·6	22·3	23·7	25·7	22·8	18·6	21·2	21·5	19·5	18·8	20·0	14·7	1882–83.
	21·7	20·2	21·6	23·7	20·9	16·3	19·8	19·7	21·2	20·1	19·0	16·0	1883–84.
	15·7	16·3	17·4	18·3	16·5	14·5	14·8	16·2	16·7	16·5	17·1	13·7	1884–85.
	13·2	13·1	14·6	14·8	14·9	13·3	13·4	15·0	15·0	16·2	14·7	12·2	1885–86.
	15·1	16·1	17·5	18·3	15·9	13·9	15·2	16·9	19·1	19·4	17·6	12·9	1886–87.
	16·0	16·3	20·1	22·0	19·2	16·3	18·7	20·2	20·9	20·6	20·0	15·9	1887–88.
	12·1	12·2	12·5	13·8	12 7	12·1	11·4	12·8	13·3	13·2	13·5	11·8	1888–89.
	13·4	14·2	12·4	14·6	15·6	12·7	12·1	14·6	15·8	16·0	15·9	12·6	1889–90.
	17·8	18·2	17·7	18·0	17·4	16·7	17·2	19·5	20·1	19·6	20·0	16·8	1890–91.
	13·1	13·2	13·4	13·7	13·3	12·2	12·1	13·2	13·2	12·8	13·1	11·9	1891–92.
	13·8	14·2	12·8	13·1	12·0	11·9	11·9	13·3	14·6	13·2	13·4	11·5	1892–93.
Ragi ..	34·9	43·6	41·9	45·3	43·2	29·1	38·9	42·7	42·0	39·8	38·2	35·6	1874–75
	31·6	42·4	38·1	43·1	43·2	28·7	38·6	43·6	37·7	37·3	36·4	32·6	1875–76.
	24·9	31·9	27·0	32·1	28·1	21·9	24·7	28·5	27·3	25·7	25·8	23·6	1876–77.
	15 2	13·4	13·8	15·3	13·9	14·7	14·2	14·0	14·6	13·6	14·0	13·1	1877–78.
	15·4	20·9	17·4	18·0	16·5	15·0	16·0	18·2	16·7	15·9	16·0	14·2	1878–79.
	31·1	29 2	24·4	29·6	27·2	25·4	26·4	28·7	32·1	31·3	30·3	25·7	1879–80.
	38·7	39·2	31·1	37·5	35·0	31·5	34·1	42·1	46·7	42·0	44·4	39·2	1880–81.
	39·4	41·1	35·3	38·7	37·1	30·0	38·6	42·1	37·7	40·4	38·1	33·8	1881–82.
	46·8	44·8	36·3	41·9	39·1	31·4	32 8	36·9	34·0	35·9	34·9	31·0	1882–83.
	45·2	41·6	33·0	39·2	36·1	31·5	32·7	35·2	38·6	41·3	42·9	36·0	1883–84.
	25·4	24·6	27·6	30·4	27·8	25 8	27·2	30·3	33·7	33·7	34·9	31·6	1884–85.
	22·4	22·7	24·0	27·7	25·1	24·9	26·7	29·5	32·8	33·7	32·5	28·1	1885–86.
	33·5	31·6	29·0	35·8	31·5	27·1	28·2	34·6	35·2	36·0	36·8	31·0	1886–87.
	35·7	28·7	29·5	32·8	32·0	25·1	28·4	32·2	32·1	30·0	31·7	29·0	1887–88.
	21·1	21·2	19·8	20·7	20·0	19·5	18·2	20·6	22·5	22·6	22·2	21·2	1888–89.
	23·9	25·5	22·1	25 1	21·9	23·1	20·9	27·2	27·7	27·7	28·5	25·5	1889–90.
	33·9	32·8	28·2	33·3	27·1	29 2	24·5	34·9	38·3	37·0	37·6	34·2	1890–91.
	23·8	22·3	22·0	22·9	22·8	21·5	20·1	22·8	24·0	23·0	22·8	22·7	1891–92.
	24·1	25·5	21·4	26·7	26·0	22·8	23·4	25·0	28·5	26·4	27·6	24·9	1892–93.

	Rice.	Ragi.	
The standard rates for this district are	18·0	32·0	Seers per rupee.
The warning do. do.	14·4	24·0	
The scarcity do. do.	10·8	16·0	

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE.

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1888–89.			Total per cent. of population in 1881.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Ragi.	Rice (2nd sort).
November 1888	..	83	83	·04	22·8	12·6
December ,, ...	2,377	252	2,629	·15	22·1	12·4
January 1889	3,855	148	4,003	22	19·2	11·6
February ,, ...	13,079	71	13,150	·75	18 0	11·3
March ,, ...	15,640	169	15,809	·89	18 8	11·2
April ,, ...	13,744	694	14,438	·82	18·8	11·4
May ,, ...	16,644	2,365	19,009	1·08	17·4	11·1
June ,, ...	18,593	16,203	34,796	1·98	15 9	10·3
July ,, ...	13,483	63,760	77,243	4·41	16·3	10·3
August ,, ...	10,335	73,428	83,763	4·78	18·3	10·5
September ,, ...	14,195	51,534	65,729	3·75	24·7	11·2
October ,, ...	11,504	14,594	26,098	1·49	30·5	11·9
November ,, ...	8,214	..	8,214	0·47	27·5	11·5
Average over 13 months ..	10,897	17,177	28,074	1·60	20·8	11 3

VIZAGAPATAM.

THIS district is bounded on the north by the Central Provinces and Ganjám, on the east by Ganjám and the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the Bay of Bengal and the Gódávari district, and on the west by the Central Provinces. It consists of 15 zemindaris, 37 proprietary estates, and 3 Government taluks, namely, Golgonda, Sarvasiddhi and Palkonda. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Vizagapatam.

General Features.—It is a picturesque and hilly country. The Eastern Ghats running through the district in an oblique direction from north-east to south-west divide it into two unequal portions, the larger and inland portion being mountainous and the smaller flat. The higher peaks of this range attain an elevation of more than 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. The slopes of the mountains on both sides are clothed with luxuriant vegetation, amid which rise many tall forest trees, while the graceful bamboo grows profusely in the valleys. This range forms the watershed of the country. The drainage on the east is carried by numerous streams direct to the Bay of Bengal, while the drainage to the west flows into the Gódávari, either through the Indrávati or through the Sabari and Silléru rivers. Along the north of the Jeypore country another water-shed extends, which separates the drainage between the Máhanadi and the Gódávari, the sources of several tributaries of the former, particularly the Tel, its chief tributary, being found here. To the west of the Eastern Ghâts is situated the greater portion of the extensive zemindari of Jeypore, which is for the most part very hilly and jungly, the fertile vale through which the Indrávati flows being an exception to the character of the remainder. The north and north-west of the district is also mountainous. In the extreme north a remarkable mass of hills, called the Nímgiris, rises to a height of 4,972 feet above sea level; and these hills are separated from the neighbouring ranges of the ghâts by valleys of not more than 1,200 feet elevation. The drainage from the Nímgiris flows in a south-easterly direction to the sea, forming the rivers at Chicacole and Calingapatam.

The plain along the Bay of Bengal to the east of the ghats is exceedingly rich and fertile. It is described as a vast sheet of cultivation, green with rice-fields and gardens of sugar-cane and tobacco. Near the sea coast it is diversified with hills, and an endeavour has been made, but with only limited success, to convert one or other of those which are most accessible from Vizagapatam into a sanitarium. The line of coast and the entrance to the harbour of Vizagapatam round the Dolphin's Nose are very picturesque.

The chief sources of irrigation in the Government taluks are the Varáhanadi, Sáradanadi and Nágávali rivers, and two large natural lakes called the Komaravolu and Kondakirla Avas. On the Varáhanadi, there are three anicuts or dams belonging to Government and four belonging to the proprietors through whose lands the river flows. The Gubbada anicut, near Narasapatnam, is of great service in supplying the great tank there and in ensuring water for the cattle all the year round, as well as in furnishing water for irrigation. Irrigation in the southern part of the Government taluks is dependent on the Sáradanadi, across which six anicuts have been constructed. There are, besides, 560 tanks in the two taluks of Sarvasiddhi and Golgonda. The Nagávali irrigates the Palkonda taluk. The zemindari tracts are supplied by mountain streams and tanks.

The Government forests lie in the Palkonda hills to the north, in the Golgonda hills to the south-west and in the coast taluk of Sarvasiddhi. The rest of the country is zemindari land, and the largest of the estates, Jeypore, has very considerable areas of forest. The Palkonda forests contain large areas of young forest, with an abundance of *konda tangédu* (Xylia dolabriformis), *billu* (Chloroxylon swietenia), and other good trees along the slopes to the south-west overlooking the taluk; while within are good patches of *gúgal* (Shorea robusta). It is probable that before long these forests

will yield considerable material. The forests of the Golgonda taluk lie partly in the plains, but chiefly on the hills of the main range of the Eastern Ghâts, which here rise to 4,500 feet in height. The chief trees are *konda tangédu* and the *nellamadu* (Terminalia tomentosa). Bamboos are also exported, as well as myrobalans, the produce of the *karaku* (Terminalia chebula). In the Sarvasiddhi taluk there is an extensive area of waste land, which will be utilized partly as "reserved forest," and partly as "fuel and fodder reserves." This land consists chiefly of stony hills, which stretch down to the sea. In the Párvatípuram taluk, there are still some patches of *sál* wood, but they are being denuded, and the hills along the sea-coast about Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam, chiefly in the Vizianagram zemindari, would repay protection.

Vizagapatam (34,487), the district head-quarters and a sea-port town, is a municipality with an income from local taxation of Rs. 41,000. On the north of the town lies the suburb of Waltair. As a sea-port, Vizagapatam is increasing in importance. The town is celebrated for the manufacture of a variety of fancy articles made of ivory, buffalo and elk horn and porcupine quills and silver. Vizianagram (30,881), the residence of the Maharajah, is a municipality with an income from local taxation of Rs. 24,700. Anakápalle (17,010) is also a municipality with an income from local taxation of Rs. 11,900, and is the place of manufacture of coarse cloths. The other places of importance are Bobbili (14,468), Sálúr (12,917), Pálkonda (10,367), Párvatipur (10,053) and Bimlipatam (9,827), the chief sea-port in the district, which is also a municipality with an income from local taxation of Rs. 9,400.

Climate.—The climate of the district varies much in different parts. Near the coast the air is soft and relaxing, and the temperature seldom rises very high; inland the climate is drier and hotter and excessively so from February to June. The south-west monsoon rains which then commence moderate the heat, and by the middle of November the temperature falls greatly. On the ghâts the nights are generally cool and in the cold season a fire is agreeable even in the day-time. Above and about the ghâts the climate is very malarious, whilst no portion of the district is entirely free from malarious fever. The rainfall is chiefly dependent on the south-west monsoon, but it varies greatly both in amount and distribution in different parts. The following is an abstract of the rainfall averages for the district:—

Section of district.		Dry weather (January—March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June—September).	North-east monsoon (October—December).	Annual total.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Agency ..	Jeypore	0·58	2·81	58·00	5·22	66·56
	Ghâts	1·08	6·59	39·42	9·94	57·03
	The whole	1·13	4·93	43·06	7·03	56·15
Littoral ..	Submontane	1·45	3·92	27·31	11·75	44·43
	Coast	0·96	2·97	21·16	14·47	39·56
	The whole	1·14	3·63	23·44	13·48	41·69

In that portion of Jeypore lying within and above the ghâts, the annual fall is more than 65 inches, of which nearly 60 inches falls between June and September, and the prospect of rain falling during the north-east monsoon is small. In the extreme northern portion of the district and of the Jeypore estate, which is shut in on the east by the Ganjám district, the fall is about 56 inches, whilst further south on the ghâts it is between 50 and 60 inches, the average for the whole agency area and the ghâts being 56 inches per annum; of this, there is usually a fair fall in May and October, but the bulk, about 43 inches, falls between June and September, July and August being the wettest months, and there are occasional heavy falls in November, more especially about the ghâts.

In the low country, the fall is considerably lighter, more especially near the coast, where it is less than 40 inches; in the submontane tracts it is greater, chiefly during the south-west monsoon, and for the whole area averages nearly 42 inches. This average, however, includes for the 24 years ending in 1893, such extremes as 26 inches in 1891 and 71 inches in 1878. There is seldom rain of much consequence

before May, in which month heavy cyclonic falls have been recorded, and from June to September the average fall is 23·5 inches, the heaviest falls being recorded in the last two months of the period. In October and November, nearly 12 inches fall on the average, but the fall is much more irregular than in the preceding months, whilst though the average for December is nearly 2 inches, this is due to the fact that in one year, 1878, nearly 20 inches were recorded during that month. Ordinarily, little or no rain falls in the littoral parts of the district during December.

Agriculture.—The rocks, which by their decomposition have chiefly contributed to the formation of the soils of the district are granitic-gneiss, hornblende-slate, and laterite. The prevailing soils are loams and sandy soils, of which the bulk belong to what in Settlement language is called the "red ferruginous" series. In Palkonda and Sarvasiddhi, there is an appreciable amount of clay, and in Golgonda a considerable area of sandy soil.

In the table given below, the average area of land sown in Government villages in each taluk during each month of the year is shown in hundreds of acres. The figures indicate that the most important sowing season for dry as well as for wet land is from July to October. By the middle of October, 82 per cent. of the sowings will ordinarily have been brought to account. They are probably completed rather earlier. Some of the sowings shown in later months pertain to second crop, and some to corrections in the earlier returns.

Months.	Palkonda.	Golgonda.	Sarvasiddhi.	Government land in zemindaries.	The whole district.		
					Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April	7	..	..	..	..	7	7
May	2,6	2	..	..	3	2,5	2,8
June	7	4,1	5	..	3,2	2,1	5,3
July	1,0	21,7	22,5	1	41,3	4,0	45,3
August	6,4	17,3	14,3	2	14,4	23,8	38,2
September	5,2	9,2	10,0	1	7,4	17,1	24,5
October	6	12,4	10,4	..	18,2	5,2	23,4
November	8	3,9	3,5	..	6,8	1,4	8,2
December	..	1,4	4,6	..	4,9	1,1	6,0
January	4	6	1,9	..	1,9	1,0	2,9
February	1,4	1,0	5	..	3	2,6	2,9
March	5,5	3,4	1,8	..	4,8	5,9	10,7
Total ..	25,3	75,2	70,0	4	103,5	67,4	170,9

The dry crops which are sown just before the burst of the south-west monsoon namely, korra, mandó-chamalu (*Panicum flavidum*), cumbu, varagu, variga, chamalu, *punása* cotton, gingelly, sunn-hemp and sometimes indigo, are called *punásu*. The late sown crops, called *paira*, are cholum, *pedda* chamalu, the pulses, castors, tobacco, and indigo generally. Paddy, cumbu, ragi and gingelly are the crops most extensively cultivated; the first named occupies nearly two-fifths of the total area of crop and in Palkonda, in the north, nearly 50 per cent. In the south the proportion of the total area under paddy is much less, but greater in the coast taluk of Sarvasiddhi than inland in Golgonda. Ragi is grown to a considerable extent in all three and cumbu in the two southerly taluks. Other cereals, such as cholum and samai, as well as horse-gram and other pulses, are cultivated to a moderate extent. Industrial crops which occupy about 20·3 per cent. of the total area of crop, are sugar-cane, chiefly grown in Palkonda and Golgonda; indigo, cultivated almost exclusively in Palkonda; tobacco, cultivated chiefly in Sarvasiddhi; and gingelly occupying nearly 12 per cent. of the total cultivated area in the district. No particulars are available for zemindari land. The crops cultivated on the hills are chiefly wheat, *pedda* cotton (a variety of

cotton which flourishes on the red loams which prevail on the slopes of hills), mustard, niger-seed and ginger.

The table below shows the number and description of stock kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the cultivated area :—

Taluks.	Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres.			
		Occupied.		Cultivated.	
	Acres.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.
Palkonda	4·8	47	9	102	20
Golgonda	5·5	79	35	96	43
Sarvasiddhi	5·8	67	26	83	32

The smaller area tilled by a pair of cattle in Palkonda is probably due to the large proportion of wet cultivation carried on there, but in all three taluks tilling cattle are numerous. The cattle kept are small and poor, although some are useful pack animals well adapted to the hilly tracts. They are fairly numerous in proportion to the area cultivated. The sheep are few in number and bear no wool.

The next table shows the distribution of the total area of the land in ryotwari villages into arable, occupied, and cultivated, in hundreds of acres. Except in Sarvasiddhi, there is a large area of arable land available for cultivation, whilst in Palkonda a considerable area appears to be occupied but not tilled. In addition to these areas, both in Palkonda and Golgonda, there is a considerable area of cultivated land lying unutilised in inam villages.

Taluks.	Total (ryotwari.)		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated.
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	Area.
Palkonda	* 96,8	93	90,2	62	55,8	46	25,7
Golgonda	* 157,3	61	96,9	78	75,6	82	62,0
Sarvasiddhi	97,8	63	61,5	94	57,8	81	46,9

* Excluding agency portion.

Taking the averages for the quinquennial period ending in 1875–76 as a standard (100), the variations in the area and assessment of the holdings of Government land and in the land revenue of the district since 1866–67 are shown in the table given below :—

Periods.	Proportional.			
	Holdings.		Land Revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net (current).	Total.
1866–67 to 1870–71	94·68	97·26	99·23	88 92
1871–72 to 1875–76	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
1876–77 to 1880–81	99·37	105·46	111·87	105·83
1881–82 to 1885–86	106·45	110 51	112·67	106·67
1886–87 to 1890–91	119·60	123·14	122·10	113·24

Owing to the great drought, the area in occupation, which had been increasing almost up to the end of the period first mentioned, decreased somewhat, but the assessment and net revenue continued to expand in the succeeding quinquennium. Ever since 1877–78, the area in occupation has been increasing, whilst in 1889–90, there was a very large nominal increase in this respect owing to the introduction of the new survey areas in that year which disclosed an increase of 14 per cent. in the occupied areas, so that the area thus shown as occupied exceeded the average taken as a standard by nearly 30 per cent., the real expansion having been considerably smaller. In recent years, there has been a large increase in the assessment on the wet land, chiefly owing to the revision of areas on the new survey, and the only reason why the net demand for land revenue has not increased proportionately is that during the last quinquennium the remissions, owing partly to the unfavourable season of 1888–89 and the gradual introduction of the new settlement rates,* have been larger than formerly.

The People.—The census of 1891 showed that the population of the district proper was 1,943,211, in addition to 859,781 persons in the agency tracts. The former figure represented an increase of 8·55 per cent. over that recorded ten years earlier, or, if allowance be made for the net gain by immigration by sea during the period, an increase of only 8·42 per cent. In the agency tracts, the increase during the same period was represented to have been as much as 24·41 per cent., but a good deal of this must be put down to improved registration. A complete scrutiny of the movement of the population during the last 20 years is not possible, but, as far as it is, the results are shown below, as well as the present distribution of the population in relation to the area on which it is dependent :—

Taluk or division.	Population in 1891.			Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.				
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Párvatípuram	189	†	†	†	— 1·7	†
Palkonda..	488			+ 21·7	+ 2·2	†
Bobbili	550			+ 0·5	— 5·2	†
Sáluru	423			+ 4·0	+ 3·5	†
Gajapatinagaram	356			+ 7·8	+ 6·0	+ 14·2
Chipurupalle	287			†	+ 12·9	— 23·3
Vizianagram	634			+ 7·1	+ 18·2	+ 21·3
Srungavarupukota	331			— 5·5	+ 1·9	†
Bimlipatam	529			— 0·1	+ 8·5	+ 8·3
Vizagapatam	700			+ 5·7	+ 13·9	+ 20·4
Viravalli	375			+ 9·0	+ 12·4	†
Anakápalle	491			†	+ 15·6	— 8·1
Sarvasiddhi	447	1,218	1,457	— 2·3	+ 17·6	+ 14·9
Golgonda	101	767	975	+ 3·1	+ 22·1	†
Whole of non-agency tracts ..	421	†	†	†	+ 8·5	†
Agency tracts	68	†	†	‡	+ 24·4	‡
The whole district ..	163	†	†	+ 15·1	+ 13·0	+ 29·8

* When new assessment rates show a very large increase over the old rates, the excess is only levied by increments and the balance is treated in the accounts as a remission.

† Information not available.

‡ There was a large increase due to the taluks of Gunupur, Raighada and other portions "which cannot now be distinguished" being brought under agency tracts in the census of 1881 and 1891, which were excluded in 1871.

In the district proper, the average density of the population in regard to the total area is very high, being, in fact, exceeded only in two other districts of the Presidency —Tanjore and Malabar—whilst in some parts of the district it is exceptionally so, amounting to more than one person per acre of total area in the Vizagapatam division, and to nearly that rate in Vizianagram. No information being available regarding the distribution of the total area into arable and cultivated in the zemindari portions of the district, it is only as regards the two Government taluks that any idea can be formed as to the pressure of the population on the land. This appears to be heavy in Sarvasiddhi and far from light in Golgonda.

In the district proper, only 7·5 per cent. of the whole population is urban. In this portion 98·8 per cent. of the people are Hindus and 1·1 per cent. Musalmans, whilst in the agency tracts, where the whole population is rural, 75·5 per cent. are Hindus and 24·3 per cent. Animists. Nearly 97 per cent. of the people of the district speak Telugu, but the parent tongues of considerable numbers are Uriya (27,916), Gadaba (15,602) and Hindustani (11,071); whilst in the agency tracts, Uriya is the most widely-spread language, being the parent tongue of nearly 45 per cent. of the people who returned this particular at the census, with Telugu next in importance for 13 per cent. of the people. Poroja and Gadaba, Gond, Khond, and Koya are also spoken by considerable sections of the people in these tracts. Of the males in the district 92·5 per cent. and of the females 99·6 per cent. were illiterate at the time of the census, whilst in the agency tracts 96·6 per cent. of the males and 99·9 per cent. of the females were also illiterate. The district is the most backward in the Presidency as regards education and this is more especially marked in the hill tracts.

The aboriginal tribes, mostly of Dravidian origin, are very numerous, consisting chiefly of Khonds, Gonds, Gadabas and Kois. They chiefly inhabit the hill country of Jeypore and the uplands which stretch through the district into Ganjám. Where they have come into contact with Hindus, the cultivating Khonds call themselves Prajas (or *rayats*). They are thrifty, hard-working agriculturists, undisturbed by the intestine broils which agitate the more turbulent Khonds of the north. They entertain an unquenchable love for their native soil, and regard themselves, and are regarded by the zemindars, as the owners of it. This same race is found in the extreme north of the district as Gonds, further south as Batias, Kondha Doras, Kondha Kapus (Telugu names signifying "Lords of the hills," and *rayats*), Matiyas and Kois. Their dialects are similar, and indicate an identity of origin. The tribes who inhabit the mountainous parts of the Jeypore country are more manly and civilised than the others, and when treated with respect, soon throw off their wildness and become hard-working members of society. Another primitive tribe, called the Savaras, inhabit the hills and slopes behind Palkonda and to the east of Gunupur.

The existence of these hill tribes to some extent even in the district proper accounts for the fact that, when classified according to the hereditary occupations of their castes, tribes or races, 4·1 per cent. of the people appear as forest or hill tribes, a proportion which is only exceeded in the neighbouring district of Ganjám and on the Nilgiris. In addition to these, the Kshatriyas, Vélamas, and the purely cultivating castes are very numerous in the districts, so that these castes, grouped as agricultural at the census, form an exceptionally high proportion of the population. The hereditary traders are weak in numbers, as also are the indefinite classes. On the other hand, when the people are classified according to the occupations on which they are dependent, the agricultural class is weaker than usual, although this is compensated for by the fact that the proportion dependent on indefinite labour, most of which must be agricultural, is greater than the average. Commerce and the professions support smaller sections of the people than usual, but, on the other hand, personal service occupies a much

Class.	Percentage when classified by	
	Hereditary occupation.	Occupation on which dependent.
Agricultural	61·5	57·5
Commercial	2·5	1·5
Industrial	30·6	19·3
Professional	4·2	0 9
Government service	..	2·8
Personal service	..	4·5
Indefinite	1·2	13·5
	100·0	100·0

larger number. In the agency tracts, about 64 per cent. of the people belong to forest and hill tribes, whilst, classified according to the occupation on which they depend for support, 70 per cent. are agricultural, nearly 16 per cent. have indefinite occupations, for the most part not specified, and only 9·3 per cent. are engaged in industrial pursuits.

In the district proper, if the number who depend on general labour be included with that classified as agricultural at the census, the whole class numbers 1,321,304 or 68·0 per cent. of the total population—a proportion only very slightly below the general average for the Presidency. In the distribution of this population, however, amongst the various subdivisions made at the census, the district is peculiar amongst all, except those on the West Coast, in that the number of persons living by the ownership of land is less than that living by renting land from others. As is general in the northern districts of the Presidency, the proportion of the whole population which has occupancy rights of any sort to live by is very small; on the other hand the proportion of the people who are merely tenants is more than 16 per cent. greater than the general average and is only exceeded in Malabar and South Canara. The proportion of the people who depend on farm labour, regular or casual, is smaller than in any other districts in the Presidency excepting Madura, North Arcot, and Bellary. The small number of landholders and the large proportion of tenants in this district may be attributed to the fact that so much land is held on zemindari tenure and that the cultivators of this area appear as tenants. Regarding their condition no information is available, but there is no reason to believe that their holdings differ much in size from those of the ryots under the ryotwari system regarding whose status the following abstract gives details :—

Group.	Number.	Percentage of	
		Total population.	Agricultural population.
Land occupants ..	472,491	24 3	35·7
Tenants	488,515	25·1	37·0
Farm labourers ..	104,651	5·4	7·9
General labourers ..	203 265	10·5	15 4
Care of cattle ..	49,818	2 6	3 8
Other agricultural pursuits	2,564	·1	·2
Total ..	1,321,304	68·0	100 0

Class.	Number.	Area held.
		ACRES.
Zemindars	55	9,958,861
Inamdars	22,724	173,972
Peasant proprietors	14,498	108,481

Taluks.	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on patttas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which assessment is			
	Area.	Assessment.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Palkonda	*	2 7 6	52·9	39·8	5 8	1·5	93 0	6·5	0·4	0·1
Golgonda	16·50	27 10 6	7·4	14·4	43·6	34·6	51·5	21·9	21·2	5·4
Sarvasiddhi ..	11·08	38 0 0	4·0	15·2	40·5	40·3	32·0	30·2	29·4	8·4
Total ..	† 13·94	26 2 3	6·5	15·3	41·2	37·0	53·1	21·7	19·8	5·4

* Not known. † Excluding Palkonda.

It will be seen from the above table that nearly two-fifths of the entire revenue in the taluks of Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi is paid on pattas each paying Rs. 100 and upwards, and more than four-fifths on pattas paying upwards of Rs. 30 each; whilst the holdings paying Rs. 30 and upwards for revenue constitute nearly one-fourth of the whole number; most of the peasant proprietors must therefore be regarded as well-to-do, but the total number of their holdings (7,778 in the two taluks) is small, and they do not account for any considerable proportion of the whole area in the district. As already shown the bulk of the agricultural class is composed of tenants and labourers, and it is chiefly amongst these that scarcity would be felt.

In addition to the above, although the industrial classes are not exceptionally numerous, there would be amongst them a good many who would feel the pressure of adverse agricultural seasons at an early date, for in this class there are 166,393 persons, or 8·56 per cent. of the whole population, who live by supplying food and drink, fuel and light, &c., and 91,265, or 4·7 per cent. of the population, who are workers in cotton fabrics, chiefly weavers. Much of the employment in these directions would fail in bad seasons.

The following abstract of the village census tables of occupation classifies the people in some detail, but not exactly on the system followed in the general census returns alluded to above :—

Taluk or division.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturists.				Other labourers.		Traders.		Artisans.				Others.	
	Land-holders.		Labourers.						Weavers.		Other artisans.			
	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.
Párvatípuram ..	51,310	47·0	13,001	11·9	7,518	6·9	12,804	11·7	3,324	3·1	4,842	4·4	16,386	15·0
Palkonda	87,638	42·0	22,474	10·7	33,662	16·1	19,361	9·3	9,038	4·3	10,098	4·9	26,555	12·7
Bobbili	62,410	48·4	10,503	8·2	15,639	12·1	12,341	9·6	4,994	3·9	7,373	5·7	15,525	12·1
Sálúru	38,302	45·8	7,598	9·1	8,733	10·4	12,642	15·1	3,497	4·2	4,241	5·0	8,686	10·4
Gajapatinagaram ..	69,353	56·0	8,325	6·7	20,500	16·6	7,386	5·9	3,481	2·9	6,107	4·9	8,644	7·0
Chipurupalle.. ..	71,615	45·7	18,101	11·5	16,430	10·5	15,400	9·8	10,740	6·8	6,218	4·0	18,327	11·7
Vizianagram ..	65,994	39·6	19,640	11·8	16,625	10·0	19,791	11·9	7,385	4·4	9,345	5·6	27,878	16·7
Srangavarupukota ..	73,144	56·6	10,175	7·9	9,117	7·1	11,155	8·6	7,634	5·9	5,815	4·5	12,243	9·4
Bimlipatam	53,035	46·0	4,817	4·2	18,985	16·5	16,897	14·7	3,047	2·6	4,603	4·0	13,925	12·0
Vizagapatam ..	36,011	37·0	5,186	5·3	9,925	10·2	17,602	18 1	2,354	2·4	5,814	6·0	20,409	21·0
Viravalli	109,444	55·3	6,457	3·3	32,725	16·5	12,505	6 3	8,344	4·2	8,261	4·2	20,180	15 2
Anakápalle	86,312	56·7	5,944	3·9	21,879	14·4	10,051	6·6	5,901	3·9	6,261	4·1	15,809	10·4
Sarvasiddhi	69,543	44·9	21,085	13·6	15,305	9·9	20,420	13·2	7,376	4·7	6,560	4·2	14,677	9·5
Golgonda	77,430	65·4	6,626	5·6	8,338	7·0	6,729	5·7	4,944	4·2	5,915	5·0	8,532	7·1
Agency tracts ..	369,852	43·0	9,946	1·2	108,131	12 6	30,063	3·5	11,904	1·4	15,443	1·8	314,442	36·5
The whole district ..	1,321,383	47·0	169,878	6·6	343,512	12·2	225,187	8·0	93,958	3·2	106,896	3·8	542,168	19·2

Area liable to famine.—In common with the rest of the northern districts, this district suffered from a serious dearth between November 1790 and November 1792, and in April 1791 it was reported that 1,200 persons had died from starvation in the neighbourhood of Vizagapatam. During this period import and transit duties on grain and provisions were suspended, and grain was distributed by Government. Again in 1824, it was found necessary to give employment to a considerable number of persons, and in September accounts from the district were so bad, prices so high and the people were selling their infant children, that a relief depôt was sanctioned, though never opened owing to an improvement in the season in October. The great "Guntúr" famine of 1833 scarcely affected this district, and in the year of the Orissa famine, 1865–66, the district suffered but little, whilst, in the famine of 1876–78 though the district suffered considerably owing to high prices, the suffering was overshadowed by that of the southern districts. Again in 1889, the year of the last Ganjám famine, the district escaped, chiefly owing to the proximity of the Gódávari district where there is always a large demand for labour in the hot weather.

On the whole and especially now that the district is traversed throughout its length by the East Coast Railway, it can hardly be regarded as a famine area though liable to periods of great scarcity. Hill streams are numerous, and most of the larger tanks are fed by them or by supply channels from the rivers. All the three Government taluks are fairly well protected by irrigation. The Palkonda taluk is irrigated by the Nagavali and its tributary, the Swarnamukhi. These streams supply water enough for a double crop, but no details are available as to the absolute area irrigated in that taluk. The Golgonda taluk is irrigated by the Varáha-nadi and a natural lake called the Komaravolu ava which is fed by the Varáha. The Sarvasiddhi taluk is also irrigated by

the Varáha as well as by the Sárada and the Kondakirla ava fed by the latter river. The following statement shows, in hundreds of acres, the areas protected in seasons of drought as well as in ordinary seasons:—

Sources of irrigation.	Area protected in all seasons.			Area protected in ordinary seasons.		
	Golgonda.	Sarva-siddhi.	Total.	Golgonda.	Sarva-siddhi.	Total.
The Varáha system ..	1,8	2,2	4,0	2,5	3,2	5,7
The Sárada system	..	4,8	4,8	..	8,2	8,2
Minor tanks and channels ..	7,6	3,6	11,2	10,8	10,2	21,0
Total ..	9,4	10,6	20,0	13,3	21,6	34,9
Percentage of area occupied.	6·6	17·4	9·8	9·3	35·4	17·2
Do. of area cultivated.	12·7	27·5	17·8	18·0	56·1	31·0

Numbers relieved during past famines.—Figures are not available as to the number of people relieved during any famine prior to 1876. During the famine of 1876–78, the average number of persons relieved during six months from October 1877 to January 1878 and again in August and September 1878 was only 1,847. Of these, 1,552 were employed on works and 295 were relieved gratuitously.

Accessibility for relief.—Possessed of a coast line of about 110 miles on which four ports (of which Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam are the chief) are situated, where supplies of grain may be landed, the district is easily accessible by sea for relief. The East Coast Railway traverses the whole littoral portion of the district from south to north; it has also a branch to the sea-port of Vizagapatam. Internal communications, however, are few and wretched. There are in all only 700 miles of roads. The trade between the low country and the hills is carried on chiefly by means of pack bullocks, but a ghât road has been opened up into Jeypore.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluks.	Number and area of villages exclusive of Tributary States.									Deduct	
	Ryotwari.			Inam.		Zemindari.		Total.		Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.
	Number.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor-inams.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.		
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Palkonda ..	127	185,910	18,395	85	38,540	..	..	212	242,845	30,197	..
Golgonda ..	76	611,062	19,165	79	50,778	..	..	155	681,005	40,922	19,440
Sarvasiddhi ..	75	81,770	16,022	12	3,884	..	..	87	101,676	27,167	9,077
Inam villages. *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zemindaris ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,307	2,149,268	2,307	2,149,268	..	..
Agency tracts.	..	..	..	..	..	9,345	7,860,086	9,345	7,860,086	..	..
Total ..	278	878,742	53,582	176	93,202	11,652	10,009,354	12,106	11,034,880	98,286	28,517

* In Government taluks.

RENT-ROLL OF GOVERNMENT LAND

Taluks.	Total holdings.						
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average extent. Dry.	Average extent. Wet.	Average assessment. Dry.	Average assessment. Wet.
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Palkonda	2,101	Not available.	5,191	Not available.		Not available.	
Golgonda	4,104	67,725	1,13,487	13·04	3·46	10 1 3	17 9 3
Sarvasiddhi	3,674	40,692	1,39,658	6·00	5·08	8 13 7	29 2 5
Government land in zemindari division ..	11	64	195	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9,890	† 108,481	2,58,531	† 9·70	† 4·24	† 9 8 0	† 23 0 0

† Excluding Palkonda.

CROPPING

Taluks.	Cereals.						Pulses.			Vegetables and fruit trees.
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Samai.	Others.	Horse-gram.	Green-gram.	Others.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Palkonda	13,934	26	57	1,270	161	30	264	876	709	..
Golgonda	42,384	4,161	13,939	8,447	5,986	5,092	9,363	7,218	1,678	660
Sarvasiddhi	29,426	716	11,679	8,178	419	699	4,244	1,183	667	1,586
Government land in zemindari villages ..	51	..	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	85,795	4,903	25,686	17,901	6,566	5,821	13,871	9,277	3,054	2,246

AGRICULTURAL STOCK

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bulls and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
Palkonda	6,370	4,330	6,500	3,500	3,000	2,640	5,200
Golgonda	17,387	4,840	12,970	11,344	6,424	6,871	26,568
Sarvasiddhi	10,515	5,712	6,305	5,861	5,718	4,991	15,406
Total ..	34,272	14,882	25,775	20,705	15,142	14,502	47,164

DIX.

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FOR 1891–92.

area of		Remainder.	Area in occupation.		Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses).	Population according to the census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head of population.
Zemindari and other land for which returns are not available.	Total.	Arable area (Government and inam).	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.				
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.
107,520	137,717	105,128	28,203	62,538	86·31	1,74,979	184,421	0 15 2
472,960	533,522	147,683	73,746	67,704	95·71	1,21,399	111,306	1 1 5
..	36,244	65,432	38,497	22,351	92·99	1,63,270	141,760	1 2 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	23,388	44,814	0 8 4
2,149,268	2,149,268	..	..	..	..	10,63,691	2,320,691	0 7 4
7,860,086	7,860,086	..	..	..	..			
10,589,834	10,716,637	318,243	140,446	152,593	92·08	15,46,727	2,802,992	0 8 10

FOR FASLI 1301 (1891–92).

Pattas paying										Taluks.
Under Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to 30.		From Rs. 30 to 50.		From Rs. 50 to 100.		Rs. 100 and upwards.		
Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
1,954	2,744	138	2,068	8	301	1	78	..	..	Palkonda.
2,114	8,432	897	16,348	389	15,083	480	34,331	224	39,293	Golgonda.
1,173	5,576	1,110	21,184	534	20,581	548	35,943	309	56,374	Sarvasiddhi.
5	32	4	68	2	95	..	..	..	..	Government land in zemindari divisions.
5,246	16,784	2,149	39,668	933	36,060	1,029	70,352	533	95,667	Total.

IN 1890–91.

Industrial crops.						Miscellaneous.	Total, first and second crop.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cropped.	Taluks.
Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Tobacco.	Oil-seeds.						
				Gingelly.	Others.					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
4,383	1,012	5,275	94	776	17	95	28,979	8,858	20,121	Palkonda.
887	3,119	1	486	16,548	524	667	121,160	28,048	93,112	Golgonda.
388	1,785	55	795	8,550	133	420	70,923	15,934	54,989	Sarvasiddhi.
2	4	..	2	3	..	..	79	..	79	Government land in zemindari villages.
5,660	5,920	5,331	1,377	25,877	674	1,182	‡221,141	52,840	168,301	Total.

‡ This is exclusive of 100 acres under fodder crops for which talukwar figures are not available.

IN 1890–91.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Indigo vats.	Sugar mills.	Boats.	Taluks.
..	..	9,020	5,050	..	260	..	Palkonda.
103	117	10,184	1,602	..	449	..	Golgonda.
16	248	7,844	1,807	7	208	66	Sarvasiddhi.
119	365	27,048	8,459	7	917	66	Total.

WATER-SUPPLY

Taluks.	Government protective irrigation works.							
	Works.	Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated.			Revenue.		
			First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Demand.	Average remissions.	
							Amount.	Percentage on demand.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
Golgonda ..	Varáha river system ..	2,637	2,480	222	2,702	12,271	105	0·1
Sarvasiddhi.	Do. ..	4,845	3,859	140	3,999	12,912	2,289	17·71
	Sárada river system ..	13,862	10,987	812	11,799	34,492	8,813	25·6
	Total ..	21,344	17,326	1,174	18,500	59,675	11,207	18·8

Taluks.	Number of minor works,							
	Under 50 acres.				From 50 to 200 acres.			
	Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
Golgonda	381	50	10	2	41	1	5	..
Sarvasiddhi	107	12	7	4	21	..	17	4
Total ..	488	62	17	6	62	1	22	4

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	For second-crop.	Charge for water.	Charge on miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67) ..	52,883	24,009	..	76,892	56,795	1,25,102	..	2,661	..	1,84,558
1277 (1867-68) ..	53,407	24,499	..	77,906	56,805	1,26,112	..	2,846	..	1,85,763
1278 (1868-69) ..	53,183	24,557	..	77,740	56,288	1,26,037	..	2,408	..	1,84,733
1279 (1869-70) ..	55,550	24,888	..	80,438	57,334	1,29,477	..	675	..	1,87,486
1280 (1870-71) ..	58,820	25,142	..	83,962	58,610	1,30,543	..	480	..	1,89,633
Average ..	54,769	24,619	..	79,388	57,166	1,27,454	..	1,814	..	1,86,434
1281 (1871-72) ..	63,549	25,021	617	89,187	60,905	1,29,580	..	133	810	1,91,428
1282 (1872-73) ..	57,850	24,983	217	83,050	58,000	1,30,835	..	678	412	1,89,925
1283 (1873-74) ..	57,784	24,993	288	83,065	58,005	1,29,736	..	806	834	1,89,381
1284 (1874-75) ..	59,114	25,149	416	84,679	58,881	1,30,469	..	1,956	530	1,91,836
1285 (1875-76) ..	52,996	25,500	769	79,265	59,780	1,32,080	..	2,377	1,970	1,96,207
Average ..	58,259	25,129	461	83,849	59,114	1,30,540	..	1,190	911	1,91,755
1286 (1876-77) ..	53,399	25,310	301	79,010	59,786	1,31,226	..	1,335	877	1,93,224
1287 (1877-78) ..	53,440	24,730	418	78,588	59,813	1,28,933	..	1,456	1,057	1,91,259
1288 (1878-79) ..	54,738	25,447	2,591	82,776	61,150	1,32,029	..	4,507	4,928	2,02,614
1289 (1879-80) ..	58,999	25,730	1,536	86,265	65,878	1,33,383	..	6,362	4,446	2,10,069
1290 (1880-81) ..	58,509	25,932	5,509	89,950	65,390	1,34,480	..	5,685	8,404	2,13,959
Average ..	55,817	25,430	2,071	83,318	62,403	1,32,010	..	3,869	3,943	2,02,225
1291 (1881-82) ..	58,890	26,167	3,783	88,840	64,910	1,35,251	..	5,511	5,866	2,11,538
1292 (1882-83) ..	57,604	26,276	4,313	88,193	63,685	1,35,852	..	5,660	5,203	2,10,400
1293 (1883-84) ..	58,003	26,256	6,821	91,080	63,671	1,35,731	..	7,488	9,357	2,16,247
1294 (1884-85) ..	58,149	26,404	5,140	89,693	63,740	1,36,264	..	3,983	6,985	2,10,972
1295 (1885-86) ..	58,258	26,454	3,778	88,490	63,953	1,36,595	..	4,170	5,722	2,10,440
Average ..	58,181	26,311	4,767	89,259	63,992	1,35,939	..	5,362	6,626	2,11,919
1296 (1886-87) ..	63,578	26,522	1,362	91,462	69,354	1,36,972	..	6,670	2,941	2,15,937
1297 (1887-88) ..	65,856	27,348	2,606	95,810	72,411	1,43,722	..	7,161	5,884	2,29,178
1298 (1888-89) ..	66,264	27,388	1,480	95,132	72,707	1,43,906	..	3,246	2,530	2,22,389
1299 (1889-90) ..	73,864	32,734	2,066	108,664	72,027	1,78,813	..	2,087	2,855	2,55,782
1300 (1890-91) ..	74,591	32,781	2,995	110,367	72,518	1,78,812	..	3,016	3,038	2,57,384
Average ..	68,831	29,354	2,102	100,287	71,803	1,56,445	..	4,436	3,450	2,36,134

AND IRRIGATION.

Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years.						Irrigation under wells.	Taluks.
Occupied area.	Average area irrigated.				Percentage of remissions on demand.		
	First crop.		Second crop.				
	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.			
ACS.	ACS.		ACS.				
13,137	12,018	91·5	857	6·5	10·3	None.	Golgonda.
16,704	14,245	85·3	756	4·5	28·2		Sarvasiddhi.
29,841	26,263	88·0	1,613	5·4	19·2		Total.

the ayacut of which is

From 200 to 500 acres.				From 500 to 1,000 acres.				1,000 acres and over.				Taluks.
Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	
1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	Golgonda.
9	..	4	3	2	3	4	1	..	..	8	..	Sarvasiddhi.
10	..	7	3	2	3	5	1	..	..	10	..	Total.

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.					Net demand, current.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total Revenue demand.	Deduct beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand, ryotwar.	Fasli.
Due to season			Fixed and other.	Total.						
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.								
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
..	..	..	220	220	1,84,338	1,78,786	3,63,124	..	3,63,124	1276 (1866–67).
..	..	..	369	369	1,85,394	1,80,258	3,65,652	..	3,65,652	1277 (1867–68).
1,814	56,424	3,286	353	61,877	1,22,856	1,76,250	2,99,106	..	2,99,106	1278 (1868–69).
..	..	13	363	376	1,87,110	1,79,285	3,66,395	..	3,66,395	1279 (1869–70).
2,835	..	8,495	389	11,719	1,77,914	2,21,775	3,99,689	..	3,99,689	1280 (1870–71)
930	11,284	2,359	339	14,912	1,71,522	1,87,271	3,58,793	..	3,58,793	Average.
23,684	55,714	..	389	79,787	1,11,641	2,32,739	3,44,380	..	3,44,380	1281 (1871–72).
..	..	101	397	498	1,89,427	2,32,319	4,21,746	..	4,21,746	1282 (1872–73).
..	..	..	384	384	1,88,997	2,28,613	4,17,610	..	4,17,610	1283 (1873–74).
204	..	..	384	588	1,91,248	2,29,429	4,20,677	..	4,20,677	1284 (1874–75).
4,427	..	8,456	384	13,267	1,82,940	2,30,239	4,13,179	..	4,13,179	1285 (1875–76).
5,663	11,143	1,711	388	18,905	1,72,850	2,30,668	4,03,518	..	4,03,518	Average.
3,396	12,410	..	384	16,190	1,77,034	2,32,979	4,10,013	..	4,10,013	1286 (1876–77).
10,203	7,483	..	392	18,078	1,73,181	2,32,444	4,05,625	..	4,05,625	1287 (1877–78).
1,175	..	2,646	408	4,229	1,98,385	2,34,713	4,33,098	..	4,33,098	1288 (1878–79).
..	..	..	404	404	2,09,665	2,34,576	4,44,241	..	4,44,241	1289 (1879–80).
3,021	1,944	..	435	5,400	2,08,559	2,33,580	4,42,139	..	4,42,139	1290 (1880–81).
3,559	4,367	529	405	8,860	1,93,365	2,33,658	4,27,023	..	4,27,023	Average.
..	..	..	434	434	2,11,104	2,36,305	4,47,409	..	4,47,409	1291 (1881–82).
..	171	50	..	221	2,10,179	2,34,022	4,44,201	..	4,44,201	1292 (1882–83).
2,256	1,799	932	1,077	6,064	2,10,183	2,34,838	4,45,021	38	4,44,983	1293 (1883–84).
2,208	3,028	2,015	224	8,375	2,02,597	2,37,977	4,40,574	38	4,40,536	1294 (1884–85).
24,718	7,424	38,015	575	70,732	1,39,708	2,35,315	3,75,023	38	3,74,985	1295 (1885–86).
5,836	2,485	8,382	462	17,165	1,94,754	2,35,692	4,30,446	23	4,30,423	Average.
184	..	1,846	919	2,949	2,12,988	2,38,011	4,50,999	38	4,50,961	1296 (1886–87).
2,929	3,944	41	577	7,491	2,21,687	2,35,237	4,56,924	38	4,56,886	1297 (1887–88).
38,590	31,872	..	519	70,981	1,51,408	2,42,418	3,93,826	37	3,93,789	1298 (1888–89).
78	14	286	24,321	24,699	2,31,083	2,38,848	4,69,931	2,168	4,67,763	1299 (1889–90).
150	143	242	18,757	19,292	2,38,092	2,75,027	5,13,119	2,168	5,10,951	1300 (1890–91).
8,336	7,195	483	9,018	25,082	2,11,052	2,45,908	4,56,960	890	4,56,070	Average.

METEOROLOGICAL

Thermometrical Readings at

Months.	1885. Mean temperature.	1885. Mean range.	1885. Highest temperature.	1885. Lowest temperature	1886. Mean temperature.	1886. Mean range.	1886. Highest temperature.	1886. Lowest temperature.	1887. Mean temperature.	1887. Mean range.
January	76·2	7·5	81·6	68·5	74·3	7·8	81·8	65·5	76·2	7·9
February	79·3	6·1	83·6	73·0	78·5	8·1	88·5	69·7	78·5	8·1
March	82·0	6 4	90·5	73·0	83·4	5·5	87·8	77·3	83·1	5·1
April	86·6	5·5	91·4	82·0	85·9	5·2	90·0	81·5	85·5	5·2
May	87·8	4·7	93·7	82·8	86·9	4·1	93·0	81·5	89·1	4·8
June	87·2	4·2	95·0	80·0	86·4	4·3	92·8	82·8	86·6	4·4
July	85·5	4·5	94·7	79 5	85·1	4·6	92·4	79·0	84·1	4·7
August	85·9	4·5	93·5	81·6	84·8	4·0	92·0	79·5	85·3	4·2
September	85·7	3·2	90·5	81·8	86·0	4·3	90·8	82·0	85·7	5·0
October	83·1	4·3	88·0	77·0	82·7	3·5	86·7	78·0	83·2	4·4
November	79·5	5 5	85·3	69·0	79·8	4·6	85·7	73·5	78·9	5·8
December	76·6	4·8	82·0	66·5	74·6	7·0	82·3	65·0	75·4	7·4
Annual averages ..	83·0	5·1	..	..	82·4	5·3	..	..	82·6	5·6

Average Rainfall in Inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Coast and sub-montane stations.													
1870	2·34	..	..	0·92	0·89	5·50	3·42	5·08	10·67	21·67	3 19	..	53·68
1871	0·14	1·55	1·29	2·69	4·58	5 00	2·85	4·48	5·22	1·14	0·11	0·15	29 20
1872	..	0·04	0 12	0·39	0·92	7·88	8 85	9·11	8·12	7·40	2·69	0·62	46·14
1873	..	..	0·08	0·41	2·93	2 14	6 15	9·36	4·13	8·83	1·71	4·63	40·37
1874	0·20	0·08	0·06	0·18	0·91	5·19	6·25	3·17	6·82	14·75	1·53	0 18	39·32
1875	0·23	..	0·07	0·27	2·45	1·89	4·45	4·61	13·09	10·30	0·06	0·02	37·44
1876	..	..	0·19	0·15	1·49	3·30	2·22	6·63	6·02	11·29	0·42	..	31·71
1877	1·25	2·09	2·19	1·55	9·42	1·93	3·76	2·57	7·70	3·85	0·12	0·04	36·47
1878	..	..	0·72	0·81	3·96	3·65	8·71	9·71	6·40	12·76	4·25	19·93	70·90
1879	..	0·05	0·28	0·05	8·74	4·66	4·52	6·24	5·30	4·74	6·44	0·20	41·22
1880	0·40	0·53	..	1·49	3·61	5·60	8·33	5 76	5·99	8·73	4 84	0·34	45·62
1881	..	..	1·73	0 56	1·19	9·05	3·40	6 88	6·72	5·31	3·53	0·02	38·39
1882	0·03	..	0·04	0·49	3·66	1·71	4·30	4 83	11·35	4·13	8·88	1·16	40·58
1883	0·09	..	0 59	0·60	1·23	3·15	3·84	9·10	3·81	7·83	1·21	1·00	32·45
1884	0·49	0·46	0·48	1·02	1 62	2·58	3·40	7·05	10·54	4·28	0·09	0·46	32·47
1885	0·68	0·44	1·48	0·43	1·87	4·70	4·52	3·63	6·43	5·90	4·49	2·58	37·15
1886	..	..	0·71	0·01	4·65	3·78	7·90	11·42	7·52	15·88	8·76	3·61	64·24
1887	..	..	0·93	0·20	1·92	8 48	7·60	7·07	5·20	6·68	2·47	..	40·55
1888	0·05	0·23	0·06	0·37	2·03	3·46	3·19	3·14	5·20	2·84	8·26	0·05	28·88
1889	..	..	0·48	0·19	1·75	5·45	9·44	4·93	11·72	8·81	3·30	1·00	47·07
Average—1870–89 ..	0·30	0·27	0·57	0·64	2·99	4·45	5·35	6·24	7·40	8·36	3·32	1·80	41·69
1890	..	..	0·55	0·49	1·58	6·51	3·52	6·99	8·63	5·01	4·15	0 70	38·13
1891	0·01	1·12	2·18	0·72	2·32	2·77	3·17	6·07	5·51	1·39	0·62	0·07	25·95
1892	..	0·01	..	0·14	0·75	5·46	6·70	8·49	10·31	17·93	1·20	..	50·99
1893	0·70	1·40	3·30	3·70	2·92	5·35	8·14	6·36	11·36	6 07	4·23	..	53·53
Ghâts and Agency tracts.													
1877	0·20	1·79	3·26	2·95	5·15	3·84	8·51	8·13	7·90	4·05	..	0·13	45·91
1878	..	.	0·83	0·40	4·80	4·43	12·64	12·45	9·15	4·72	2·58	3·85	55·85
1879	..	0·35	..	0·18	8·67	5·42	5·42	9·00	7·25	4·45	0·58	..	41·32
1880	0·10	1·13	0·15	1·83	3·20	7·20	18·12	17·20	8·22	4·23	2·92	0·15	64·45
1881	..	..	0·80	0·70	1·56	8 06	13·52	15·32	10·03	4·16	1·72	..	55·87
1882	0 02	0·02	0·13	1·56	4·47	4·99	19·33	8·96	11·39	3·97	3·79	0·54	59·17
1883	..	..	1·42	2·39	2·63	11·13	12·92	11·36	9·94	3·64	0·76	0·22	56·41
1884	0·16	0·27	0 17	1·76	2·52	10·73	17·23	11·92	14·10	2·51	0·49	0·32	62·18
1885	0.10	0·31	0·84	0·35	3·33	11·90	11·58	8·55	7·25	3·12	1·20	1·52	50·05
1886	0·04	..	0·51	0·34	4·03	6·26	14·74	14·16	9·14	8·67	4·88	1·14	63·91
1887	..	..	0·87	1·50	2·35	11·58	21·20	14·23	7·97	3·43	1·39	0·01	64·53
1888	0·06	0·14	0·62	1·10	3·05	5·95	10·32	12·59	6·14	0·96	4·80	..	45·73
1889	..	..	0·44	0·74	2·49	8·29	15·48	16·52	10·04	7·40	2·97	0·14	64·51
Average—1877–89 ..	0·05	0·31	0·77	1·22	3·71	7·68	13·92	12·34	9·12	4·25	2·16	0·62	56·15
1890	..	..	0·86	2·79	1·58	13·38	11·78	16·06	10·18	4·22	2·38	0·41	63·64
1891	0·06	0·51	2·80	1·46	2 63	2·22	12·56	13·84	8·04	3·05	0·34	..	47·51
1892	..	..	0·03	1·51	1·47	8·32	13·52	8 87	14·07	7·33	0·44	..	55·56
1893	0·57	0·85	4·09	2·47	3·83	5·88	16·27	13·40	18·88	4·78	1·55	..	72·57

STATEMENTS.

Vizagapatam for Five Years.

		1888.				1889.				
Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Months.
82·3	68·0	75·9	8·0	81·8	65·5	75·2	14·9	82·9	60·2	January.
88·0	69·5	80·4	8·0	87·0	71·5	79·6	12·7	88·0	66·2	February.
87·8	77·8	83·7	6 7	90·8	75·0	83·7	11·2	90 0	68·0	March.
91·8	80·0	86·9	6·3	92·6	81·6	87·5	8·7	94 3	77·2	April.
97·5	82·0	88·4	7·4	101·1	78·2	89·0	7·4	93·5	82·1	May.
94 0	80 5	89·8	8·8	100·7	80·1	88·5	6 7	96·8	78·7	June.
91·0	77·5	85·8	7·1	94·7	78·1	84·9	5·9	92·0	78·6	July.
91·8	80·0	86·4	7·9	92·8	78·8	85·0	6·9	91·8	78·7	August.
90·0	82·2	86·8	7·8	92 0	78·7	85·2	6·3	89·0	77·0	September.
90·2	76·5	84·8	9·8	92·1	72·1	83·0	5 3	88·0	74·8	October.
84·4	68 5	79·3	8·1	84·8	65·7	78·7	9·7	85·0	65·0	November.
80·7	65·8	75·1	11·1	82·3	59·5	74·0	11·3	80·0	60·0	December.
..	..	83·6	8·1	..	..	82·9	8·9	..	..	Annual averages.

Average Number of Wet Days.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Coast and sub-montane stations.													
1870	3	..	..	1	2	7	6	8	13	12	3	..	55
1871	..	2	1	3	7	4	5	7	8	2	1	..	40
1872	..	..	..	1	3	12	13	14	11	10	3	1	68
1873	..	..	..	1	4	3	10	11	6	12	3	2	52
1874	..	..	..	1	2	8	8	5	16	10	2	..	46
1875	1	..	..	1	5	4	6	6	11	8	..	..	42
1876	..	..	1	..	3	5	5	9	9	4	1	..	37
1877	2	4	1	3	6	3	7	6	10	6	1	..	49
1878	..	..	1	1	6	4	12	13	12	12	5	6	72
1879	..	..	1	..	9	6	8	9	8	7	5	1	54
1880	1	1	..	4	6	9	13	12	9	11	8	1	75
1881	..	..	3	1	2	11	8	11	12	3	4	..	55
1882	..	..	..	1	7	4	10	9	13	6	8	1	59
1883	..	..	2	1	3	8	8	11	7	8	2	1	51
1884	1	1	1	1	3	5	7	10	13	6	..	1	49
1885	1	1	2	1	3	8	9	8	10	6	5	3	57
1886	..	..	1	..	7	7	11	14	10	16	5	4	75
1887	..	..	1	..	3	8	10	10	7	8	4	..	51
1888	..	1	..	1	2	6	7	6	7	4	8	..	42
1889	..	..	..	1	4	8	14	9	8	11	5	3	63
Average—1870-1889 ..	..	1	1	1	4	7	9	9	10	8	4	1	55
1890	..	..	1	1	3	10	10	13	13	7	6	1	65
1891	..	2	3	1	4	5	8	11	10	3	1	..	48
1892	..	..	..	1	2	9	11	11	13	12	1	..	60
1893	1	2	5	3	6	6	13	11	13	9	5	..	74
Ghâts and Agency tracts.													
1877	1	4	3	8	6	7	14	12	11	7	..	..	73
1878	..	..	1	2	9	7	15	18	13	9	3	4	81
1879	..	1	..	1	12	10	12	20	7	6	2	..	71
1880	1	1	1	6	6	13	23	18	11	5	5	1	91
1881	..	..	2	2	3	13	18	19	11	4	4	..	76
1882	..	..	1	3	7	6	20	14	15	4	4	1	75
1883	..	..	3	3	2	13	16	11	11	7	2	1	69
1884	1	..	..	2	6	9	16	15	20	3	1	2	75
1885	..	1	2	2	7	15	16	18	14	6	3	3	87
1886	..	..	1	1	7	12	19	18	13	15	4	3	93
1887	..	..	1	3	4	12	21	17	9	5	4	..	76
1888	..	..	2	2	5	9	18	19	10	3	7	..	75
1889	..	..	1	2	6	13	19	22	13	11	4	..	91
Average—1877-89 ..	..	1	1	3	6	11	17	17	12	7	3	1	79
1890	..	..	2	6	4	14	21	24	18	8	4	1	99
1891	..	1	6	8	6	5	20	21	16	5	1	..	84
1892	..	..	..	4	4	14	19	15	16	9	1	..	82
1893	1	2	8	4	6	10	20	20	18	8	4	..	101

Variations of the Rainfall, 1870–89, in Inches.

Recording stations.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Malkangiri ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	..	0·50	..	17·30	31·40	24·90	9·40	2·50	1·15	0·05	87·20
	Minimum, 1888 ..	..	1·65	2·30	6·70	18·60	14·45	5·10	0·60	2·18	..	51·58
	Average, 1881-89 ..	**0·17**	**0·59**	**1·38**	**9·78**	**20·56**	**16·30**	**14·08**	**2·77**	**1·05**	**0·09**	**66·77**
Korapot ..	Maximum, 1880 ..	0·50	1·00	1·30	9·30	24·55	20·50	6·60	4·15	5·30	0·30	73·50
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·45	0·70	1·70	5·55	9·40	16·55	7·65	1·00	1·95	..	44·95
	Average, 1877-89 ..	**0·88**	**0·81**	**3·00**	**8·44**	**15·48**	**14·32**	**9·45**	**4·08**	**1·71**	**0·31**	**58·48**
Jeypore ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	..	1·10	2·00	26·10	29·50	18·20	16·90	2·70	0·10	..	96·60
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·30	0·60	5·20	7·95	12·35	20·20	7·40	1·20	5·40	..	60·60
	Average, 1881-89 ..	**0·37**	**0·84**	**2·26**	**13·00**	**21·09**	**18·50**	**11·91**	**4·26**	**1·93**	**0·04**	**74·20**
Nowrangapur.	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·90	2·30	..	13·70	28·70	13·10	14·40	2·90	0·20	0·80	77·00
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·40	0·50	2·80	6·00	14·30	18·60	7·30	..	4·10	..	54·00
	Average, 1881-89 ..	**0·67**	**0·83**	**1·52**	**8·32**	**22·06**	**18·26**	**10·44**	**3·15**	**1·41**	**0·12**	**66·78**
Gunapur ..	Maximum, 1889 ..	0·70	0·65	2·40	5·30	14·55	18·50	3·10	6·85	5·35	..	57·40
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·45	0·90	0·15	5·50	7·55	8·05	0·85	1·20	7·15	..	31·80
	Average, 1882-89 ..	**1·19**	**1·90**	**2·34**	**6·21**	**10·60**	**10·37**	**6·33**	**3·98**	**2·84**	**0·50**	**46·46**
Rayagudda ..	Maximum, 1889 ..	0·10	0·30	2·50	9·20	16·70	13·25	7·30	6·85	3·50	..	59·70
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·50	2·15	2·75	5·60	5·95	6·45	4·50	0·30	3·55	..	31·75
	Average, 1877-89 ..	**1·34**	**1·58**	**4·31**	**6·43**	**9·96**	**9·69**	**5·72**	**4·25**	**1·99**	**0·91**	**46·18**
Pottangi ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·20	..	1·60	14·20	15·30	21·65	23·52	5·85	1·34	..	83·66
	Minimum, 1888 ..	2·50	2·00	2·75	8·82	6·80	11·75	8·60	2·75	6·30	..	52·27
	Average, 1882-89 ..	**1·32**	**1·17**	**2·88**	**9·94**	**13·85**	**12·64**	**10·72**	**6·29**	**4·98**	**0·71**	**64·50**
Paderu ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	..	0·25	6·20	3·25	10·50	8·30	5·15	11·20	15·20	2·00	62·05
	Minimum, 1888 ..	1·80	1·10	3·80	3·30	7·70	6·10	6·30	1·20	3·00	..	34·30
	Average, 1882-89 ..	**1·46**	**2·23**	**6·17**	**4·55**	**9·17**	**5·66**	**8·55**	**4·86**	**3·90**	**0·42**	**46·97**
Chintapalli ..	Maximum, 1882 ..	0·20	1·00	11·70	7·75	17·20	5·85	17·53	5·80	5·25	1·70	73·98
	Minimum, 1888 ..	1·00	0·30	6·00	4·15	10·20	11·15	7·55	0·40	9·55	..	50·50
	Average, 1882-89 ..	**0·45**	**2·19**	**5·13**	**7·53**	**14·65**	**8·58**	**12·42**	**4·93**	**3·36**	**0·38**	**59·62**
Ghâts and Agency tracts	Maximum, 1887 ..	0·87	1·50	2·35	11·58	21·20	14·23	7·97	3·43	1·39	0·01	64·53
	Minimum, 1879 ..	0·35	0·18	8·67	5·42	5·42	9·00	7·25	4·45	0·58	..	41·32
	Average, 1877-89 ..	**1·13**	**1·22**	**3·71**	**7·68**	**13·92**	**12·34**	**9·12**	**4·25**	**2·16**	**0·62**	**56·15**
Palkonda ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	1·50	1·98	6·60	3·30	5·71	20·20	7·10	6·70	3·80	25·60	82·49
	Minimum, 1871 ..	2·50	1·25	2·40	6·95	3·25	4·95	5·60	..	..	..	26·90
	Average	**1·40**	**0·68**	**3·26**	**5·62**	**8·05**	**9·40**	**7·40**	**5·35**	**2·02**	**1·77**	**44·95**
Párvatípuram.	Maximum, 1878 ..	0·98	0·90	3·45	5·17	8·71	12·98	6·52	6·92	2·90	12·03	60·56
	Minimum, 1873 ..	1·00	0·65	1·45	2·50	5·90	4·95	6·95	0·40	8·55	..	32·35
	Average	**1·57**	**1·39**	**3·45**	**5·74**	**7·51**	**8·33**	**7·37**	**6·08**	**2·75**	**1·09**	**45·28**
Bobbili ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	..	..	3·00	4·70	10·50	14·00	4·40	8·40	8·50	4·10	57·60
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·15	..	1·00	5·50	2·05	2·80	6·35	0·65	6·88	0·15	25·53
	Average, 1884-89 ..	**1·81**	**0·04**	**1·64**	**5·61**	**7·63**	**7·48**	**6·93**	**4·18**	**3·81**	**0·95**	**40·68**
Sálúru ..	Maximum, 1870 ..	2·90	8·00	..	10·40	4·10	5·20	10·70	53·90	2·30	..	97·50
	Minimum, 1888 ..	..	0·60	0·10	6·10	3·00	2·80	8·70	..	5·35	0·20	26·85
	Average	**0·94**	**1·68**	**2·63**	**4·03**	**6·43**	**6·47**	**7·73**	**8·88**	**2·73**	**1·17**	**43·59**
Srungavarapukóta.	Maximum, 1886 ..	..	..	1·50	5·10	4·40	13·25	7·90	21·50	9·60	6·00	69·25
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·40	0·20	1·10	2·90	1·70	4·60	4·67	3·50	9·60	0·15	28·82
	Average, 1884-89 ..	**1·65**	**0·31**	**2·36**	**4·74**	**6·75**	**8·67**	**8·36**	**8·64**	**5·06**	**1·30**	**47·84**
Chódavaram ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	1·50	8·20	1·55	13·95	14·20	8·53	12·35	4·30	12·35	79·93
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	..	3·60	2·20	9·10	4·20	8·30	0·65	..	28·05
	Average	**1·17**	**0·61**	**4·14**	**5·21**	**4·88**	**6·32**	**9·42**	**9·18**	**3·42**	**1·49**	**45·84**
Narasapatnam.	Maximum, 1886 ..	1·80	..	7·25	3·90	15·15	11·25	7·75	14·80	3·50	2·20	67·60
	Minimum, 1871 ..	4·80	0·65	2·15	4·45	1·45	0·72	4·22	2·76	0·22	..	21·42
	Average	**1·61**	**1·08**	**4·19**	**4·47**	**5·73**	**5·63**	**8·42**	**7·93**	**3·35**	**1·04**	**43·45**
Kuppili ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	1·10	3·30	2·10	6·10	9·80	3·90	13·50	5·30	36·40	81·80
	Minimum, 1888 ..	2·20	..	0·55	3·00	3·90	3·30	2·90	5·92	5·67	..	27·44
	Average	**1·07**	**0·61**	**2·70**	**4·11**	**5·26**	**5·96**	**6·64**	**8·42**	**3·60**	**3·03**	**41·30**
Chípurupalle ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	1·40	1·10	3·35	3·60	6·05	8·10	7·90	14·00	4·20	18·70	68·40
	Minimum, 1884 ..	2·30	1·20	1·50	4·30	3·43	2·60	7·85	2·45	..	1·10	26·73
	Average	**0·99**	**0·52**	**2·17**	**4·77**	**5·10**	**7·51**	**6·69**	**8·60**	**2·89**	**1·74**	**40·98**
Gajapatinagaram.	Maximum, 1886 ..	..	..	4·17	2·80	4·70	12·97	5·55	18·00	12·10	6·10	66·39
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·20	0·80	1·10	4·30	3·20	2·60	4·25	1·70	6·40	..	24·55
	Average, 1884-89 ..	**0·85**	**0·45**	**1·76**	**4·68**	**4·24**	**5·58**	**5·85**	**6·67**	**4·54**	**1·35**	**36·17**
Vizianagram.	Maximum, 1878 ..	1·40	0·20	2·40	5·55	8·65	6·15	8·80	19·00	4·50	21·95	78·60
	Minimum, 1888 ..	..	..	0·60	6·10	2·90	4·30	3·45	2·75	7·95	0·10	28·15
	Average	**1·57**	**0·43**	**2·97**	**4·71**	**5·11**	**7·39**	**7·38**	**9·37**	**3·17**	**1·96**	**44·06**
Bimlipatam ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	0·70	0·10	2·00	5·55	4·65	5·40	5·25	19·90	4·30	20·10	67·95
	Minimum, 1871 ..	2·15	1·90	1·65	3·20	0·70	4·10	1·95	0·35	..	..	16·00
	Average	**0·88**	**0·15**	**2·39**	**3·09**	**3·65**	**5·07**	**6·17**	**8·78**	**3·86**	**1·85**	**35·89**
Waltair ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	0·10	..	4·93	3·49	6·30	10·02	4·68	28·40	11·40	3·00	72·32
	Minimum, 1875 ..	0·25	..	1·32	0·52	2·77	1·72	7·25	9·46	..	0·28	23·57
	Average	**0·98**	**0·48**	**2·78**	**3·42**	**4·61**	**5·20**	**7·09**	**10·61**	**4·81**	**2·10**	**42·08**
Anakápalle ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	0·90	0·30	4·60	3·08	12·57	10·08	5·97	12·38	3·57	25·60	79·05
	Minimum, 1871 ..	1·60	0·50	1·60	2·10	0·30	1·10	2·90	1·20	..	..	11·30
	Average	**0·53**	**0·19**	**2·83**	**3·72**	**4·66**	**4·27**	**7·66**	**7·67**	**2·77**	**2·05**	**36·35**
Balacheruvu ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	0·05	..	4·60	2·25	9·30	4·70	4·80	11·10	4·70	32·10	73·60
	Minimum, 1875 ..	0·40	0·45	1·27	2·35	2·40	3·30	5·70	7·60	..	.	23·47
	Average	**0·98**	**0·21**	**2·94**	**4·11**	**4·93**	**4·45**	**7·38**	**10·31**	**4·15**	**2·56**	**42·02**
Yellamanchilli.	Maximum, 1889 ..	.	..	0·86	6·10	6·50	3·40	20·05	18·05	3·55	0·70	59·15
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·20	..	2·90	0·90	1·85	3·24	3·53	6·35	0·45	..	19·42
	Average	**0·85**	**0·34**	**2·77**	**3·75**	**3·78**	**4·69**	**7·66**	**8·34**	**3·60**	**1·44**	**37·22**
Coast and sub-montane stations.	Maximum, 1878 ..	0·72	0·81	3·96	3·65	8·71	9·71	6·40	12·76	4·25	19·93	70·90
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·34	0·37	2·03	3·46	3·19	3·14	5·20	2·84	8·26	0·05	28·88
	Average	**1·14**	**0·64**	**2·99**	**4·45**	**5·35**	**6·24**	**7·40**	**8·36**	**3·32**	**1·80**	**41·96**

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	17·3	17·6	17·6	17·4	17·1	17·0	17·0	18·0	17·9	17·9	17·3	16·8	17·4	1874–75.
	16·8	16·0	15·9	16·2	16·7	17·0	17·8	17·0	17·6	16·2	16·7	16·8	16·8	1875–76.
	16·7	16·8	16·3	15·1	12·9	11·2	11·0	11·7	11·5	10·7	10·7	10·3	13·0	1876–77.
	8·8	7·8	7·3	7·7	7·6	8·5	9·9	8·4	8·2	8·1	7·6	7·2	8·0	1877–78.
	6·9	7·6	8·1	8·2	8·3	7·8	8·9	10·0	10·1	9·6	10·4	10·4	8·8	1878–79.
	11·0	11·3	12·4	13·3	14·4	15·7	17·7	18·7	18·3	18·7	19·0	19·0	15·8	1879–80.
	20·6	20·6	20·2	19·5	19·7	20·3	20·2	20·2	20·1	20·6	19·8	18·9	20·1	1880–81.
	18·5	17·0	15·8	14·6	14·0	16·2	16·4	16·8	16·1	15·7	15·8	15·6	16·1	1881–82.
	15·1	14·7	14·8	15·2	15·1	15·8	16·6	17·2	17·4	16·1	15·7	15·2	15·7	1882–83.
	15·0	14·9	15·2	15·9	16·5	16·6	16·9	17·8	17·4	17·5	17·4	17·2	16·5	1883–84.
	16·8	15·9	14·5	14·8	14·8	14·7	15·0	14·3	13·8	13·7	13·9	13·6	14·7	1884–85.
	13·5	13·6	13·0	12·7	13·0	13·3	13·4	14·4	14·3	14·3	14·3	13·9	13·7	1885–86.
	13·7	13·6	14·1	14·1	13·6	14·0	14·8	15·8	16·5	16·4	15·9	15·5	14·8	1886–87.
	15·0	15·0	15·2	15·3	15·4	15·8	15·7	16·2	16·5	16·7	16·8	16·6	15·9	1887–88.
	16·1	14·8	12·8	11·3	12·0	12·3	12·3	12·3	12·3	11·9	11·6	11·2	12·5	1888–89.
	16·3	15·5	15·1	14·8	14·9	15·4	15·7	16·1	16·0	15·9	15·7	15·3	15·6	Average.*
	11·3	11·7	11·9	12·3	12·8	13·3	14·7	15·3	15·2	14·9	14·7	14·5	13·6	1889–90.
	14·5	14·8	14·9	15·4	16·0	16·6	18·3	18·1	18·0	17·9	17·8	17·5	16·7	1890–91.
	17·1	16·0	14·7	12·2	11·9	10·4	10·2	10·7	10·6	10·3	10·0	10·1	12·0	1891–92.
	9·9	10·3	10·8	11·6	11·8	12·0	12·4	13·2	13·0	12·9	12·7	12·5	11·9	1892–93.
Cumbu ..	31·7	33·5	36·7	37·7	34·6	36·5	35·7	34·3	33·3	31·0	33·0	31·0	34·1	1874–75.
	27·6	25·8	29·6	33·9	33·3	35·3	33·4	32·1	30·8	32·8	30·3	30·0	31·2	1875–76.
	29·5	30·8	33·1	29·5	23·8	18·4	19·2	20·5	21·1	19·4	18·5	17·4	23·4	1876–77.
	16·8	15·0	15·6	14·1	13·5	14·7	15·3	14·3	13·5	13·4	12·1	12·3	13·9	1877–78.
	11·3	17·2	20·7	20·6	19·5	17·8	17·8	18·9	18·5	18·4	19·1	18·5	18·6	1878–79.
	19·4	24·7	32·6	33·2	32·3	32·8	34·1	32·9	32·8	32·9	34·3	34·0	31·7	1879–80
	35·8	38·0	45·9	41·8	40·6	41·5	42·5	41·5	41·7	35·2	39·5	38·6	40·8	1880–81.
	35·5	36·1	34·8	34·8	31·0	29·8	30·1	30·1	29·7	28·0	28·5	26·3	31·3	1881–82.
	25·5	24·3	29·3	30·9	29·7	29·8	31·8	30·3	30·8	30·1	29·0	27·6	29·3	1882–83.
	27·7	28·3	33·3	33·6	33·9	35·8	35·3	36·0	33·1	33·1	33·1	32·9	33·1	1883–84.
	34·4	28·9	32·7	35·2	35·1	33·7	32·3	30·2	29·5	28·6	28·2	27·1	31·3	1884–85.
	25·7	29·3	29·4	28·3	27·1	27·4	28·1	26·9	27·5	22·2	25·3	25·4	27·2	1885–86.
	25·7	28·9	34·5	34·2	32·0	32·0	30·0	28·9	29·0	28·1	27·9	26·9	29·9	1886–87.
	26·3	26·3	31·7	31·4	32·2	32·5	29·5	28·2	29·0	28·9	27·9	27·4	29·4	1887–88.
	27·5	26·8	27·7	22·0	22·2	24·1	23·2	22·4	22·4	22·3	21·0	20·0	23·5	1888–89.
	29·4	29·7	33·1	31·4	31·5	31·8	31·5	30·5	30·3	28·5	28·9	28·0	30·6	Average.*
	19·9	22·7	29·6	30·9	32·2	32·0	31·6	30·7	28·9	28·6	28·3	28·5	28·8	1889–90.
	28·2	30·6	34·6	37·1	39·1	39·9	40·6	40·6	40·0	38·6	38·0	37·3	37·2	1890–91
	33·8	31·6	32·0	26·1	23·9	18·3	18·1	17·8	17·8	17·5	16·6	16·5	22·7	1891–92.
	16·3	16·9	27·1	32·1	31·1	30·6	29·2	28·8	27·2	26·6	26·1	26·2	26·7	1892–93.
Ragi ..	31·4	31·1	31·0	33·0	32·0	32·2	32·4	32·1	32·2	32·1	32·2	30·2	31·9	1874–75.
	28·9	27·8	29·1	33·4	32·9	33·6	31·8	31·0	31·4	31·0	30·2	30·0	31·0	1875–76.
	27·5	28·3	29·6	29·3	22·8	17·2	17·5	19·5	18·7	18·0	17·8	16·8	22·0	1876–77.
	14·6	13·0	11·7	12·1	12·4	13·9	14·6	13·4	12·9	12·9	12·5	11·7	12·7	1877–78.
	11·6	16·2	18·5	17·9	18·1	17·7	18·0	18·0	17·9	17·8	17·9	16·6	17·3	1878–79.
	18·0	20·6	23·5	25·4	26·1	26·4	28·3	27·9	29·1	31·6	33·2	32·9	26·8	1879–80.
	34·8	38·3	41·1	37·5	34·2	35·3	36·2	36·6	35·9	36·5	34·4	33·9	36·4	1880–81.
	32·8	32·2	32·9	31·5	28·9	29·2	29·8	28·6	28·7	27·8	28·1	25·5	29·7	1881–82.
	24·8	25·9	26·2	27·3	28·0	28·9	29·2	28·5	28·6	28·3	27·2	26·8	27·5	1882–83.
	26·4	27·1	28·7	30·1	30·5	32·6	31·5	33·0	31·6	32·2	32·6	32·0	30·7	1883–84.
	32·0	30·1	29·7	31·9	31·8	30·7	30·6	29·1	28·9	28·6	28·0	27·0	29·9	1884–85.
	26·2	28·3	28·2	27·4	26·9	26·5	27·0	26·7	27·0	27·5	27·5	27·3	27·2	1885–86.
	27·3	28·5	30·7	31·6	30·4	30·4	29·9	28·8	28·3	27·9	27·9	26·2	29·0	1886–87.
	24·6	25·4	25·9	26·5	26·5	26·7	27·8	27·8	27·8	27·4	27·1	25·7	26·6	1887–88.
	25·5	24·7	25·1	20·7	22·9	22·9	22·4	22·1	22·0	22·1	20·5	19·5	22·5	1888–89.
	28·3	28·9	29·8	29·4	28·9	29·2	29·4	29·0	28·8	29·2	28·8	27·8	28·8	Average.*
	19·6	23·0	25·8	27·7	28·9	28·7	28·3	27·1	26·3	26·3	26·2	26·1	26·2	1889–90.
	26·1	28·1	31·3	33·1	32·7	33·0	33·9	33·3	33·3	33·3	32·7	32·2	32·0	1890–91.
	29·5	29·0	28·9	24·3	21·7	17·1	16·4	17·0	16·9	16·7	15·7	15·8	20·8	1891–92.
	16·1	18·4	25·2	27·9	28·4	27·4	27·5	27·0	26·3	24·9	24·5	24·9	24·9	1892–93.

* For the nine years ending June 1889.

	Rice.	Ragi.	Cumbu.	
The standard prices for the district have been fixed at	16·0	29·0	32·0	Seers per rupee.
Warning rates for the district have been fixed at	12·8	21·8	24·0	
Scarcity do. do. do. do.	9·6	14·5	16·0	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

Average Annual Prices at each station in the District.

Grains.	Pârvatipuram.	Sâlûru.	Pâlkonda.	Gajapatinagaram.	Chipurupalle.	Vizianagaram.	Vizagapatam.	Chôdavaram.	Anakapalle.	Yellamanchili.	Narasapatnam.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	17·2	17·6	20·5	19·9	18·4	15·8	14·9	15·9	16·4	16·8	18·5	1874–75
	19·1	16·8	18·3	16·3	16·7	14·5	14·4	18·1	17·4	17·7	15·0	1875–76.
	15·3	13·2	14·9	13·3	13·4	12·0	11·4	13·9	12·2	11·9	11·1	1876–77.
	8·8	8·0	9·0	9·3	8·1	7·7	6·8	7·8	7·8	7·9	7·3	1877 78.
	9·8	9·0	10·1	10·8	8·3	8·2	6·6	9·7	8·4	8·0	8·4	1878–79.
	16·9	17·2	19·1	18·4	15·1	13·4	12·4	15·0	14·6	18·6	13·3	1879–80.
	23·8	19·7	26·4	21·2	21·0	18·1	15·9	21·1	16·7	20·1	16·8	1880–81.
	18·4	16·8	19·5	14·1	15·5	14·6	12·3	17·9	15·0	16 9	15·8	1881–82.
	17·3	16·5	18·7	14·0	15·2	14·1	11·6	18·0	15·2	16·5	16·1	1882–83.
	18·2	18·9	21·4	15·2	17·2	14·4	13·0	18·7	14·6	15·8	14·5	1883–84.
	15·3	14·7	16·8	13·9	14·3	13·4	12·1	16·6	14·5	15·0	14·6	1884–85.
	14·6	13·0	15·6	13·0	12·3	12·3	10·8	16·3	14·2	13·8	14·4	1885–86.
	17·7	16·2	17·7	13·9	14·9	12·3	10·3	16·4	14·6	15·4	13·7	1886–87.
	18·1	16·4	20·2	15·3	17·2	13·8	10·7	16·9	15·1	16·5	14·5	1887–88.
	12·4	12·7	13·2	11·9	11·7	11·2	10·4	14·8	13·3	13·3	13·1	1888–89.
	14·0	14·8	15·7	13·5	11·7	11·7	11·2	15·0	14·0	14·4	13·2	1889–90.
	16·9	19·4	20·7	16·2	15·1	14·0	12·0	19·9	15·8	17·8	15·5	1890–91.
	12·5	14·7	14·3	11·6	11·7	10·2	10·1	14·1	11·1	11·1	10·9	1891–92.
	11·5	14·8	13·4	12·5	11·8	9·8	9·8	13·6	11·8	11·2	11·1	1892–93.
Cumbu.	35·8	35·4	47·0	33·7	32·7	29·3	27·2	31·4	29·7	37·5	35·4	1874–75.
	35·3	33·3	42·0	32·9	29·7	27·8	25·6	33·0	27·6	32·9	30·5	1875–76.
	25·7	22·3	32·6	22·2	22·9	21·6	19·6	24·8	20·9	22·6	22·7	1876–77.
	15·3	14·6	14·9	13·7	13·9	13·6	12·7	13·4	13·9	14·5	13·7	1877–78.
	18·2	17·9	19·5	18·2	17·4	17·1	15·9	22·4	16·7	21·2	19·2	1878–79.
	36·3	31·2	43·8	30·9	32·1	29·6	26·0	31·2	27·1	32·9	27·5	1879–80.
	57·0	43·4	50·9	39·2	44·7	40·6	31·8	34·3	39·8	37·1	32·3	1880–81.
	34·4	30·7	43·2	28·7	30·2	28·8	24·9	28·3	30·2	31·8	33·0	1881–82.
	..	27·7	38·9	27·3	27·7	26·4	24·8	31·4	33·0	30·7	28·3	1882–83.
	40·0	32·6	50·9	30·2	30·7	29·7	26·5	32·8	31·2	28·1	30·8	1883–84.
	36·2	31·4	41·1	31·4	30·3	28·5	25·2	30·7	31·0	29·8	29·6	1884–85.
	29·4	27·6	37·6	24·9	25·0	25·5	24·4	26·4	24·9	25·7	27·7	1885–86.
	34·0	30·2	41·8	29·4	31·4	27·6	25·6	27·5	27·7	27·7	26·2	1886–87.
	33·7	31·0	39·2	27·7	28·9	25·4	24·2	26·8	26·9	31·0	28·5	1887–88.
	26·7	23·6	27·9	21·6	21·7	20·3	19·8	23·4	23·5	23·2	24·4	1888–89.
	27·5	27·4	34·9	..	26·1	24·8	26·9	28·7	30·9	32·2	29·1	1889–90.
	38·3	36·2	51·2	34·6	36·7	33·9	31·2	32·9	36·6	37·6	37·2	1890–91.
	24·0	22·7	29·8	17·3	23·0	19·1	20·0	21·8	25·4	21·9	21·1	1891–92.
	27·5	27·9	35·5	..	26·3	23·1	21·7	26·4	26·6	25·9	25·9	1892–93.
Ragi ..	34·6	35·0	36·6	32·6	32·4	29·5	26·9	26·1	30·0	33·2	33·6	1874–75.
	35·0	35·6	35·0	30·2	28·9	28·6	26·6	29·5	29·9	33·2	28·6	1875–76.
	22·2	21·1	25·7	20·7	21·5	20·0	20·2	24·0	21·8	23·7	21·4	1876–77.
	13·2	13·9	14·3	12·5	11·9	12·5	11·7	12·2	12·2	13·1	12·6	1877–78
	15·1	16·1	17·3	16·0	13·9	15·8	14·9	24·1	16·5	19·5	21·2	1878–79.
	24·2	28·3	31·9	27·1	23·8	23·5	23·2	30·2	26·4	28·8	26·9	1879–80.
	39·5	39·9	43·2	39·3	33·9	34·5	30·6	35·5	35·4	39·0	29·6	1880–81.
	32·2	31·5	36·0	27·8	27·7	27·7	25·7	27·6	27·9	31·5	31·0	1881–82.
	31·8	27·5	33·9	26·1	25·7	26·4	23·7	27·4	26·5	28·1	25·3	1882–83.
	32·7	32·8	39·5	28·7	31·1	29·6	25·7	31·7	28·9	28·2	28·6	1883–84.
	31·8	31·6	34·9	30·3	29·1	29·0	25·3	29·7	28·8	28·5	29·6	1884–85.
	29·4	27·9	33·4	25·7	25·8	26·1	22 2	28·7	26·9	26·2	27·0	1885–86.
	31·3	30·5	37·1	29·4	29·3	26·9	23·3	28·0	28·0	28·4	26·7	1886–87.
	26·7	27·3	32·1	25·2	25·6	23·0	23·1	28·4	26·4	30·3	25·0	1887–88.
	23·7	22·6	24·8	22·3	21·4	19·9	19·0	23·2	21·7	24·9	24·2	1888–89.
	25·8	26·9	30·2	25·4	22·2	23·1	23·5	28·8	26·8	27·9	27·4	1889–90.
	29·8	32·5	40·0	30·0	30·6	29·3	26·8	31·6	32·4	34·1	33·8	1890–91.
	21·2	22·6	24·2	20·7	20·6	18·6	18·0	21·1	20·2	21·0	20·2	1891–92.
	25·1	27·8	32·4	24·5	24·8	22·7	20·2	25·7	22·7	21 4	26·3	1892–93.

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE.

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78.			Total per cent. of population in 1871.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Ragi.	Rice (2nd sort).
October 1877	..	717	717	·03	12·1	7·7
November ,, ...	..	75	75	..	12 4	7·6
December ,, ...	..	69	69	..	13·9	8·5
January 1878	..	7	7	..	14·6	9·9
February ,, ...	..	..	..	..	13·4	8·4
March ,, ...	..	..	..	..	12·9	8·2
April ,, ...	..	..	..	..	12·9	8·1
May ,, ...	..	..	..	..	12·5	7·6
June ,, ...	..	..	..	..	11·7	7·2
July ,, ...	..	..	..	..	11·6	6·9
August ,, ...	..	739	739	·03	16·2	7·6
September ,, ...	9,311	166	9,477	·44	18·5	8·1
Average over 6 months ..	1,552	295	1,847	·9	13·6	8·0

GÓDÁVARI.

THIS district, which consists of eleven Government taluks and five zemindari divisions, is bounded on the north by the Central Provinces and the Vizagapatam district; on the east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the Bay of Bengal and the Kistna district; and on the west by the Kistna district and the Nizam's dominions.

General features.—The main portion of the district is nearly bisected by the Gódávari, which, after forming the boundary of the Bhadráchalam taluk above the ghâts for a distance of nearly 70 miles, enters the district as it forces its passage through the main range of the Eastern ghâts. Here the channel contracts to a narrow gorge only 200 yards wide, through which the entire volume of the river is poured into the alluvial plain of the delta. The river then, after flowing about 40 miles in a south-easterly direction to Dowlaishweram 30 miles from the sea, is crossed by the Great Anicut. As soon as it passes the ghâts the river widens and flows for the most part over a sandy bed, forming in its course numerous fertile islands called "lankas." The bed gradually turns into alluvial mould in its course through the delta. Below the anicut the river splits up into two branches—the Gautami-Gódávari on the east and the Vasishta-Gódávari on the west—enclosing between them the Amalápuram taluk, which forms the Central delta of the river. The latter branch throws off a large subsidiary branch—the Vainateyam-Gódávari—forming the Nagaveram island. Owing to the volume of silt brought down by the river, not only the islands in its bed, but the sea coast itself, are continually changing in form.

The deltas, which comprise five Government taluks and one division, are flat and in some places even marshy. They present a vast and unbroken expanse of rice cultivation, dotted by villages, and varied only by clusters of palmyra, cocoanut, or areca-nut palms, and mango groves. North of the delta the land gradually undulates, and the horizon is broken by scattered conical hills. Farther north, the hills come closer together, and are thickly covered with jungle; but there is no real range of mountains met with till the long broken table-land of Papikonda (2,709 feet) is reached. The hills in all parts of the district are covered with jungle more or less dense. They are never quite inaccessible, but the numerous blocks of gneissic rock with which they are strewn render the construction of any roads through or over them almost impossible. Teak is found here and there, and some of the higher hill ranges are covered with clumps of the feathery bamboo. The forest tracts are those of Rampa, Yernagúdem, Juddangi, Dutsarti, Guditeru and Bhadráchalam. The chief jungle products are myrobalans, soap-nuts, tamarinds, bamboo-rice, honey and bees-wax.

The only navigable rivers of the district are the Gódávari and the Sabari, which joins the former at Vaddigudem in Bhadráchalam taluk. The only lake of importance is the Koleru lying on the borders of the Kistna district, which is studded with islands and fishing villages, and is gradually silting up with the alluvium brought into it, being in reality a depression between the deltas of the two great rivers.

Except for a small portion of the western frontier of the district towards the south, which is occupied by sand-stones, the whole inland frontier is occupied by gneiss of which the hills occupying the northern part of the district are made up. The central portion of the district is chiefly occupied by sand-stones; and the greater part of the rest by alluvium. On the border of the district towards Hyderabad and in isolated blocks in Bhadráchalam, the "coal measures" are met with. In the neighbourhood of Beddadavole, a village in the north-western part of Yernagúdem taluk, a seam of coal of inferior quality has been found. Consisting as they chiefly do of alluvium, the soils of the district are exceedingly fertile; the most fertile part of the district being the delta, which is also irrigated by canals taken off from the Gódávari. The *lankas* formed in the course of the river by the accumulation of sand and alluvium brought down are continually changing, in some years being fertilized anew by

deposits of silt, but in others they may be completely washed away or covered with sand. Their total area is about 15,000 acres and they are cropped chiefly with tobacco.

Cocanada (40,553), the head-quarters of the district, is a sea-port town of increasing commercial importance, which is in constant communication with Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon. It is a municipality with an income from local taxation of about Rs. 31,000. Rajahmundry (28,397), a large town situated on the left bank of the Gódávari, is the head-quarters of the Sub-Collector and of the District Judge. It is also a municipality with an income from local taxation of about Rs. 22,000. Ellore (29,382) is another municipal town with an income from local taxation of Rs. 18,600. It is noted for its carpets, manufactured by Musalmans and, besides being a station on the East Coast Railway, is connected by canal with the Gódávari and the Kistna and thus draws to itself a good deal of trade. Pithápuram (13,731), Peddápuram (13,658) and Sámarlakóta (13,409) are all large places, whilst at Dowlaishweram (10,492), 5 miles to the south of Rájahmundry, is the celebrated Gódávari anicut. Besides the above there are nine other towns with a population of upwards of 5,000 each in the district, amongst which may be mentioned :—Narsápur (7,464) situated on the right bank of the southern branch of the Gódávari, six miles from the sea, which is noted for its ship-builders and boat-builders and carries on some trade with Burma; and Coringa, another sea-port, which was once a place of great importance, but now much fallen off, though it also still carries on considerable trade with Burma.

Climate.—The district is one of the most healthy in the Presidency, though fever is very prevalent during the cold season, especially in December and January during the prevalence of the north-east winds. The climate is comparatively equable, and although it is very hot in April and May, it is never very oppressive during the rest of the year. The rainfall of the district is tolerably copious, averaging for it as a whole 38 inches, but not infrequently severe cyclonic storms occur during the latter part of the year, bringing with them a deluge of rain which goes to swell the average. Thus the rainfall in October 1870 averaged 16·26″, and in the corresponding month of 1892, 20·02″, whilst in seven other years the October rainfall has exceeded 10 inches. The maximum and minimum average falls included in the general yearly average are 61·52′ recorded in 1878, and 23·74″ reported in 1876, but in only three other years during the last twenty-four has the fall been very markedly below the average.

The first four months of the year are practically rainless, but in May there is usually a fair fall. Nearly two-thirds of the annual fall is brought by the south-west monsoon, most of the rest falling in October or November. The distribution, however, differs markedly, especially at the latter season, in various parts of the district. Bhadráchalam, lying above the ghâts, has a heavier rainfall than the rest of the district during the south-west monsoon and rarely receives much during the latter months of the year. Below the ghâts, owing to the greater exposure to the cyclones which visit the coast, the eastern delta receives far more rain during the north-east monsoon than the rest of the district, whilst the inland portions lying towards the west have a rather heavier south-west-monsoon-fall than the rest. Particulars are shown below:—

Section of district.	Dry weather (January—March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June—September).	North-east monsoon (October—December).	Annual Total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Bhadráchalam	0·70	2·73	33·13	4·11	40 67
West	0·72	2·78	25·99	8·00	37·49
North	0·65	2·59	21 88	10·50	35 62
Eastern delta	0·53	2·05	23·13	16·06	41·77
Western delta	0·64	1·80	22·79	10·82	36·05
District average ..	0·62	2·26	23·38	11·72	37·98

Agriculture.—In the next table the average area of land sown in Government villages in each taluk during each month of the year is shown, in hundreds of acres. The figures indicate that the most important sowing season for the dry as well as for the

wet land is from July to October. By the middle of October, 81 per cent. of the sowings will ordinarily have been brought to account: they are probably completed rather earlier.

Months.	Peddápuram.	Rajahmundry.	Rámachandrapuram.	Amalápuram.	Narsapur.	Bhímavaram.	Tanuku.	Yernagúdem.	Ellore.	Tuni.	Divisions.	The whole district.		
												Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April	1	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	1,1
May	1,4	..	2,0	2,0	1,2	5	4	..	..	..	..	3,4	4,1	7,5
June	6,9	3,4	4,2	4,9	6,4	5,4	2,3	1,0	6	1,2	..	18,4	17,9	36,3
July	12,6	5,7	77,1	38,4	37,8	35,0	50,4	21,5	15,6	1,0	1	102,5	192,7	295,2
August	21,8	7,0	56,9	42,1	41,8	38,5	40,7	21,1	31,3	1,4	1,5	71,2	232,9	304,1
September	10,4	3,6	11,6	10,2	17,4	10,2	17,7	12,2	15,2	1,5	5	43,5	67,0	110,5
October	11,0	11,5	3,3	11,6	8,3	1,3	5,1	21,8	23,9	1,3	5	69,1	30,5	99,6
November	10,4	18,7	3,5	6,0	2,0	1,2	2,9	15,3	2,8	3	..	50,3	12,8	63,1
December	2,3	1,2	6,3	8,1	3,7	3	1,5	3,5	4,4	2	..	24,8	6,7	31,5
January	3,2	5	5,3	7,3	1,4	3	1,2	1,8	2,2	3	1	13,8	9,8	23,6
February	1,1	4	3,8	1,7	9	2	4,4	..	2	1	..	3,4	9,4	12,8
March	6,3	1	6,5	5,8	15,2	9	16,5	12,5	6	6	..	33,2	31,8	65,0
Total ..	87,5	52,1	181,1	138,1	136,5	93,8	143,1	110,7	96,8	7,9	2,7	434,0	616,3	1,050,3

In the delta taluks, about 80 per cent. of the total area of crop is occupied by paddy. These taluks also account for more than four-fifths of the total area under paddy in the whole district. Next to paddy, jonna or cholam is the cereal most extensively cultivated in the delta, and is met with chiefly in the Amalápuram and Tanuku taluks. Variga (*Panicum miliaceum*) is also cultivated rather extensively in the Amalápuram taluk, while aruga (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*) is cultivated to a slight extent. The pulses—chiefly horse-gram, Bengal-gram, red-gram, and green-gram—are also largely grown, the taluk of Amalápuram alone accounting for more than 20 per cent. of the area under pulses in the whole district. Narsapur and Amalápuram taluks are noted for their cocoanut, areca-nut and plantain gardens. About 12,000 acres of sunn hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*) are grown, chiefly in Rámachandrapuram, Narsapur and Amalápuram taluks. It is raised partly for fodder and partly for the purpose of green-manuring. Of industrial crops, tobacco in Rámachandrapuram and Amalápuram, and sugarcane in Rámachandrapuram are important, whilst gingelly is extensively grown in all taluks except Bhímavaram. In the upland tracts, dry food-grains occupy nearly double the area of paddy. Of these jonna is cultivated extensively in Ellore and Yernagúdem taluks; ragi in Peddápuram and Rajahmundry; variga to a considerable extent in Pithápuram and Tuni; and aruga extensively in Rajahmundry and Peddápuram. In this portion of the district gingelly and castors are the chief industrial crops, though sugarcane is largely grown in Peddápuram and tobacco in Yernagúdem. In Bhadráchalam, jonna appears to be the staple crop.

As shown in the table given on the margin the area kept under cultivation by each pair of cattle in the district is small and does not vary much even between the deltaic and non-deltaic taluks. The cattle kept are small, but fairly compact, and on the whole are fairly numerous in all parts of the district. Except in the non-deltaic portions the number of sheep and goats kept is, as might be expected, small.

Taluks.	Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres.			
		Occupied.		Cultivated.	
	Acres.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and Goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and Goats.
Peddápuram	4	59	15	108	27
Rajahmundry	6	52	15	94	27
Rámachandrapuram	6	79	6	90	7
Amalápuram	7	63	4	74	5
Narsapur	7	58	5	77	6
Bhímavaram	8	60	4	70	6
Tanuku	8	68	2	79	3
Ellore	5	77	37	123	59
Yernagúdem	6	56	17	98	30

Taking the averages for the quinquennial period immediately before the great famine of 1876–78 as a standard (100), the variations in the area of the holdings of Government land and in the land revenue of the district since 1866–67 are shown in the marginal table. The area occupied has been increasing up to the maximum reached in the final quinquennial period whilst the assessment has on the whole increased almost *pari passu*, except that during the second quinquennium, although there was a slight decrease in the area of the holdings in the famine year 1876–77, there was an increase in the assessment and revenue demand both in that year and the year following, owing chiefly to the fact that the very great increase in the value of food-grains caused a more extensive demand than usual for water and thus the amounts of second-crop assessment and water-rate increased.

Periods.	Proportional.			
	Holdings.		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Current (net).	Total.
1866-67 to 1870-71	93·14	92·20	92·41	95·81
1870-72 to 1875-76	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
1876-77 to 1880 81	104·91	107·89	106 11	108·03
1881-82 to 1885-86	109·00	108·44	105·79	106·54
1886-87 to 1890 91	117·50	117·24	116·86	118·54

The next table shows the distribution of the total area of the district into arable, occupied, and cultivated, in hundreds of acres. No particulars are available for the agency or zemindari divisions. Except in Peddápuram and Yernagúdem, the proportion of arable land is very large, and generally, except in Ellore, the proportion that still lies unoccupied is not very great. The district is, however, conspicuous for the large proportion of their holdings which the ryots retain uncultivated, this being especially the case with the unirrigated land, and therefore more marked in the non-deltaic parts of the district. In the district as a whole, 49 per cent. of the Government dry land occupied is not cultivated from year to year and in the non-deltaic portion nearly 53 per cent. is left untilled; whilst in the Bhimavaram taluk—a delta taluk—the proportion of this class of land which lies uncultivated is as great as 73·3 per cent., though its total area is small. In the upland parts, the land is said to be left waste in an irregular rotation owing to the inability of the ryots to provide sufficient manure. Much of the land is everywhere left waste because it is reserved for pasturage. In the delta taluks, this class of land is probably left waste owing to the greater profits to be obtained from the wet land, and is not relinquished on the chance of irrigation being extended to it.

Taluks.	Total (ryotwari).		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated.
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied.	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	Area.
Peddápuram	370,8	33	122,5	54	67,2	70	47,3
Rajahmundry	234,5	60	141,5	87	123,6	56	69,3
Rámachandrapuram	209,1	87	182,0	95	176,3	87	154,5
Amalápuram	189,6	78	149,3	89	133,6	85	114,0
Narsapur	257,1	75	192,7	83	160,2	76	122,0
Bhímavaram	140,6	82	115,0	85	98,6	86	84,8
Tanuku	150,3	80	121,2	96	117,2	86	101,0
Ellore	238,0	79	188,7	59	112,4	62	70,7
Yernagúdem	389,2	39	152,4	65	99,9	59	58,9
Cocanada	11,0	21	2,3	65	1,5	40	6

The People.—According to the census of 1891, the population of the district was 1,951,645, in addition to 127,137 found in the agency tracts attached thereto. This represented an increase of 15·22 per cent. in the district proper and one of 25·22 per cent. in the agency tracts during the preceding ten years. The exact population in 1871 of the district as it stood in 1881 is not known, but the approximate increase in the district during the last twenty years was 27·6 per cent., but, especially in the agency tracts, this may in part be attributed to better enumeration. The following table shows, as far as possible, the fluctuations of the population during the last twenty years in different parts of the district, as well as the available information regarding the distribution thereof in relation to the area on which it depends for subsistence:—

Taluks or Divisions.	Population in 1891.			Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.				
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Chódavaramu	137	982	1,862	+ 13·2	+ 22·0	+ 38·1
Rajahmundry						
Yellavaram	17	501	1,852	+ 18·0	+ 19·6	+ 41·1
Tuni	674	..	..			
Peddápuram	187	625	1,114			
Pithápuram	437	..	..	— 14·4	+ 23·0	+ 5·3
Cocanada	636	..	..	+ 10·0	+ 19·6	+ 31·6
Rámachandrapuram	653	1,220	1,387	+ 8·5	+ 18·3	+ 28·3
Amalápuram	506	1,212	1,489	+ 9·8	+ 12·7	+ 23·8
Narsapur	527	1,108	1,680	+ 12·5	+ 15·2	+ 29·5
Bhímavaram	380	730	918	+ 17·5	+ 12·3	+ 31·9
Tanuku	550	..	..	+ 12·4	+ 8·4	+ 21·8
Ellore	236	519	1,115	+ 9·1	+ 15·2	+ 25·6
Yernagúdem	146	481	982	+ 9·4	+ 12·9	+ 23·4
Polavaram	252	239	705			
Bhadráchalam	46	456	562	..	+ 18·7	..
Total ..	265	..	..	+ * 10·2	+ 15·8	+ * 27·6

* Exclusive of Bhadráchalam taluk, which did not form part of the district in 1870.

The distribution of the people by their religions is as noted on the margin, the Musalman population of the district proper having increased by only 7 per cent. and in the agency tracts having decreased by 17 per cent. during the last ten years. On the other hand, the Christian population of the former area increased by 133·85 per cent. and of the latter area by 114·56 per cent. during the same period; the Hindu section having increased at about the general district rates in both sections. The parent tongue of the bulk of the people throughout the district is Telugu, but in the agency tracts Koyi is the language of 22 per cent. of the population. Otherwise than this it is only as regards Hindustani, spoken by rather over 1 per cent., that any other language is found of importance. In the district proper 89·5 per cent. of the male and 99·2 per cent. of the female population are illiterate, the proportion being high in both cases. In the agency tracts the proportions are 96·07 for the male and 99·59 for the female population. In the

	District proper.	Agency tracts.
Hindus	97·54	98·36
Musalmans	2·02	1·29
Christians	·44	·35

district proper 11·06 per cent. of the people is urban, or a rather larger proportion than the average. In the agency tracts there is no urban population.

The census classification of the people according to the character of the hereditary occupation of their castes, tribes, &c., showed that in the district proper the agricultural group is materially larger than usual, although farm labourers and forest tribes are below the average. The professional castes—priests—and also the artisans and village menials—industrial—are also more numerous than usual; the excess in the latter case being most marked under leather-workers and minor artisans. The commercial castes are rather weakly represented, and those appearing as indefinite are less numerous than the average. When classified according to the occupations on which the people depend for support, the professional class is considerably and the agricultural slightly weaker than usual; whilst the commercial group is larger than, and the industrial differs only slightly from, the average of the Presidency.

Class.	Percentage when classified by	
	Hereditary occupation.	Occupation on which dependent.
Agricultural	52·2	59·1
Commercial	3·3	3·1
Industrial	36·5	18·5
Professional	5·6	1·3
Government service	..	3·7
Personal service	.	2·4
Indefinite	2·4	11·9
Total ..	100·0	100·0

In the agency tracts 75·56 per cent. of the people depend on agriculture, and 7·24 per cent. on general labour, and only 10·1 per cent. on industrial occupations.

Here, as elsewhere, agriculture is the mainstay of the people and is the direct source on which 68·1 per cent. of those in the district proper depend for subsistence; for a considerably larger number of persons than usual appears as depending on indefinite labour, chiefly agricultural, and if those whose subsistence is derived from general labour be included in the latter group, it forms nearly the usual quota of the whole population. Like the two districts lying further north, the proportion of the whole population who have any occupancy rights in the land is very much smaller than in any other part of the Presidency except the West Coast, whilst the proportion of tenants, cultivating land the property of others, is high. The numbers who depend on farm labour—regular and casual—for their subsistence is also very high; the proportion of the whole population so existing being in fact exceeded only in the very exceptional districts of Nilgiris and Malabar. Even in Tanjore, the proportion of the agricultural population which has no personal connection with the land is considerably smaller. The numbers depending on stock-rearing are also larger than usual.

Group.	Number.	Percentage of	
		Total population.	Agricultural population.
Land-occupants ..	438,533	22·5	33·0
Tenants	343,960	17·6	25·9
Farm labourers ..	318,909	16·3	24·0
General labourers ..	176,275	9·0	13·3
Care of stock	49,680	2·6	3·7
Other agricultural pursuits.	1,206	·1	·1
	1,328,563	68·1	100·0

The existence of so large a proportion of tenants is doubtless due to the fact that a very large portion of the district is held on zemindari tenure, as shown by figures noted on the margin, extracted from the agricultural returns. Regarding their status there is no information on records but it may be assumed that their holdings are of much the same size as those of the peasant proprietors in ryotwari lands, regarding whom the following table gives details:—

Class.	Number.	Area held.
		ACS.
Zemindars	176	1,181,773
Inamdars	138,880	722,535
Peasant proprietors	172,574	846,786

Taluks.	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which assessment is			
	Area.	Assessment.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Peddápuram	21·66	34 11 2	5·0	16·2	34·2	44·6	39·1	30 2	22 4	8·3
Rajahmundry ..	18·43	26 8 6	7·2	22·3	41·8	28·7	40·4	33·1	22·1	4 4
Rámachandrapuram ..	6·37	38 1 1	3·4	19·3	41·4	35·9	24·4	38·7	29 7	7·2
Amalápuram	7·69	37 12 6	3·0	16·0	38 8	41 3	30·7	33·1	28·3	7·9
Narsapur	7·36	34 5 11	5·0	17·9	35·7	41·4	38·2	32·7	22·2	6·9
Bhímavaram	7·82	42 11 6	2·7	16·2	38·7	42·4	22·6	36 7	31 4	9·3
Tanuku .. .	6·74	34 9 4	4·0	20·9	42 3	32·8	26·3	38·5	28·7	6·5
Ellore	13·56	28 7 2	5·9	18 4	38·9	36·8	44·4	28·3	21·2	6 1
Yernagúdem ..	17·20	17 9 9	12·8	31·9	39·[illegible]	15·9	51·6	32·7	14·1	1·6
Cocanada	12·27	33 0 3	3·3	11·8	44·0	40 9	40·0	24·0	28 8	7·2
Agency Divisions.										
Yellavaram	13·76	25 0 3	5·0	25·1	57·3	12·6	34 5	36·2	27·6	1·7
Chódavaramu ..	9·93	17 9 0	13·9	33·5	52 6	..	53 7	29 9	16·4	..
Polavaram	20·04	14 1 2	18·7	29·9	31·0	20·4	66·2	24·3	7·8	1·7
Total ..	9 74	34 4 0	4·5	18·8	39 4	37·3	32 9	34·7	25·6	6·8

The total number of holdings is 86,938, and they comprise on the average 5·4 acres of dry land and 4·34 acres of wet. Except in Yernagúdem and two of the agency divisions, the importance of the holdings, as judged by their average assessment, is considerable, and this is explained by the large proportion of wet land included therein, especially in the delta taluks, whilst in Peddápuram, Rajahmundry and Ellore, the average holding includes a large area of dry land. In consequence, the proportion of the revenue collected from very small holdings is low, although such holdings number nearly one-third of the whole, but the number of large holdings is considerable over the greater part of the district, and they contribute more than one-third of the revenue, whilst well-to-do ryots pay a further amount of 39·4 per cent. of the whole revenue. Yernagúdem is the only taluk showing any large number of very small holdings, for in the agency the total number of holdings is small.

In a district, such as this, there is always a large demand for labour in the deltas, so that the poorer ryots can at all times find employment, even if the season be unfavorable. As a result it follows that it would be very rare that many of this class or of the industrial class, of which nearly half the number are engaged in the provision of food, drink, fuel and light, &c., should feel the pressure of scarcity.

The next table is an abstract of the villagewar census tables of occupation, which, though prepared differently from those for the district as a whole, indicate generally the distribution of occupations in different parts of the district :—

Taluks or divisions.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturists.				Other labourers.		Traders.		Artisans.				Others.	
	Landholders.		Labourers.						Weavers.		Other artisans.			
	NO.	P. C.	NO.	P. C.	NO.	P. C.	NO.	P. C.	NO.	P. C.	NO.	P. C.	NO.	P. C.
Tuni	24,015	41·9	4,560	7·9	10,482	18·3	7,752	13·5	2,201	3·8	3,091	5·4	5,317	9·2
Pithápuram ..	26,595	31·8	15,350	18 3	10,565	12·6	10,248	12·2	5,876	7·0	4,933	5·9	10,257	12·2
Cocanada	23,195	19·2	9,857	8·1	30,425	25·2	19,993	16·5	2,650	2·2	8,240	6·8	26,547	22·0
Peddápuram ..	55,889	34·5	34,399	21 3	25,939	16·0	11,295	7·0	6,778	4·2	9,258	5·7	18,283	11·3
Rajahmundry ..	42,538	30 1	8,788	6 2	28,379	20·1	17,381	12·3	4,987	3·5	13,348	9·5	25,750	18·3
Rámachandrapuram	106,889	40·9	62,647	24·0	27,827	10·7	13,924	5·3	13,848	5·3	12,113	4·6	23,946	9·2
Amalápuram ..	112,415	13·9	61,313	23·9	13,158	5·1	25,043	9·8	6,077	2·4	12,970	5·1	25,105	9·8
Narsapur	107,982	46·9	45,502	19·8	21,299	9·2	19,732	8 6	7,031	3·0	9,820	4·3	18,959	8·2
Bhímavaram ..	54,260	44·5	26,858	22·0	13,465	11·0	7,624	6·3	3,197	2·6	5,396	4·4	11,194	9 2
Tanuku	91,767	45·0	40,286	19·7	16,082	7 9	15,539	7·6	8,295	4·1	9,845	4·8	22,234	10·9
Ellore	77,175	44·9	14,479	8·4	21,865	12·7	19,605	11·4	5,779	3 4	9,103	5·3	23,979	13·9
Yernagúdem ..	47,630	37·0	33,913	26·4	9,108	7·1	13,871	10·8	3,820	2·9	7,627	6·0	12,653	9·8
Chódavaramu, Polavaram, Yellavaram ..	64,595	66·6	7,567	7·8	7,935	8·2	5,578	5·7	575	0·6	4,090	4·3	6,606	6·8
Bhadráchalam ..	19,492	46·0	10,291	24·3	1,884	4·5	2,076	4·9	590	1·4	1,725	4·1	6,278	14·8
Total ..	854,467	41·1	375,810	19·1	238,413	11·5	189,661	8·1	71,704	3·4	111,559	5·4	237,168	11·4

Area liable to famine.—In common with the rest of the Northern districts, a serious dearth occurred in the district between November 1790 and November 1792. Many of the poorer classes died from starvation, and great numbers emigrated to avoid the same fate; children of the poorer families were fed at the public expense, and large remissions and special concessions were granted to the zemindars. In 1833, the famine known as the Guntúr famine was very severe, but was not so disastrous as in the adjoining district of Guntúr; a destructive hurricane in the district destroyed much of the crop; the rain in the western parts of India failed and the usual freshets in the Gódávari were deficient, though a partial rise of the river early in the season induced the ryots to commence cultivation, which was rendered ineffectual by the subsequent drought, and thus aggravated the distress. The crushing misery which came on the people was appalling. A vast emigration took place; famishing parents sold their children to strangers; robberies were frequent; water was procured with difficulty; deaths from starvation were constant. Relief was afforded on works, but happily the famine did not extend beyond the year. In 1838, there was again distress but little short of famine, owing to continued bad seasons. In 1839, a disastrous cyclone ravaged the district, and was accompanied by a destructive inundation from the sea, whilst the season of 1840–41 was calamitous. This continued recurrence of bad seasons drew special attention to the state of the district and led to the construction of the Gódávari anicut, the irrigation under which affords protection in the driest seasons to the greater part of the cultivation of the district, and has removed the fear of famine from it entirely, although in the uplands the crops are chiefly dependent on the falling rain. The anicut is thrown across the Gódávari just at the head of the delta where it separates into two main branches, and from it canals are taken off to irrigate the Eastern, Central and Western deltas. They supply a practically unfailing supply of water to over half a million acres of land in the delta, the crops on which may be regarded as safe in all seasons. A portion of the district is also watered from the Kistna canals, whilst in the upland country some protection is afforded by minor works. The following table * shows talukwar, the particulars of the areas protected by all sources of irrigation in hundreds of acres:—

Sources of irrigation.	Rámachandrapuram.	Narsapur.	Amalápuram.	Tanuku.	Bhimavaram.	Ellore.	Yernagúdem.	Rajahmundry.	Peddápuram.	Cocanada.	Total.
Area protected in all seasons.											
Gódávari anicut	129,1	99,9	72,1	98,1	85,4	18,4	1,0	7	..	5·5	505,2·5
Kistná anicut	..	..	..	..	..	17,0	..	..	..	..	17,0
Minor tanks and channels	1,6	..	..	4	..	4,7	6,0	9,5	14,4	..	36,6
Wells and doruvus	..	..	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	8
Total ..	130,7	99,9	72,6	98,6	85,4	40,3	7,0	10,2	14,4	5·5	559,6·5 *
Percentage of area occupied ..	71·6	54·1	49·0	72·7	78·1	23·9	4·8	7·2	9·3	31·4	40·8
Percentage of area cultivated ..	82·5	79·2	59·9	87·4	92·6	44·7	8·9	16·1	15·7	69·7	60·7
Area protected in ordinary seasons.											
Gódávari anicut	129,1	99,9	72,1	98,1	85,4	18,4	1,0	7	..	5·5	505,2·5
Kistna anicut	..	..	..	..	..	17,0	..	..	..	..	17,0
Minor tanks and channels	2,3	..	..	9	..	9,3	12,2	19,0	28,4	..	72,1
Wells and doruvus	..	..	1,1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	1,6
Total ..	131,4	99,9	73,2	99,2	85,4	45,0	13,2	19,7	28,4	5·5	595,9·5
Percentage of area occupied ..	72·0	54·1	49·3	73·1	78·1	26·7	9·1	13·9	18·4	31·4	43·5
Percentage of area cultivated ..	83·0	79·2	59·7	87·9	92·6	49·9	16·9	31·9	36·8	69·7	64·6

* About 150,000 acres irrigated under the anicut in zemindaris and the area irrigated under minor works in Government villages in the Tuni division are omitted from this table.

For practical purposes, the district may be regarded as beyond the reach of famine; for though in the upland tracts much of the crop is always precarious, the delta always produces surplus food, and in it there is always a demand for labour.

Accessibility for relief.—The East Coast Railway traverses the whole district from south-west to north-east, a distance in all of about 120 miles, and has communication with the coast at Cocanada. The delta is traversed by navigable canals which are open for the greater part of the year and touch the railway at many points, whilst the upland portion of the district is provided with fair roads in most parts, and even the agency tracts are connected with the rest of the district by a road which, after running as far as Rampa, gives off two branches, one going to Gudi and the other passing through Rékapalle and Bhadráchalam to Cherla in the Central Provinces. Communication with Bhadráchalam is also possible by the Gódávari during several months of the year.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluks or divisions.	Number and area of villages exclusive of Tributary States.									Deduct	
	Ryotwari.			Inam.		Zemindari.		Total.		Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.
	Number.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor inam.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.		
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tuni	..	..	..	..	..	51	77,327	51	77,327	..	..
Pithápuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	52	122,880	52	122,880	..	..
Cocanada	1	10,912	122	..	..	59	110,566	60	121,600	1,749	7,000
Poddápuram ..	112	345,766	25,016	57	52,400	63	46,433	232	469,615	23,412	134,030
Rajahmundry ..	101	197,241	37,330	5	6,577	19	56,176	125	297,324	38,288	50,580
Rámachandrapuram.	133	144,336	64,798	4	1,264	27	45,251	164	255,649	24,302	..
Amalápuram ..	115	124,225	65,411	10	5,446	45	128,886	170	323,968	31,844	9,362
Narsapur ..	120	201,616	55,461	4	10,477	15	12,363	139	279,917	43,080	10,114
Bhímávaram ..	87	116,465	24,112	3	2,303	48	62,297	138	205,177	25,308	..
Tanuku	88	109,914	40,453	32	16,670	60	70,838	180	237,875	20,229	4,500
Ellore	87	227,138	10,860	53	72,195	102	156,538	242	466,731	36,090	23,040
Yernagúdem ..	56	358,930	30,285	17	21,889	72	187,217	145	598,321	7,396	97,100
* Chódavaramu ..	..	1,437	179	..	..	..	533,655	355	535,271	316	..
* Yellavaram ..	..	70,428	575	..	..	..	273,280	415	344,283	38,125	..
* Pólavaram ..	..	53,469	3,131	..	2,326	..	51,503	79	110,429	244	..
* Bhadráchalam ..	..	480,712	..	..	..	..	102,328	325	583,040	107,967	314,822
† Inam villages ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zemindaris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	2,442,589	357,733	..	191,547	..	2,037,538	2,872	5,029,407	398,350	650,548

* These divisions were formed in October 1891, and accurate particulars as to the number of ryotwari, inam and population is included under the taluks out of which the divisions were formed.

RENT-ROLL OF GOVERNMENT

Taluks or divisions.	Total holdings.								
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average. Extent. Dry.	Average. Extent. Wet.	Average. Assessment. Dry.		Average. Assessment. Wet.	
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
Cocanada	125	1,534	4,127	6·79	5·48	6 1 8		26 14 7	
Peddápuram	3,853	83,654	1,33,702	16 40	5·26	10 13 7		23 13 7	
Rajahmundry	4,888	90,194	1,29,702	15 00	3·43	12 9 9		13 14 9	
Rámachandrapuram	17,579	112,178	6,69,232	2·18	4·19	7 5 3		30 11 10	
Amalápuram	9,218	70,945	3,48,245	4·23	3·46	15 10 10		22 1 8	
Narsapur	14,686	108,221	5,04,810	3·45	3·91	8 4 5		26 1 6	
Bhímavaram	10,311	80,846	4,40,471	1·58	6·24	3 4 11		39 6 7	
Tanuku	11,886	79,037	4,11,100	2·20	4·54	5 3 10		29 5 6	
Ellore	7,771	105,459	2,21,069	7·51	6 05	4 0 0		24 7 2	
Yernagúdem	5,960	102,516	1,04,958	15·76	1·44	13 8 1		4 1 8	
Yellavaram	58	798	1,451	5·62	8·14	2 14 7		22 1 8	
Chódavaram	67	666	1,177	8·16	1·77	8 9 0		9 0 0	
Polavaram	536	10,738	7,543	17·50	2·54	8 15 4		5 1 10	
Total ..	86,938	846,786	29,77,587	5·40	4·34	8 4 0		26 0 0	

DIX.

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FOR 1891–92.

area of		Remainder.	Area in occupation.						Taluks or divisions.
Zemindari and other land for which returns are not available.	Total.	Arable area (Government and inam).	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue exclusive of cesses.	Population as per census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head of population.	
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.	
77,327	77,327	..	..	..	..	13,730	8,025	1 11 4	Tuni.
122,880	122,880	..	..	..	..	2,766	..	..	Pithápuram.
110,526	119,275	2,325	789	953	78 8	46,961	40,553	1 2 6	Cocanada.
148,392	305,834	163,781	77,212	76,853	94·1	1,51,911	95,706	1 9 5	Peddápuram.
56,176	145,044	152,280	63,270	78,086	97·2	1,81,030	147,031	1 3 8	Rajahmundry.
48,426	72,728	182,921	158,382	24,022	99·6	9,79,829	221,995	4 6 7	Rámachandrapuram.
129,090	170,296	153,672	122,692	25,691	96·1	6,37,736	180,216	3 8 7	Amalápuram.
23,568	76,762	203,155	126,141	58,353	90·8	7,08,608	213,506	3 5 1	Narsapur.
62,297	87,605	117,572	92,210	17,043	93·1	4,95,514	84,160	5 14 2	Bhímávaram.
76,671	101,400	136,475	112,842	22,803	99·5	6,56,102	124,731	5 4 2	Tanuku.
186,767	245,897	220,834	90,102	78,596	76·5	2,36,420	98,101	2 6 7	Ellore.
326,864	431,360	166,961	78,217	66,903	86·9	1,40,668	88,347	1 9 6	Yernagúdem.
533,655	533,971	1,300	339	965	100·0	..	..	..	* Chódavaramu.
273,280	311,405	32,878	7,669	25,140	99·8	..	..	..	* Yellavaram.
51,503	51,747	58,682	17,067	21,299	65·4	..	..	..	* Polavaram.
145,406	568,195	14,845	9,571	..	64·4	3,343	6,742	0 7 11	* Bhadráchalam.
..	..	..	..	..	..	53,395	84,343	0 10 2	† Inam villages.
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,36,505	685,327	1 1 2	Zemindaris.
2,372,828	3,421,726	1,607,681	956,503	496,707	92·5	‡51,04,973	2,078,782	2 5 5	Total.

zemindari villages are not available. The area figures given for the divisions pertain to 1892–93, whilst their revenue and

† In Government taluks. ‡ Includes Rs.60,455 miscellaneous collections.

LAND FOR FASLI 1301 (1891–92).

Pattas paying										Taluks or divisions.
Under Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to 30.		From Rs. 30 to 50.		From Rs. 50 to 100.		Rs. 100 and upwards.		
Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
50	136	30	488	18	676	18	1,138	9	1,689	Cocanada.
1,505	6,734	1,165	21,702	440	16,957	422	28,623	321	59,686	Peddápuram.
1,974	9,447	1,620	28,885	641	24,608	437	29,534	216	37,228	Rajahmundry.
4,282	22,876	6,806	1,28,905	2,984	1,17,894	2,243	1,59,370	1,264	2,40,187	Rámachandrapuram.
2,833	13,672	3,049	55,581	1,451	54,388	1,158	80,636	727	1,43,968	Amalápuram.
5,603	25,315	4,806	90,249	1,744	74,747	1,514	1,05,592	1,019	2,08,907	Narsapur.
2,329	11,758	3,778	71,436	1,787	69,064	1,456	1,01,507	961	1,86,707	Bhímavaram.
8,127	16,714	4,573	86,183	1,976	75,733	1,442	98,591	768	1,33,879	Tanuku.
3,455	12,994	2,203	40,699	862	33,349	780	52,752	471	81,275	Ellore.
3,078	13,411	1,947	33,491	518	19,901	321	21,490	96	16,665	Yernagúdem.
20	72	21	364	8	318	8	514	1	183	Yellavaram.
36	164	20	394	6	246	5	373	..	..	Chódavaramu.
855	1,411	130	2,255	20	762	22	1,574	9	1,541	Polavaram.
28,647	1,34,704	30,148	5,60,631	12,455	4,88,643	9,826	6,81,694	5,862	11,11,915	Total.

CROPPING.

Taluks or divisions.	Cereals.				Pulses.		Fruits and vegetables.	Condiment and spices.
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Others.	Horse gram.	Others.		
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Cocanada, Pithápuram and Tuni..	11,303	2,968	2,187	5,463	746	3,860	492	218
Peddápuram	16,572	3,249	8,178	10,074	6,802	7,738	1,286	276
Rajahmundry	5,701	8,562	9,032	13,467	6,333	2,797	154	100
Rámachandrapuram	131,860	1,110	1,722	2,534	2,917	8,198	1,416	5,204
Amalápuram	75,460	7,471	764	4,952	2,520	14,782	16,313	2,654
Narsapur	95,012	1,252	2,849	2,047	1,407	3,765	12,162	2,785
Bhímavaram	82,260	86	242	224	476	869	1,858	147
Tanuku	94,915	5,984	123	610	1,237	2,907	1,763	1,638
Ellore	44,866	22,328	209	3,392	3,352	728	474	206
Yernagúdem	18,741	24,068	845	6,207	7,107	5,319	761	628
Bhadráchalam	1,288	8,753	233	8	16	90	..	7
Total ..	577,978	85,831	26,384	48,978	32,913	51,053	* 36,679	13,863

* Includes 10,076 acres in Narsapur and 14,471 acres in Amalápuram under cocoanuts.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK

Taluks or divisions.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bulls and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
Cocanada and Tuni ..	2,165	443	2,354	2,224	718	666	2,610
Peddápuram	27,387	6,817	19,190	17,734	8,181	6,958	21,058
Rajahmundry	19,492	3,213	15,529	14,972	7,150	4,706	21,826
Rámachandrapuram ..	39,751	10,240	27,694	86,446	17,345	14,885	10,894
Amalápuram	27,225	4,800	19,203	19,145	10,145	7,658	5,570
Narsapur	26,720	5,492	15,195	11,122	10,410	5,904	6,514
Bhimavaram	10,147	9,711	12,211	13,825	5,160	4,505	3,590
Tanuku	19,769	5,793	16,742	19,963	11,310	10,080	2,830
Ellore	18,442	10,125	19,466	22,511	10,890	11,279	45,598
Yernagúdem	26,255	1,234	22,824	22,307	11,353	10,503	29,146
Bhadráchalam	1,675	58	2,579	3,553	139	175	187
Total ..	219,028	57,926	172,987	183,802	92,801	77,319	149,818

Industrial crops.					Miscellaneous.	Total — first and second crop.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.	Taluks or divisions.
			Oil-seeds.						
Sunn hemp.	Tobacco.	Sugar-cane.	Gingelly.	Castor.					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
3	138	4	1,512	940	691	30,525	567	29,958	Cocanada, Pithápuram and Tuni.
1,189	367	2,127	9,435	1,596	4,168	73,057	14,434	58,623	Peddápuram.
63	567	6	19,750	4,330	1,073	71,935	10,881	61,054	Rajahmundry.
5,026	2,926	4,067	7,835	689	1,318	176,822	20,601	156,221	Rámachandrapuram.
2,017	2,652	86	6,235	414	3,006	139,326	18,153	121,173	Amalápuram.
2,680	917	760	7,130	228	1,400	134,394	8,898	125,496	Narsapur.
..	4	11	943	184	224	87,528	1,766	85,762	Bhímavaram.
590	735	92	16,131	798	182	127,705	14,627	113,078	Tanuku.
..	757	..	7,750	7,326	298	91,686	1,845	89,841	Ellore.
513	2,884	2	21,845	20,361	1,691	110,972	13,459	97,513	Yernagúdem.
..	10	..	85	7	1	10,498	..	10,498	Bhadráchalam.
12,081	11,957	7,155	98,651	36,873	14,052	1,054,448	105,231	949,217	Total.

IN 1890-91.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Indigo vats.	Sugar mills.	Boats.	Taluks or divisions.
35	6	1,015	120	..	3	95	Cocanada and Tuni.
201	347	11,151	2,675	7	746	..	Peddápuram.
162	214	10,656	1,810	4	1	319	Rajahmundry.
174	329	19,584	1,372	20	1,368	24	Rámachandrapuram.
521	78	13,744	892	27	61	738	Amalápuram.
144	38	15,638	776	26	402	104	Narsapur.
31	46	8,899	1,666	..	9	7	Bhímavaram.
197	74	10,542	1,344	..	47	12	Tanuku.
173	221	10,148	1,559	3	..	..	Ellore.
392	313	10,442	1,380	1	..	22	Yernagúdem.
5	..	876	50	..	..	..	Bhadráchalam.
2,035	1,666	112,695	13,644	88	2,637	1,321	Total.

Taluks or divisions.	Works.	Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated. Government and inam. First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Zemindari. First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Average total area of irrigation, first and second crop.	Demand, Government. Total.	Remissions. Amount.	Percentage on demand.	Demand in zemindaris. Total.	Remissions. Amount.	Percentage on demand.
			Government protective irrigation works.												
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Cocanada and Tuni ..	Gódávari anicut.	35,210	605	2	607	29,706	1,475	31,181	31,788	2,722	105	3·9	39,727	2,922	7·3
Peddápuram ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajahmundry		2,328	919	30	949	1,376	166	1,542	2,491	2,807	608	21·8	5,875	141	2·4
Rámachandrapuram ..		169,160	129,662	15,187	144,849	13,738	2,103	15,841	160,690	7,81,131	3,551	0·4	37,031	3,096	8·4
Amalápuram ..		98,037	72,767	3,231	75,998	9,906	1,536	11,442	87,440	3,49,143	3,096	0 9	31,523	4,693	14·8
Narsapur ..		141,484	100,063	10,167	110,230	5,626	457	6,083	116,313	5,49,830	7,046	1·2	8,974	887	9·8
Bhímavaram ..		162,369	85,600	2,969	88,569	43,208	672	43,880	132,449	3,88,259	865	0·2	69,144	4,940	7·1
Tanuku ..		136,530	99,417	17,706	117,123	9,742	4,374	14,116	131,239	5,56,021	5,778	1·3	50,623	969	1·9
Ellore ..		31,768	18,526	35	18,561	23,827	3	23,830	42,391	88,120	365	0·4	81,326	436	0·5
Yernagúdem ..		1,703	1,031	53	1,084	804	236	1,040	2,124	3,035	13	0·4	4,521	58	0·1
Bhadráchalam.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		778,589	508,590	49,380	557,970	137,933	11,022	148,955	706,925	27,21,068	21,427	0·7	3,28,744	18,142	5·5
Ellore	Kistna anicut.	34,651	17,088	3	17,091	4,417	..	4,417	21,508	74,466	498	0·6	4,889	129	2·0

Taluks or divisions.	Number of minor works, Under 50 acres. Tanks. In repair.	Out of repair.	Others. In repair.	Out of repair.	From 50 to 200 acres. Tanks. In repair.	Out of repair.	Others. In repair.	Out of repair.	From 200 to Tanks. In repair.	Out of repair.
Cocanada and Tuni	17	5	18	5	5	5	2	..	2	..
Peddápuram	267	45	13	..	81	18	3	..	7	3
Rajahmundry	335	32	6	5	88	8	7	3	33	..
Rámachandrapuram	48	13	..	..	15	2	..	..	1	..
Amalápuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narsapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhímavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanuku	14	1	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..
Ellore	101	118	2	1	40	41	..	..	25	6
Yernagúdem	39	25		1	32	4	3	1	10	6
Bhadráchalam	4	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Total ..	825	243	41	12	278	81	15	4	78	16

AND IRRIGATION.

Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years.						Irrigation under wells.								Taluks or divisions.
	First crop.			Second crop.		Ordinary.				Doruvu.				
						Number.		Area irrigated.		Number.		Area irrigated.		
Occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Percentage of remission on demand.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	
ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS			ACS.	ACS.	
3,539	3,476	98·2	393	11·1	4·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cocanada and Tuni.
32,049	30,041	93·7	1,412	4·4	5·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Peddápuram.
27,103	23,357	86·2	17	0·1	18·4	3	..	6	..	4	..	19	1	Rajahmundry.
3,449	2,875	83·4	257	7·5	19·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rámachandrapuram.
..	..	..	..	..	..	898	261	1,122	..	..	..	..	..	Amalápuram.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Narsapur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bhímavaram.
1,048	1,017	97·0	22	2·1	4·5	117	..	179	3	..	..	..	..	Tanuku.
14,874	12,129	81·5	5	..	23·3	440	19	317	..	..	..	..	..	Ellore.
15,778	13,992	88·7	71	0·5	12·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yernagúdem.
95	81	85·3	..	..	15·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bhadráchalam.
97,935	86,968	88·8	2,177	2·2	12·7	1,458	280	1,624	3	4	..	19	1	Total.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ellore.

the ayacut of which is										Taluks or divisions.
500 acres.		From 500 to 1,000 acres.				1,000 acres and over.				
Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	Cocanada and Tuni.
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	Peddápuram.
6	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rajahmundry.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	Rámachandrapuram.
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	Amalápuram.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	Narsapur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	Bhímavaram.
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	Tanuku.
..	..	5	..	..	..	3	5	2	1	Ellore.
1	1	3	1	..	..	3	..	2	..	Yernagúdem.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bhadráchalam.
13	1	19	1	1	..	7	5	38	1	Total.

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second-crop assessment.	Charge for water.	Charge on miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67).	382,975	223,656	..	606,631	6,46,997	6,40,855	..	7,84,039	..	20,71,891
1277 (1867-68).	458,180	217,176	..	675,356	7,44,510	6,14,485	..	8,52,840	..	22,11,835
1278 (1868-69).	438,505	224,657	..	663,162	7,26,543	6,43,668	..	8,18,751	..	21,88,962
1279 (1869-70).	456,066	251,135	..	707,201	7,41,835	6,96,642	..	9,32,658	..	23,71,135
1280 (1870-71).	460,878	262,806	..	723,684	7,42,587	7,23,598	..	9,92,339	..	24,58,524
Average ..	439,321	235,886	..	675,207	7,20,494	6,63,849	..	8,76,126	..	22,60,469
1281 (1871-72).	440,936	263,345	2,310	706,591	7,02,113	7,23,914	..	9,42,754	5,555	23,68,781
1282 (1872-73).	448,719	275,477	2,844	727,040	7,04,527	7,47,747	16,278	9,51,088	5,472	24,25,112
1283 (1873-74).	421,413	299,939	3,773	725,125	6,78,118	7,82,565	13,479	9,65,999	9,173	24,49,334
1284 (1874-75).	441,127	305,624	2,490	749,241	6,98,498	7,91,963	2,615	9,97,412	6,051	24,96,539
1285 (1875-76).	406,369	307,129	3,197	716,695	6,89,212	7,90,689	4,222	10,20,878	7,914	25,12,915
Average ..	431,713	290,303	2,922	724,938	6,94,493	7,67,376	9,148	9,75,626	6,833	24,51,647
1286 (1876-77).	419,994	297,238	4,097	721,329	7,15,592	7,64,570	30,779	10,05,080	6,677	25,22,698
1287 (1877-78).	417,309	320,894	5,642	743,845	7,03,649	8,15,470	7,797	11,06,226	8,187	26,41,329
1288 (1878-79)	421,698	326,182	7,278	755,158	6,95,783	8,37,808	34,594	10,82,027	22,162	26,72,374
1289 (1879-80).	424,875	345,610	3,529	774,014	6,68,445	8,78,717	18,604	11,63,997	8,578	27,38,341
1290 (1880-81).	432,908	324,470	50,887	808,265	6,82,228	8,37,143	9,273	10,92,537	29,296	26,50,477
Average ..	423,357	322,879	14,286	760,522	6,93,139	8,26,742	20,209	10,89,974	14,980	26,45,044
1291 (1881-82)	443,731	320,409	3,647	767,787	7,07,157	8,15,516	23,390	10,79,404	5,284	26,30,751
1292 (1882-83).	473,449	314,562	4,808	792,819	7,23,481	8,04,195	17,022	10,69,561	5,203	26,19,462
1293 (1883-84).	468,096	317,648	5,418	791,162	7,04,859	8,18,518	20,611	10,92,605	6,083	26,42,676
1294 (1884-85).	463,490	326,923	6,377	796,790	6,89,988	8,41,002	21,287	11,07,598	7,684	26,67,559
1295 (1885-86).	459,387	337,549	5,263	802,199	6,76,303	8,62,752	29,457	11,53,783	10,567	27,32,862
Average ..	461,631	323,418	5,102	790,151	7,00,358	8,28,396	22,353	11,00,590	6,964	26,58,661
1296 (1886-87).	454,419	351,741	6,579	812,739	6,59,612	8,96,098	26,951	12,07,314	9,770	27,99,745
1297 (1887-88).	450,841	351,455	41,671	843,967	6,47,706	20,89,345	1,024	43,191	30,787	28,12,053
1298 (1888-89).	452,973	356,252	44,619	853,844	6,46,711	21,32,259	2,570	58,114	30,588	28,70,242
1299 (1889-90).	460,318	366,968	40,649	867,935	6,47,552	21,62,626	44,205	39,871	29,155	29,23,409
1300 (1890-91).	466,527	373,911	40,188	880,626	6,45,357	21,88,167	57,142	46,542	29,081	29,66,289
Average ..	457,016	360,065	34,741	851,822	6,49,388	18,93,699	26,378	2,79,006	25,876	28,74,347

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.					Net demand, current.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Deduct amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwar).	Fasli.
Due to season.			Fixed and other.	Total.						
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.								
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1,832	94	1,532	26,092	29,550	20,42,341	10,26,959	30,69,300	..	30,69,300	1276 (1866-67).
15,964	836	1,083	27,569	45,452	21,66,383	10,50,264	32,16,647	..	32,16,647	1277 (1867-68).
4,762	7,371	11,929	59,938	84,000	21,04,962	9,63,660	30,68,622	..	30,68,622	1278 (1868-69).
14,504	3	792	46,314	61,613	23,09,522	10,20,110	33,29,632	..	33,29,632	1279 (1869-70).
18,163	126	957	29,210	48,456	24,10,068	10,45,401	34,55,469	..	34,55,469	1280 (1870-71).
11,045	1,686	3,259	37,821	53,814	22,06,655	10,21,279	32,27,934	..	32,27,934	Average.
23,170	2,413	20,110	27,822	73,515	23,00,821	9,31,588	32,32,409	..	32,32,409	1281 (1871-72).
3,669	..	21,363	28,968	54,000	23,71,112	9,57,227	33,28,339	..	33,28,339	1282 (1872-73).
31,232	..	11,435	28,571	71,238	23,78,096	10,25,662	34,03,758	..	34,03,758	1283 (1873-74).
16,239	..	16,949	29,521	62,709	24,33,830	9,95,283	34,29,113	..	34,29,113	1284 (1874-75).
8,735	..	14,999	33,368	57,102	24,55,813	9,96,084	34,51,897	..	34,51,897	1285 (1875-76).
16,609	483	16,771	29,650	63,713	23,87,934	9,81,169	33,69,103	..	33,69,103	Average.
24,696	..	46,217	32,049	1,02,962	24,19,736	9,68,992	33,88,728	..	33,88,728	1286 (1876-77).
45,251	..	60,479	33,346	1,38,976	25,02,353	11,17,244	36,19,597	..	36,19,597	1287 (1877-78).
4,419	..	47,445	34,912	86,776	25,85,598	11,94,067	37,79,665	..	37,79,665	1288 (1878-79).
7,408	..	28,095	39,872	75,375	26,62,966	11,83,424	38,46,390	4,256	38,42,134	1289 (1879-80).
59,885	..	58,705	33,956	1,52,546	24,97,931	10,66,607	35,64,538	4,927	35,59,611	1290 (1880-81).
28,332	..	48,148	34,827	1,11,327	25,33,717	11,06,067	36,39,784	1,837	36,37,947	Average.
18,863	..	42,058	34,044	94,965	25,35,786	11,36,218	36,72,004	5,086	36,66,918	1291 (1881-82).
50,287	..	1,19,868	29,411	1,99,566	24,19,896	10,27,635	34,47,531	5,125	34,42,406	1292 (1882-83).
61,019	..	89,219	35,488	1,85,726	24,56,950	10,20,812	34,77,762	5,125	34,72,637	1293 (1883-84).
14,702	..	42,793	36,368	93,863	25,73,696	10,22,312	35,96,008	5,125	35,90,883	1294 (1884-85).
19,028	..	32,410	37,348	88,786	26,44,076	11,09,740	37,53,816	5,125	37,48,691	1295 (1885-86).
32,780	..	65,269	34,532	1,32,581	25,26,080	10,63,344	35,89,424	5,117	35,84,307	Average.
3,264	..	67,610	37,129	1,08,003	26,91,742	11,50,431	38,42,173	5,125	38,37,048	1296 (1886-87).
18,009	3,582	8,852	37,022	67,465	27,44,588	11,25,084	38,69,672	5,125	38,64,547	1297 (1887-88).
52,648	11,838	19,719	42,102	1,26,307	27,43,935	11,92,093	39,36,028	5,385	39,30,643	1298 (1888-89).
6,742	4,271	11,662	42,131	64,806	28,58,603	12,23,136	40,81,739	5,196	40,76,548	1299 (1889-90).
3,261	1,659	4,012	43,264	52,196	29,14,093	13,25,709	42,39,802	5,160	42,34,462	1300 (1890-91).
16,785	4,270	22,371	40,330	83,756	27,90,591	12,03,292	39,93,883	5,198	39,88,635	Average.

METEOROLOGICAL

Thermometrical Readings at

Months.	1885.				1886.				1887.	
	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.
January	74·9	20·0	90·6	61 8	74·5	21·1	92·2	56·8	76·0	21·9
February	78·3	20·4	94·6	65·9	79·4	25·0	100·0	63·2	79·3	25·2
March	81·5	20·9	100 9	65·9	83·8	20·9	98·7	67·4	84·5	22 1
April	86·5	21·4	103·7	74·0	88·5	21·8	106·1	76·1	87·3	22·3
May	86·1	14·3	102·1	68·9	88·4	20·6	111·0	71·7	93·8	24·4
June	84 1	..	..	74·0	84·9	14·6	102·0	73 9	87·3	16·6
July	82·6	12 3	100·9	74·1	81·6	11·1	95·2	73·5	81·7	10·9
August	83·6	13·0	96·6	75·2	82·6	11·8	96·8	72·3	82·0	12·0
September	82·5	14·5	97·1	74·5	84·5	14·8	98·7	74·1	84·3	15·3
October	80·9	14 2	94·1	69·2	80 0	11·9	93·9	74·0	81·6	15 2
November	76·8	17·5	91·8	61·1	78·7	16·8	91·5	63·7	78·0	16·4
December	74·5	17·2	88·9	58·4	74·0	19·8	90 0	58·9	74·6	21·6
Average ..	81 0	..	..	..	81·7	17·5	..	..	82·5	18·7

Average Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	1·06	..	0·22	0·50	0·32	5·22	4·95	2·68	12·37	16·26	1·38	..	44·96
1871	0·53	0·96	1·70	0·63	3·34	3·72	7·71	4·14	5·45	1·57	3·29	0·05	33·09
1872	..	0·02	..	0·50	1·22	6·34	5·09	8·07	9·65	11·66	1·53	1·76	45·84
1873	..	0·01	..	0·44	0·94	2·48	6·65	5·34	6·01	13·76	1·58	0·42	37·63
1874	0·01	..	0·18	0·12	3·31	4·53	7·42	3·24	9·00	10·94	0·95	0·03	39·73
1875	0·11	0·08	0·18	0·24	2·82	2·75	6·20	7·23	9·10	7·91	0·26	..	36·88
1876	..	..	0·03	0·04	1·20	2·88	5·16	7·81	5·29	1·27	0·06	..	23·74
1877	0·94	1·40	0·94	0·48	4·83	1·66	3·12	3·95	6·17	5·85	0·14	0·01	29·49
1878	..	..	0·07	0·37	2·84	4·30	12·74	10·83	8·98	13·83	4·22	3·34	61·52
1879	..	..	0·14	..	4·97	6·26	3·39	5·73	2·48	6·48	6·45	..	35·90
1880	0·03	0·06	..	0·14	0·59	3·08	4·40	2·36	4·08	4·79	11·02	0·66	31·21
1881	..	..	0·48	0·47	0·44	4·93	3·08	6·32	9·56	0·47	2·72	..	28·47
1882	..	..	..	0·20	1·47	3·28	2·23	3·31	13·29	3·59	9·57	2·16	39·10
1883	0·13	..	0·08	0·19	0·66	5·23	4·02	3·30	4·12	11·77	3·98	0·32	33·80
1884	0·52	0·37	0·08	0·42	0·78	3·28	7·88	8·52	9·19	3·39	0·25	0·04	34·72
1885	0·10	0·05	0·82	0·07	2·21	4·57	7·12	2·78	6·51	5·50	3·95	2·52	36·20
1886	..	..	1·03	..	2·68	8·07	8·99	8·40	3·86	15·04	2·20	1·23	51·50
1887	..	..	..	0·46	0·95	6·29	7·63	7·21	4·57	5·39	5·32	..	37·82
1888	0·03	..	0·02	0·22	2·82	2·57	6·09	4·12	6·06	2·35	7·18	..	31·46
1889	..	..	..	0·04	1·13	7·22	6·59	8·49	9·08	11·68	1·45	0·76	46·44
Average—1870-89 ..	0·17	0·15	0·30	0·28	1·98	4·43	6·02	5·69	7·24	7·68	3·37	0·67	37·98
1890	..	..	0·14	0·39	6·87	9·80	10·53	3·30	6·32	5·36	3·85	0·16	40·72
1891	..	0·07	0·75	0·20	0·52	2·18	5·86	7·02	7·31	0·74	0·17	0·02	24·84
1892	..	0·20	..	0·27	0·40	5·97	6·29	9·86	7·39	20·02	0·13	..	50·53
1893	0·03	0·77	1·57	1·20	1·69	5·96	7·93	7·00	7·79	7·39	16·28	0·14	57·75

STATEMENTS.

Rajahmundry for Five Years.

		1888.				1889.				
Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Months.
92·8	61·1	75·7	21·5	91·0	58·0	76·0	24·1	92·0	58·9	January.
98·9	63·3	80·7	23·6	97·5	64·9	80·7	24·1	96·0	65·0	February.
100·0	70·0	85·2	23·7	103·2	69·4	85·4	23·9	103·1	68·0	March.
105·1	64·4	89·3	21·1	108·9	75·9	90·8	22·2	104·1	74·6	April.
114·1	76·5	89·3	20·0	110·1	70·0	92·5	21·9	110·1	71·0	May.
110·1	73·9	90·2	19·4	105·5	75·9	88·8	17·1	110·1	73·1	June.
97·0	74·1	83·5	12·2	97·0	75·1	83·9	10·8	96·0	75·1	July.
93·0	73·3	83·8	12·8	96 0	73·2	82·1	11·4	93·0	74·1	August.
98·0	73·3	84·4	15·4	97·9	74·3	83·6	12·7	96·0	74·1	September.
99·0	70·0	83·3	19·0	98·2	70 1	81·5	12·0	95·0	70·5	October.
91·0	61·3	78·1	15·8	91·0	62·6	77·9	18·0	92·0	62·0	November.
88·0	57·4	74·6	21·6	88·2	57·7	74·5	22·2	89·0	57·9	December.
..	..	83·2	18·8	..	..	83·1	18·4	..	..	Annual averages.

Average Number of Wet Days.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	2	..	1	1	1	7	9	4	12	13	2	..	52
1871	1	1	1	1	4	5	12	7	9	3	2	..	46
1872	..	..	..	1	2	9	9	10	11	11	2	2	57
1873	..	..	..	1	1	3	11	8	7	15	3	1	50
1874	..	..	..	..	5	6	10	6	13	10	1	..	51
1875	1	..	..	..	4	5	9	9	12	7	..	..	47
1876	..	..	..	..	3	5	9	9	6	2	..	..	34
1877	2	2	1	1	3	4	6	7	10	8	..	..	44
1878	..	..	..	1	5	5	15	15	12	12	4	3	72
1879	..	..	..	..	5	8	6	9	4	7	5	..	44
1880	..	..	..	1	1	6	7	4	3	7	11	1	41
1881	..	..	1	..	1	6	6	10	10	1	3	..	38
1882	..	..	..	..	2	5	4	5	10	5	7	1	39
1883	..	..	..	..	1	7	7	5	6	10	2	1	39
1884	1	..	..	1	1	5	11	9	9	5	1	..	43
1885	..	..	1	..	4	6	9	4	7	6	3	2	42
1886	..	..	1	..	4	8	11	9	5	15	3	2	58
1887	..	..	..	1	2	5	9	10	6	7	4	..	44
1888	..	..	..	1	4	5	8	8	6	3	6	..	41
1889	..	..	..	..	2	9	10	12	9	10	3	1	56
Average—1870-89 ..	..	..	..	1	3	6	9	8	8	8	3	1	47
1890	..	..	..	1	1	11	13	6	6	5	4	..	47
1891	..	..	1	..	1	3	9	10	9	2	..	..	35
1892	..	..	..	1	2	9	10	14	10	14	..	..	60
1893	..	1	2	2	3	5	10	11	10	10	8	..	62

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

Variations of the Rainfall, 1870–89, in Inches.

Recording stations.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Bhadráchalam ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	1·90	2·70	0·47	5·85	17·98	16·43	17·00	3·63	..	..	65·96
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	1·30	3·84	6·77	10·41	3·70	..	..	..	26·02
	Average 1874 89 ..	0·70	0·69	2 04	5·69	10·11	10·14	7·19	2·82	1·18	0·11	40·67
Polavaram ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	0·20	..	2·35	7·25	13·03	16·05	5·55	12·65	4·55	0·30	61·93
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	0·75	2 10	4·85	6·00	3·25	0·90	..	..	17·85
	Average	0 72	0·85	2·65	5·21	7·29	6·84	8 18	6·15	2·41	0·44	40·74
Gokavaram ..	Maximum, 1878 ...	0·20	2·15	2·15	5·30	7·75	11·05	8·85	10·00	2·60	0·50	50·55
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	..		3·00	1·19	12·75	5·30	0·20	1·00	..	21·54
	Average	0 83	0·63	1·84	4 34	6·24	5·65	6·91	5·72	1·63	0·22	34·01
Tuni	Maximum, 1878 ..	0·40	0·80	4·45	2·80	6·95	5·65	7·75	10 35	2·35	20·45	61·95
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	1·00	2·45	2·80	3·50	3·65	.	..	..	13·40
	Average	0·83	0·55	2·16	3·54	4·80	4·31	7·60	7·13	2·50	1·64	35·06
Pithápuram ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	0·80	0·50	2·60	14·35	8·85	7·20	10·10	2·30	6·40	53·10
	Minimum, 1871 ..	2·10	..	3·50	0·03	4·30	2·60	1·30	..	1·60	.	15·43
	Average	0·47	0·10	2·22	3·18	4 62	4·29	5·89	7·71	2·61	0·87	31·96
Prattipadu ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	..	2·20	13·10	12·70	11·10	12·15	7·80	1·55	3·80	64·40
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	0 65	4·25	5·00	8 57	3·35	3·64	0·60	..	26·06
	Average	0·65	0·49	1·92	4·15	6·72	4·54	7·86	6·88	1·92	0 58	35·70
Peddápuram ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	0·45	1·49	3·17	14·27	7·55	8·18	9·70	5·78	3·55	54·14
	Minimum, 1871 ..	0·14	..	2·70	1·09	3 55	2·60	6·30	0 20	1·01	..	17·59
	Average	0·52	0·21	2·04	4·24	6·08	4·88	6 96	6·97	2·81	0·71	35·42
Rajahmundry ..	Maximum, 1889 ..	..	..	2·87	9·45	6·87	9·62	9·31	22·33	0·65	0·47	61·57
	Minimum, 1887 ..	..	..	..	5·90	6·75	3 80	3 70	3·95	2·55	..	26·65
	Average	0·77	0·33	2·94	5·11	6·38	6·69	7·55	7·68	2·23	0·27	39·95
Cocanada ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	0·80	4·45	1·53	13·89	10·48	6·80	12·53	6·62	7·50	64 69
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	..	2·00	5·85	8·30	0 65	2 88	..	..	19 68
	Average	0·67	0·24	2·49	4·10	5·76	5·51	6·85	10·07	4 65	1·16	41 50
Coringa ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	0·30	2·15	4·55	15·00	8·50	5·80	15·80	6·50	2·80	61·40
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	0·50	1·80	5·16	6·40	5·40	1·50	..	..	20·76
	Average	0·32	0·04	1·89	4·36	4·83	3 94	6·70	11 90	5 25	0·73	39·96
Rámachandrapuram.	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	2·30	1·35	2·60	20·03	9·35	9·20	10 50	7·50	3·70	66·53
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	1·05	2·73	3 62	10·52	4·51		..	..	22·43
	Average	0·62	0·14	2·38	4·31	6·49	5 57	8·00	9·46	3·41	1·22	41·60
Amalápuram ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	0 45	3·80	4·35	13·85	7·05	11·10	18·95	8·10	4·90	72·55
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	.	..	.	4·77	7·48	8·15	0·95	..	..	21·35
	Average	0·82	0·02	2·39	5·25	5·76	5·66	7·63	10·34	4·63	1·28	43·78
Sivakodu ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	..	0·70	2·10	14·85	9·80	11·48	32 55	4·55	2·85	78·88
	Minimum, 1879 ..	..	..	2·70	4·15	2·50	2·85	..	6·30	9 05	..	27·55
	Average	0·25	0·02	1·01	4·23	5·15	6·17	7·79	10·49	4·93	0·66	40·70
Narasapur ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	0·50	1·80	3 35	14 55	9·89	17·51	21·36	5 52	1·90	76 38
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	0·60	3·55	7·78	10·27	5·76	0·70	..	..	28·66
	Average	0·49	0·03	1·67	4·05	5·57	6·89	7·58	9·67	6·20	0·33	43·08
Bhímavaram ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	0·50	1·80	2·40	11·42	8·20	8·65	18·35	2 90	3·45	57·67
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	..	0·10	1·95	5 75	6·90	7·60	..	2 20	..	21·50
	Average	0·56	0·07	1·98	3·96	5·39	5·90	6·12	8·16	4·19	0·61	36·94
Tanuku ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	2·55	2·47	5·11	11·52	10 76	6·80	20·40	4·95	1·05	65·61
	Minimum, 1880 ..	..	.	..	2 45	7·10	0·60	1 64	2·63	5·08	0·50	20·00
	Average	0·63	0·29	1·85	4·04	5·85	5·27	6·75	6·92	3·09	0·40	35·09
Pentapad ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	1·50	3·80	4·20	15·50	12·95	9·30	16·40	3 30	0·60	67·55
	Minimum, 1877 ..	2·00	..	3·20	1 80	1·60	4·20	4·20	3 10	..	..	20·10
	Average	0·54	0·14	1·36	4·49	5·46	5·96	6·90	6·90	2·70	0·31	34·76
Thallapadi ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	1·90	..	4·90	5·10	20·20	21·50	3·60	9·60	1·10	0·50	78·40
	Minimum, 1875 ..	0·95	0·25	2·34	1 82	6·35	4·58	3·30	4·88	.	.	24·47
	Average	0·90	0·47	2·51	4·58	6·64	6·25	7·50	5·24	2·00	0·51	36·62
Chintalapudi ..	Maximum, 1889 ..	..	..	0 10	10·40	19·10	12·60	14·80	5·20	1·00	..	63·20
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	.	2·80	4·00	1·00	14·30	..	.	..	22·10
	Average	0·41	0·70	1·48	5·97	8·32	6·06	7·98	5·62	1·66	0·41	38·61
Ellore	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	..	3·33	1·65	12·04	14·10	16·08	16·75	2 25	1·20	67·40
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·20	..	1·75	3 16	6·02	4·98	4 15	.		..	20 26
	Average	0·84	0·18	1·33	4·33	5·56	7·02	8·14	7·01	2·46	0·55	37·42
District ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	0·07	0·37	2·84	4·30	12·74	10·83	8·98	13·83	4·22	3·34	61·52
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·03	0 04	1·20	2 88	5·16	7·81	5 29	1·27	0·06	..	23·74
	Average	0·62	0·28	1·98	4·43	6·02	5·69	7·24	7·68	3·37	0·67	37·98

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years.
Rice, second sort.	18·8	18·5	18·5	18·8	19·0	19·3	21·1	21·3	21·6	21·5	20·6	20·6	19·8	1874–75.
	20·2	20·2	20·8	20·7	21·6	22·0	22·3	22·6	22·9	22·2	20·9	21.4	21·5	1875–76.
	20·0	20·5	20·1	15·7	13·1	10·5	10·2	11·2	9·7	10·0	9·9	10·3	13·4	1876–77.
	9·2	8·1	7·4	9·3	8·4	8·4	8·6	7·8	7·5	7·6	7·7	10·3	8·1	1877–78.
	10·0	7·7	7·5	7·5	8·1	9·6	10·8	10·9	10·8	11·7	12·1	12·4	9·7	1878–79.
	12·6	12·8	14·0	14·3	14·4	15·3	16·9	18·3	19·0	19·6	19·2	18·4	16·3	1879–80.
	18·1	17·6	17·2	16·9	17 3	18·1	18·6	18·3	19·5	19·6	18·9	18·3	18·3	1880–81.
	18·5	17·6	17·2	16·9	17·3	17·8	19·5	20·1	20·0	19·4	18·9	18·6	18·7	1881–82.
	18·3	17·5	18·1	18·2	18·5	18·4	18·8	18·7	17·1	15·6	15·3	15·5	17·6	1882–83.
	15·4	15·1	15·0	15·1	15·4	16·1	16·2	16·0	15·8	16·4	16·4	16·4	15·8	1883–84.
	16·4	16·3	16·0	16·0	16·2	16·2	15·9	15·9	16·1	16·2	16·0	15·9	16·1	1884–85.
	15·6	15·5	15·4	14 7	14·3	14·5	15·3	14·5	14·4	15·0	15·0	14·4	14·8	1885–86.
	14·6	14·3	14·1	14·2	14·6	15·1	16·0	16·0	16·4	16·0	15·5	14·7	15·1	1886–87.
	14·7	14·7	14·8	14·9	15·2	15·4	16·0	16·6	17·1	17·6	17·3	17·4	16·0	1887–88.
	17·3	17·1	15·8	13·5	14·1	15·5	15·6	15·7	15·2	14·7	14·4	14·2	15·3	1888–89.
	14·4	14·5	14·9	15·6	15·9	15·5	15·7	15·7	15·5	15·6	15·4	15·3	15·3	1889–90.
	16·3	16·0	15·9	15·6	15·9	16·3	16·8	16·8	16·7	16·6	16·3	16·1	16·3	Average.*
	15·0	15·0	14·9	14·7	14·6	14·7	15·1	15·3	15·2	14·9	14·9	14·1	14·9	1890–91.
	13·9	13·7	13·0	12 8	11·6	10·1	10·2	10·3	10·6	10·6	10 5	10·8	11·5	1891–92.
	10·9	11·3	12·2	12·7	12·6	12·3	12·6	12·9	13·1	12·8	12·5	12 5	12·4	1892–93.
Cholum ..	33·4	33·4	33 9	35·3	35·4	35·5	36·0	37·4	37·8	37·9	36·4	36·1	35·7	1874–75.
	34·3	33·6	33·9	34·1	34·2	35·4	37·6	38·6	39·3	38·8	38·1	37·2	36 3	1875–76.
	37·1	36·8	37·6	27·3	18·9	13·4	14·8	17·2	15·7	15·7	14·8	14·9	21 6	1876–77.
	12·2	7·4	8·9	11 3	12 6	13·0	16·6	13·9	13·3	13·7	13·7	14·9	12·7	1877–78.
	13·2	12·8	12·3	12·3	13·5	15·5	17·6	17·4	15·8	16·7	17·8	17·3	15·1	1878–79.
	16·0	18·6	19·1	20 3	21·1	22·7	29·2	33·5	34·5	34·2	34·1	34·9	26·6	1879–80.
	33·5	31·8	31·6	31·3	31·5	31·9	34·2	33·5	38·7	38·7	38·1	36·6	34·5	1880–81.
	35·4	32·3	31·6	31·3	33·0	35·0	35·6	38·3	38·4	37·9	37 1	36·4	36·5	1881–82.
	35·2	33·3	33·6	33·8	32·1	33 8	34·5	34·7	32·0	30·9	30·3	29·6	32 9	1882–83.
	29·7	28·9	28·4	28·1	28·2	28·2	28·0	28·2	28·8	29·0	28·9	29·8	28·7	1883–84.
	28 9	28 8	28 4	28·0	28 4	27·2	28·3	27·0	27·7	27·7	27·7	25·8	27·9	1884–85.
	25·4	24·9	25·0	24 3	24·3	23·6	26·1	26·7	26 6	26·3	26·5	26·8	25·4	1885–86.
	26·2	26·2	25·8	25 5	25·8	25·2	26·4	27·2	27·3	27 4	26·4	24·7	26·2	1886–87.
	23·9	22·5	22·1	22·6	22·7	24·3	25·6	27·7	29·5	30·0	29·5	28·9	25·7	1887–88.
	22·6	28·4	27·8	23·0	23·3	25·6	26·4	26·7	27·1	26·8	26·3	25·7	26·4	1888–89.
	25·8	26·1	28·4	28·7	28 4	28 1	28·0	27·9	27·5	27·2	26·3	25·8	27·4	1889–90.
	29·2	28 4	28·3	27·7	27·8	28·2	29·3	29·7	30·4	30·2	29·7	29 1	29·2	Average.*
	24·6	24·1	23 6	23·2	23 4	23·2	24·1	26·8	27·2	27·5	26·7	26·6	25·1	1890–91.
	25·0	23·3	21·7	20·8	19·4	17·2	16·1	16·1	16·7	17·2	16·9	16·7	18·9	1891–92.
	16·9	17·9	20·3	20·8	20·2	19 9	20·0	20·0	20·2	20·1	20·2	19·3	19·6	1892–93.
Ragi ..	34·4	34·7	35·0	35·4	36·0	36·0	36·7	38·3	36·5	38 1	37 2	37·4	36·6	1874–75.
	37·0	35·7	36·0	35·9	39·2	38·6	39·6	40·0	39·0	38·4	38·0	38·0	37·9	1875–76.
	37·3	36·4	39 3	27·9	20·2	14·7	14·5	16·5	16·8	16·5	15·8	15·6	22·3	1876–77.
	12·5	10·5	9·5	12·9	14·2	15·5	16·5	13·4	12 5	13·4	13·7	15·7	13·1	1877–78.
	13·3	13·7	13·2	13·5	14·3	16·8	18·6	17·0	17·3	18 4	19·4	19·8	16 3	1878–79.
	20·3	20·2	21·1	21·5	23·0	27·9	32·4	34·3	35·5	34·5	34·2	36·5	28·5	1879–80.
	34·8	31·2	33·4	33·0	33·7	35·4	37·4	34·1	38·0	38·3	37·5	37·3	35·9	1880–81.
	36 8	32·2	33·4	33·0	33·4	33·7	35·5	37·3	36·2	35·4	34·7	33·7	35·3	1881–82.
	32·9	30·6	32·6	33·3	34·0	34·4	34·0	35·0	31·4	30·5	31·0	30 7	32·9	1882–83.
	31 2	29·9	29·9	29·7	30·1	30·0	31·7	32·0	32·1	32 4	32·6	33·5	31·8	1883–84.
	32 8	32·6	33·3	32·2	33·5	32·8	32·3	31·3	31·0	30·9	31·1	30·0	32 0	1884–85.
	30 2	29·4	29·1	28·0	27 8	27·7	30·6	29·0	28·1	28·0	29 0	28·6	28 6	1885–86.
	28·5	28·7	28 0	27·7	27·6	28·7	30 9	30·9	30·2	30·2	29·3	27·6	29 0	1886–87.
	27·1	26·6	26·4	25·2	25·8	28·2	29·1	29·0	29·9	29·5	29·7	29 1	27·9	1887–88.
	28·8	28·1	26·8	22·6	23·7	24·9	25·9	25·4	25·5	24·9	24·6	24 8	25·5	1888–89.
	24·5	25·3	26·5	28·2	28·1	27·6	29·1	28·5	27·5	28 0	27·4	27·6	27 3	1889–90.
	30·8	29·8	29·9	29·3	29·8	30·3	31·7	31·3	31·0	30·8	30·7	30 3	30 6	Average.*
	27·5	27·3	26·8	26·2	26·6	27·4	27·6	27·4	27·5	27·3	26·9	26·1	27·1	1890–91.
	26·2	25·2	24·2	22·7	20·9	18·3	17·7	17·4	17·4	17·1	16·6	16·9	20·1	1891–92.
	16·9	17·6	20·1	21·0	21·7	21·9	21·8	22·9	22·5	22·0	22·8	22·2	21·0	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	
The standard rates for this district are	16·4	30·0	29·0	Seers per rupee.
The warning do. do.	13·1	22·5	21·8	
The scarcity do. do.	9·8	15·0	14·5	

PRICES OF

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES AT

Grains.	Tuni.	Pithápuram.	Prattipadu.	Peddá-puram.	Rajahmundry.	Cocanada.	Coringa.	Rámachandrapuram.	Alamur.	Amalá-puram.	Kottapeta.
Rice, second sort.	19·2	20·6	18·8	19·6	20·1	19·8	17·7	..	20·8	21·8	20·1
	20·0	21·9	22·1	21·3	21·7	21·3	19·0	..	22·5	25·2	22·4
	13·0	13·9	13·7	13·4	13·2	12·8	12·8	10·4	13·8	14·3	13·5
	7·6	8·7	7·9	8·2	8·2	8·3	8·4	8·6	7·8	8·4	8·0
	8·7	9·6	10 3	9·7	9·7	9·7	10·0	10·6	9·8	9·4	9·4
	16·6	17·4	16·0	16·9	15·0	16·0	15·8	17·0	16·0	17·3	16·2
	17·5	19·2	17·0	17·9	17·1	17·2	17·8	18·3	18·0	20·3	18·2
	16·4	19·2	17·2	17·5	18·2	17·7	18·6	19·5	18·2	21·1	19·4
	16·2	17·3	16·3	16·9	17·0	16·8	18·3	18·8	17·8	19·4	17·5
	15·3	15·1	15·2	15·4	15·3	15·3	16·5	17·4	16·4	17·7	16·2
	16·0	15·1	16·0	15·6	15·9	14·9	15·7	17·2	16·4	17·2	16·4
	13·3	14·5	13·2	14·5	14·8	14·6	14·3	14·7	15·0	15·4	14·8
	14·5	15·3	14·2	14·4	15·9	15·4	14·2	15·7	15·0	15·2	15·2
	15·0	15·4	15·7	14·8	16·4	16·2	15·7	16·9	16·0	17·0	15·7
	14·0	14·3	14·6	14·7	15·1	15·4	14·0	15·0	15·0	17·5	16·0
	14·6	15·1	16·0	15·6	15·0	15·4	14·3	16·1	15·3	18·2	15·7
	16·3	14·9	16 0	15·9	14·1	15·0	13·7	15·3	14·8	15·6	14·4
	10·6	11·3	11·3	11·3	11·6	11 3	10·6	11·3	11·2	12·3	11·6
	11·1	11·8	12·3	12·1	12·3	11·9	12·0	12·4	12·2	14·1	12·6
Cholum ..	30·3	35·8	33·1	38·4	35·4	..	..	..	33·6	37·8	35·8
	33·2	35·5	34·6	39·8	33·8	..	..	..	38·1	36·1	35·3
	21·0	22·4	21·8	23·2	21·0	14·1	..	..	21·1	21·2	22·4
	13·6	11·4	13·7	12·2	12·7	12·5	..	12·5	11·9	13·1	13·0
	12·7	11·5	16·5	16·5	14·2	16·2	..	15·6	16·4	15·4	15·1
	..	26·9	29·9	25·7	26·5	21·6	..	..	30·7	28·7	29·1
	36·6	..	35·3	32·1	34·9	26·2	..	..	37·1	34·2	34·9
	33·4	..	34·6	33·3	34·4	28·3	..	..	38·4	34·6	37·2
	29·1	..	29·8	31·5	32·9	29·5	..	..	36·2	30·9	33·9
	30·3	..	28·2	30·7	27·6	23·0	..	..	34·2	30·3	28·7
	31·4	..	30·1	30·7	27·6	24·3	..	22·7	31·6	30·9	30·3
	27·2	..	22·1	27·2	26·2	23·4	..	23·6	24·8	26·7	27·4
	27·2	25·0	26·2	30·7	27·5	26·3	..	25·0	28·2	25·6	26·4
	27·8	..	27·2	26·0	28·5	23·3	..	23·1	27·0	25·7	27·1
	22·7	..	25·4	25·2	27·1	23·2	..	22·3	28·1	26·5	27·7
	31·7	..	24·8	26·0	29·6	27·0	..	22·6	25·6	27·6	27·5
	31·3	..	26·5	27·6	26·6	24·1	..	23·0	24·8	24·2	23·0
	18·5	16·4	18·8	18·8	19·8	18·3	..	17·6	18·6	18·4	18·8
	17·2	..	16·6	20·0	21·6	17·1	..	17·5	19·5	20·3	19·7
Ragi	33·2	36·1	35·2	39·5	38·5	35·5	30·4	35·2	36·9	38·3	42·4
	34·6	45·5	36·1	41·2	39·3	36·2	32·8	37·5	31·1	37·5	40·0
	22·2	21·5	22·1	21·9	22·1	23·2	20·6	22·0	21·3	21·3	23·3
	12·4	12·6	13·4	13·4	13·3	12·5	12·2	12·5	12·7	13·1	13·4
	17·9	15·3	16·6	17·2	16·0	16 2	15 5	16·3	16·6	15·6	15·5
	31·0	22·0	31·2	30·0	29·2	26·7	27·7	23·8	31·0	28·2	32·2
	33·3	36·9	36·1	37·9	88·5	34·5	35·3	26·9	39·3	35 3	42·0
	32·3	38·7	33·8	35·8	36·5	34·5	33·7	28·7	36·4	33·4	40·3
	28·1	39·5	28·4	31·9	32·9	30·8	31·9	27·2	36·7	31·2	37·0
	29·2	36·4	30·0	33·1	32·8	31 3	30·4	28·5	34·3	30·3	33·0
	29·1	26·1	32·2	35·9	34·5	29 9	30·3	27·6	32·5	31·5	33·4
	25·8	27·3	27·5	31·5	31·9	27·6	26·9	27·0	27·6	29·4	32·0
	27·9	29·2	29·1	33·1	32·8	28 9	25·5	29·4	30·3	28·9	29·2
	28·2	28 9	29·0	29 4	31·7	27·2	26·6	25·0	28·2	26·0	29·6
	23·7	24·1	25·5	26·2	27·9	24·5	22·3	22·5	27·3	26·2	26·5
	30 0	23 3	26·8	30·4	31·8	28·4	25·8	21·7	28·4	27·6	28·0
	32·4	28 2	28·4	30·3	29·6	29·0	23·8	22·5	26·5	27·3	26·0
	19·7	19·0	19·2	21·1	21·7	18·4	20·6	18·8	19·9	19·4	20·7
	20·5	23·7	20·9	25·6	24·8	21·3	20·3	18·8	20·1	21·3	19·7

FOOD GRAINS—*cont.*

EACH STATION IN THE DISTRICT.

Narsapur.	Sivakodu.	Bhima-varam.	Tanuku.	Pentapadu.	Ellore.	Chintala-pudi.	Tállapúdi.	Polavaram.	Chóda-varamu.	Bhadrá-chalam.	Years (July to June).
21·1	19·0	22·3	23·2	19·3	19·1	18·8	19·3	17·9	19·6	18 4	1874–75.
23·8	19·5	23·8	23·8	19·0	21·5	19·6	23·3	19·6	21·4	19·3	1875–76.
14·7	14·3	14·8	14·2	12·8	12·7	12·6	13·5	12·5	13·9	13·3	1876–77.
8·4	8·8	8·9	7·7	7·4	7·8	7·3	7·7	7·4	7·9	8·5	1877–78.
10·3	9·4	10·7	10·0	11·3	10·4	8·5	9·4	8·8	9·3	9·3	1878–79.
17·2	16·0	18·8	16·2	18·3	16·1	14·8	15·6	15·1	16·0	14·9	1879–80.
20·3	18·7	20 1	18·8	20·4	18·7	15·7	17·6	17·2	17·2	18·5	1880–81.
20·4	21·1	20·5	18·6	19·2	17·6	17·3	18·5	18·6	17·2	19·7	1881–82.
18·8	19·8	19·2	17·6	18·5	16·8	16·2	17·0	17·0	15·7	17·9	1882–83.
16·9	16·8	16·5	15·5	15·4	13·8	14·8	15·1	16·3	14·9	15·5	1883–84.
18·3	17 8	16·6	16·7	16·0	14·7	15·6	16·0	16·4	15·2	15·0	1884–85.
17·1	16·0	15·0	15·1	15·0	14·7	14·9	14·5	14·5	15·1	15·3	1885–86.
16·4	15·2	16·2	15·9	14·8	14·8	14·3	14·7	15·0	14·7	15·7	1886–87.
17·6	16·4	17·8	16·3	16·9	15·5	15·7	14·0	15·3	15·6	16·4	1887–88.
16·7	16 1	16·7	15·6	16·1	14·9	14·5	14·2	14·5	14·4	16·3	1888–89.
15·9	16·4	16·8	15·1	15·9	14·1	13·6	14·0	14·0	14·3	16·1	1889–90.
15·6	15·0	15·9	14·9	15·2	13·3	13·3	13·9	14·0	15·3	14·7	1890–91.
11·6	11·4	12·4	12·6	11·7	11·7	11·6	11 5	11·2	11 4	11·9	1891–92.
12·8	13·1	13·4	13·[illegible]	12·8	12·7	11 4	12·1	11·9	11·9	12·2	1892–93.
42·1	31·7	32·2	37·0	..	31·5	39·8	37·8	35·2	35·9	46·8	1874–75.
36·8	30·5	35·4	36·0	..	30·5	39·7	37·2	38·1	36·8	45·8	1875–76.
20·6	22·7	20·8	21·0	28·8	18·3	21·4	22·7	22·9	23·7	25·9	1876–77.
15·0	13·7	12·1	11·0	..	11·4	12·2	13·2	11·8	13·3	14·8	1877–78.
15·6	15·5	11·1	14·7	..	13·8	13·0	16·5	13·0	14·6	16·1	1878–79.
28·4	23·0	23·8	27·3	..	24·7	21·6	25·6	23·8	29·8	28·9	1879–80.
33·4	31·4	34·6	32·2	35 5	32·5	30·4	34·7	32·4	35·6	50·1	1880–81.
38·6	30·3	35·4	33·5	..	34·0	39·0	37·8	36·1	35·4	56·1	1881–82.
29 8	28·8	33·4	32·7	..	29·7	33·8	32·0	34·3	32·8	47·4	1882–83.
26·2	..	30·7	27·2	..	24·4	24·4	27·8	27·8	30·7	35·2	1883–84.
29·4	30·7	30·2	27·1	..	24·8	24·1	26·9	27·3	29·6	20·2	1884–85.
21·8	..	28·6	24·2	..	23·8	24·1	25·0	24·7	27·3	31·0	1885–86.
24·1	..	28·6	25·9	..	25·1	21·3	25·0	24·9	29·4	27·2	1886–87.
25·9	..	26·1	25·4	20·8	23·6	24·8	25·7	24·6	26·9	27·2	1887–88.
26·9	..	25·5	25·1	..	24·4	29·9	27·0	26·2	..	33·8	1888–89.
24·3	..	25·0	26·0	..	24·9	25·1	28·8	26·6	31·1	39·1	1889–90.
22·3	..	24·4	22·3	..	21·7	22·5	23·7	25·7	29·1	29·5	1890–91.
16·8	19·8	20·7	17·8	..	19·0	19·1	19·4	20·3	21·4	19·6	1891–92.
17·5	21·1	..	19·5	20·2	17·8	17·8	22·0	20·2	22·4	23·2	1892–93.
37·3	35·6	30·5	..	..	37·3	..	42·5	38·9	36 4	..	1874–75.
43·5	35·1	33·8	..	..	..	..	47·6	42·0	40·3	..	1875–76.
23·3	23·4	21·1	13·4	..	15·0	..	26·0	23·2	24·6	..	1876–77.
13·4	14·0	13 7	..	..	12·3	..	15·5	11·1	13·7	17·2	1877–78.
16·2	16·0	15·3	..	..	15·8	..	18·5	14·0	17·4	..	1878–79.
26·2	30·1	24·6	27·8	..	20·6	..	32·2	28·7	33·5	..	1879–80.
33·8	37·4	33·0	36·4	39·1	30·3	36·4	41·0	31·6	38·8	..	1880–81.
36·7	40·7	36·7	36·4	..	34·6	40·0	36·9	28·8	37·6	..	1881–82.
29·9	40·7	32 8	..	..	..	..	36·4	33·1	33·1	..	1882–83.
36·7	33·4	27·3	..	..	..	..	33 7	29·5	35 2	..	1883–84.
33·9	35·8	28·8	..	..	..	..	31·6	29·3	36·1	..	1884–85.
29·9	27·2	26·9	..	..	..	..	28·7	26·2	32·6	..	1885–86.
27·8	26·9	26·8	..	30·1	..	..	27·3	26·6	34·8	..	1886–87.
30·4	27·7	24·0	..	25·9	27·4	..	27·3	26·1	31·6	..	1887–88.
27·5	27·8	22·5	..	..	25·2	..	27·3	24·3	27·8	..	1888–89.
26·3	29·1	24·4	21·8	..	26·9	..	27·3	25·9	31·9	..	1889–90.
25·0	27·6	23·7	25·3	22·4	29·0	..	23·0	24·9	34·9	..	1890–91.
20·2	20·5	18·1	19·8	20·2	21·7	16·9	20·4	23·7	22·8	..	1891–92.
19·5	20·5	18·4	19·8	19·0	18·6	20·1	19·0	24·3	23·7	..	1892–93.

KISTNA.

THIS district, which is divided for administrative purposes into eleven taluks and two zemindari divisions, is bounded on the north by the Gódávari district, on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the south by Nellore, and on the west by Kurnool and the Nizam's dominions. Excepting in the Palnad and Sattenapalle taluks, the head-quarter villages give their names to the administrative divisions.

General Features.—The district consists of two sections separated by the Kistna river, the four taluks and two divisions lying to the north being known as the Masulipatam portion, and the seven taluks in the south as the Guntúr portion. Both sections share in the delta of the river which gives its name to the district, the largest part of which, however, lies to the north, and reaches up to the delta of the Gódávari from the Kolér lake to the sea. Through this delta the Kistna runs in an elevated bed and falls into the sea by several mouths to the south of the town of Masulipatam, the head-quarters of the district. On the extreme west of the district, the Palnád and the parts of Vinukonda and Sattenapalle adjoining lie above or on the Eastern Ghâts and are much cut off from the rest of the district, the Palnád forming an amphitheatre surrounded by hills. The general character of the rest of the district is a flat open plain of black cotton soil broken by a few low hills, the chief of which are Kondavid in Narasaraopet and Kondapalli in Bezwada. This plain is fringed along the whole coastline by ridges of blown sand which attain a height of from 30 to 50 feet and sometimes have a width of more than a mile with a belt of sandy land extending inland for several miles. The alluvium of the delta represents largely the character of the cotton soil of the Deccan over which the river drains; the western portion consisting chiefly of dark black washed up cotton soil, whilst the eastern portion is sandy. The western edge of this latter tract forms a slightly elevated ridge running across the district.

Generally speaking the district is bare of trees, and even amongst the wild hilly country of the Palnád there is little but scrub. Along the coast, in the Gudiváda and Bápatla taluks, there are considerable expanses of soapnut (*Sapindus emarginatus*) jungle, and in Répalle a dense mangrove (*Rhizophora*) jungle; whilst casuarina trees have been largely planted along the coastal sandy strip which is also in parts overgrown with *pandanus* bushes, cashew-nut trees, &c., and is accompanied with hardly a break by a belt of palmyras.

The greater part of the district is drained by the Kistna, which, before it finally penetrates the outer wall of the Eastern Ghâts, separating the district from the Nizam's territory, forms the district boundary for about 80 miles; it then turns south and runs for about 100 miles through the district to the sea, being crossed at Bezwada, 47 miles from its mouth, by an anicut or dam thrown across a gorge 1,300 yards wide between two gneissic hills. From this anicut canals are taken off which carry water to irrigate a very large portion of the delta, which has a slope away from the river-bed of about 18 feet per mile. The network of canals already irrigates nearly half a million acres and is being extended. The river brings down an enormous body of silt when in flood, at which time it has been calculated that enough detritus is carried past Bezwada to form a deposit one foot thick over an area of five square miles. Besides the Kistna and its local tributaries, there are no rivers of importance in the district. The Gundlakamma crosses a small corner of it on the south and from it some irrigation by baling is carried on.

Masulipatam or Bunder (38,809), the head-quarter town of the district, is a sea-port with a small trade and a municipality with an income from local taxation of about Rs. 32,000. Guntúr (23,359), the head-quarter of the Sub-Collector, is also a municipal town, with an income from local taxation of about Rs. 28,000 and is a place of some importance in the cotton trade. Bezwáda (20,741), lying at the head of the delta where the Kistna is dammed by the anicut, is rapidly rising in importance owing to its position and to its having become an important railway centre. It is also a municipality with an income from local taxation of about Rs. 22,500. Chírála (10,581), in the Bápatla taluk, is the centre of a weaving industry that still holds its own. Jaggayyapéta (9,717) was a depôt for much of the commerce between the

Northern Circars and Hyderabad and the west. Besides these, there are four other towns in the district with a population of over 5,000 each.

The greater part of the district is occupied by river alluvium, but westwards gneiss occupies the field, whilst in Palnád the Cuddapah and Kurnool formations appear. The general character of the soil is the same throughout, except on the sea-coast where sands appear, and is chiefly black cotton soil, with some portions of soil derived from the original rocks *in situ* near and around the hills.

Climate.—The annual rainfall of the district amounts, on the average, to about thirty-three and a half inches, but during the 24 years ending in 1893 has ranged from 16·56 inches in 1876 to as much as 49·86 inches in 1878 and 46·12 inches in 1892. During that period the fall has been materially below the average in five years only. Of the total year's fall nearly two-thirds is usually registered during the south-west monsoon, and about half that amount in the three later months of the year, but the fall in October and November is much more irregular than in the earlier months and is at times exceedingly heavy owing to the cyclones that visit the coast. In December, the fall is almost always light, and often there is none, while the four following months are nearly rainless. In May, the first showers of the south-west monsoon begin to fall. The rainfall in the coastal and northern deltaic parts of the district is, however, a good deal heavier during both monsoons, and especially during the north-east, than it is at stations inland and to the south; the fall in the latter portion—Vinukonda—being only about two-thirds the district average during the south-west monsoon. The following table shows the distribution of rainfall in the several parts of the district:—

Section of district.	Dry weather (January—March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June—September).	North-east monsoon (October—December).	Annual total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Delta	0·91	1 98	21·72	12 03	36 64
Inland	0·79	2·07	19·02	8·04	29·92
South-west	0·50	1·92	14·28	10·63	27·33
District Average ..	0·84	2·00	20·34	10·28	33·46

Agriculture.—There are three general classes of crop grown, corresponding more or less to the seasons; viz., the *Punása*, or early crops sown just after the first burst of the monsoon in May or June; the *Pedda*, or chief crop sown between July and September; and the *Pairá*, or late crop sown in November. Land sown with a *punása* crop may also carry one in the paira season, but this is only possible on the richer soils. As the name signifies, the chief crop is the *pedda*. The following table gives the average areas reported to have been sown in Government villages during each month of the year during recent years, in each taluk, in hundreds of acres:—

Months.	Gudivéda.	Bandar.	Répalle.	Bápatla.	Guntúr.	Bezwáda.	Nandigáma.	Sattenapalle.	Narasaraopet.	Vinukonda.	Palnád.	The whole district.		
												Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None reported.		
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
July	7,8	4,7	16,2	13,4	38,7	4,5	26,7	73,5	59,8	28,3	66,6	331,6	8,6	340,2
August	55,6	9,4	77,7	65,1	45,5	10,5	13,0	38,7	61,6	50,0	47,3	333,2	141,2	474,4
September ..	41,0	12,4	51,2	36,2	27,8	23,5	37,8	33,7	22,2	21,1	39,6	229,8	116,7	346,5
October	6,3	6,6	21,6	16,6	27,0	13,5	48,2	18,0	15,4	4,9	40,1	192,4	25,8	218,2
November ..	7,0	5,2	13,5	18,9	45,7	5,5	22,5	39,8	48,1	20,1	60,5	281,4	5,4	286,8
December ..	2,7	8,8	23,2	54,9	22,0	3,1	5,0	14,8	31,0	6,2	15,6	182,2	5,1	187,3
January ..	2,1	5,4	37,6	21,0	11,1	1,0	8	1,3	6,5	3,1	10,6	77,9	22,6	100,5
February ..	1	4,9	6,9	9,8	4	5	1	4	1,7	3	1,2	20,4	5,9	26,3
March	5,1	3,2	14,9	8,9	2,7	1,4	9	11,8	1,7	1,5	4,0	36,7	19,4	56,1
Total ..	127,7	60,6	262,8	244,8	220,9	63,5	155,0	232,0	248,0	135,5	285,5	1,685,6	350,7	2,036,3

It will be seen that the sowing of dry land is carried on chiefly from July to December and the sowing of wet land from July to October. The sowings of dry land are pretty fairly distributed from July to December. By the middle of December

nearly 91 per cent. of the dry land, and by the middle of October nearly 83 per cent. of the wet land, should have been sown. No agricultural statistics are available for the zemindari areas.

About three-fourths of the total area of crop is occupied by food-grains. In the delta, paddy is almost exclusively grown, but, beyond the area irrigated by the canals, the chief cereal is jonna or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*) and that next in importance varigalu (*Panicum miliaceum*), though cumbu or sazza is also grown on a considerable area in some parts. Industrial crops occupy about 17 per cent. of the total area of crop, and of these by far the most important is cotton; but of that crop nearly half the total area in the district is to be found in Palnád and about one-fourth in Sattenapalle, whilst there are considerable areas under the crop in Guntúr, Vinukonda and Narasaraopet. Indigo comes next in importance and on the average occupies about 6 per cent. of the total area of crop. It is cultivated most extensively in Narasaraopet, Sattenapalle, Bápatla and Guntúr, four-fifths of the total acreage under indigo in the district being found in these taluks. Castors also occupy a considerable area in the upland taluks, whilst in Sattenapalle there is a good deal of gingelly. Sunn-hemp, chillies, coriander and tobacco are all largely grown as field crops.

The table in the margin shows the number and description of stock kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the cultivated area. The area tilled by a pair of working cattle is naturally small in the delta taluks, but in the upland portions, where black cotton soil prevails, it rises much higher —to 17 acres per pair in Narasaraopet and Palnád. Vinukonda is the taluk richest in cattle, but throughout they are plentiful. The cattle of the district are of the Nellore breed. These are bred and are found in a state of perfection in the taluks of Vinukonda and Narasaraopet. Except in Palnád taluk, a very large proportion, varying from one-fifth to one-fourth, of the occupied area is fallow and affords pasture to cattle. Sheep are fairly numerous throughout the district, though in the delta taluk of Répalle there is not a great number kept. The small number shown against Sattenapalle is apparently due to defective returns. The sheep of the district have short, coarse, red or brown hair and are very leggy.

Taluks.	Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres.			
		Occupied.		Cultivated.	
	Acres.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.
Gudiváda	6	59	12	74	24
Bunder	7	62	17	101	28
Répalle	9	60	11	79	15
Bápatla	12	42	19	50	23
Guntúr	15	48	22	60	28
Bezwada	9	58	23	76	31
Nandigáma	14	47	46	65	64
Sattenapalle	16	42	2	54	2
Narasaraopet	17	41	24	52	31
Vinukonda	14	106	47	135	60
Palnad	17	43	29	46	30

The following table shows the division of the total area into arable, occupied and cultivated areas for each taluk, in hundreds of acres:—

Taluks.	Total (Ryotwari).		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated.
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied.	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	Area.
		P.C.		P.C.		P.C.	ACS.
Gudiváda	341,8	74	253,2	94	239,8	49	118,1
Bunder	219,2	56	123,4	73	90,6	61	55,7
Répalle	396,2	78	310,7	90	280,8	76	214,4
Bápatla	425,0	71	304,1	88	268,9	83	222,7
Guntúr	309,8	83	258,0	98	254,8	80	205,6
Bezwada	142,1	67	95,9	87	83,5	74	62,2
Nandigáma	223,5	97	216,6	97	209,8	72	[illegible]
Sattenapalle	431,4	69	301,6	94	284,7	78	222,6
Narasaraopet	407,0	83	338,7	91	310,4	78	244,0
Vinukonda	375,7	54	202,7	82	167,6	79	132,1
Palnad	675,8	53	362,0	81	292,0	97	283,0

It is only in the Gudiváda taluk that any very large proportion of arable land is available for occupation, though except in Guntúr, Bezwada and Nandigáma the available areas are considerable.

Taking the averages for the quinquennial period immediately before the famine as a standard (100), the variations in the holdings and the land revenue of the district since 1866–67 are shown in the table below :—

Period.	Proportional.			
	Holdings.		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net (current).	Total.
1866–67 to 1870–71	94·02	90·92	91·65	91·92
1871–72 to 1875–76	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
1876–77	99·82	103·13	87·67	90·29
1877–78	100·53	106·10	105·12	106·33
1878–79	101·17	108·22	106·18	107·28
1879–80	100·36	109·02	107·14	108·14
1880–81	98·59	104·83	104·51	109·32
1881–82 to 1885–86	101·82	107·04	107·55	108·66
1886–87 to 1890–91	106·71	117·71	120·19	124·33

The famine resulted in a small decrease in the area occupied, but this decrease was accompanied by an increase in the assessment, owing to the gradual expansion of the area irrigated under the Kistna canals. Since the famine, the area occupied has gradually expanded and the area irrigated has greatly increased, so that the assessment has expanded even more rapidly, whilst, owing to the fact that the remissions during the two last quinquennia have been moderate, the net land revenue has shown a still larger increase.

The People.—According to the census of 1891, the population of the district was 1,855,582, a number showing an increase, over that recorded in 1881, of 19·83 per cent.; but of this increase some portion is due to immigration during recent years from Vizagapatam, Gódávari and Nellore. In 1881 the population was only 6·62 per cent. more than it had been 10 years earlier. Particulars of the movement of population during this period and of its present distribution in different parts of the district in relation to area are shown in the following table :—

Taluk or division.	Population in 1891.			Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.				
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Vissanapet	189	No information.		— 2·3	+ 12·3	+ 9·7
Núzvid	221			+ 16·5	+ 22·7	+ 42·9
Gudiváda	199	412	884	+ 13·9	+ 19·2	+ 35·8
Bunder	269	616	1,909	+ 6·7	+ 13·0	+ 20·6
Répalle	316	684	992	+ 8·5	+ 20·8	+ 31·1
Bápatla	268	569	785	+ 5·6	+ 19·9	+ 26·6
Guntúr	334	622	790	+ 7·2	+ 22·6	+ 31·4
Bezwada	249	730	1,124	— 0·2	+ 28·4	+ 28·1
Nandigáma	192	386	560	+ 0·8	+ 18·1	+ 19·0
Sattenapalle	194	426	576	+ 8·4	+ 25·7	+ 36·3
Narasaraopet	220	438	584	+ 0·8	+ 21·4	+ 29·6
Vinukonda	128	352	540	+ 3·8	+ 23·1	+ 27·8
Palnad	133	379	484	+ 4·3	+ 12·9	+ 17·7
Total ..	221	496	730	+ 6·6	+ 19·8	+ 27·7

During the last 20 years the total population of the district has increased by 27·7 per cent. During the first decade the north-western portion of the district showed a small decrease in population, but elsewhere there was a general increase, slight in most parts, but considerable in Núzvíd and Gudiváda. In the second decade, the population increased largely throughout the district, but least in the isolated Palnad taluk, the zemindari division of Vissanapet and in the deltaic taluk of Bunder. During the whole 20 years, the increase has been greatest in Núzvíd, and then in the dry taluk of Sattenapalle and the delta taluk of Gudiváda, whilst at the other end of the scale, come Palnad and Vissanapet. The population now existing is in no part of the district particularly dense in respect of the total area, though considerable in Guntúr and Répalle, and is small in the dry uplands of Vinukonda

and Palnad. In relation, however, to the area from which the people derive their subsistence, the numbers are large in Bunder; considerable in the remaining deltaic parts of the district; and moderate in the inland taluks, but nowhere is the population very large in proportion to the area cultivated, and everywhere there seems to be considerable room for expansion. In this district only 7·24 per cent. of the population is urban in character, a proportion considerably lower than usual.

Hindus form 90·45 per cent. of the population, Musalmans 5·85 per cent. and Christians 3·69 per cent., the proportion of the latter being rather higher than the Presidency average and their number having increased very largely during the last decade. The Musalmans also increased much more rapidly than the Hindus. The Musalmans, as usual, congregate in the towns and are chiefly engaged in trade and keep up constant intercourse with their co-religionists in Hyderabad. The Christians are found chiefly amongst the rural population and in some villages form a large proportion of the ryots. The language of nearly 94 per cent. of the people is Telugu and of about 5 per cent. Hindustani, whilst the Lambadi and Erukala dialects are the parent tongues of a considerable number of people. Education is backward in this district, 87·9 per cent. of the male and 99·23 per cent. of the female population being illiterate.

Classified at the census according to the traditional occupation of their castes, tribes or races, the professional and indefinite classes showed a higher proportion than usual, the priestly castes amongst the former and the "Asiatics Non-Indian" amongst the latter being very numerous. On the other hand, the agricultural castes were rather below the average, but, as usual in the Telugu country, the leather-workers (Madigas) who are now chiefly agricultural labourers were numerous. A similar remark applies to the shepherds, who were also classified as artisans, and these, together with some of the traditional commercial castes, probably go to make up the difference between this classification and that based on the actual occupations. In the results of the latter classification there are no very marked variations from the average distribution for the Presidency.

Class.	Percentage when classified by	
	Hereditary occupation.	Occupation on which dependent.
Agricultural	42·9	60·2
Commercial	7·6	1·7
Industrial	33·5	19·5
Professional	6·6	1·9
Government service	..	3·55
Personal service	..	3·75
Indefinite	9·4	9·4
Total ..	100·0	100 00

Agriculture, as elsewhere, engages the bulk of the population, and as with this section of the people at least a large majority of those who depend on general labour should be included, the gross number whose means of subsistence are derived chiefly from agricultural pursuits may be placed at 1,236,020 or 66·6 per cent. of the whole population, which is a proportion slightly lower than the general Presidency average, the deficiency occurring chiefly under the subdivisions, tenants and labourers, as the number of land holders is higher than usual by about 3 per cent. As regards the proportion of the whole class who are land-holders and tenants, this district resembles the districts to the south rather than those to the north. The proportion of those who are regular farm labourers is almost normal, but that of the general labourers—casual farm hands—is rather low. Like many others of the northern districts, this one shows a very large proportion of the area held in zemindaris, but the proportion of tenants is decidedly low under the circumstances, whilst the number of proprietors, as given in the agricultural returns which is noted on the margin, appears considerably exaggerated. As regards the status of the latter, the following abstract gives particulars so far as Government land is concerned :—

Group.	Number.	Percentage of	
		Total population.	Agricultural population.
Land occupants ..	666,883	35·9	54·0
Tenants	186,480	10·1	15·1
Farm labourers ..	209,775	11·3	17·0
General labourers ..	118,462	6 4	9·6
Care of stock	52,564	2 8	4·2
Other agricultural pursuits	1,856	·1	·1
Total ..	1,236,020	66·6	100·0

Class.	Number.	Area held.
		ACRES.
Zemindars	66	1,115,032
Inamdars	58,469	795,470
Peasant proprietors	332,707	1,937,465

Taluks.	Average size of holdings.				Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which assessment is			
	Area.	Assessment.			Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.
	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.								
Gudiváda	8·60	36	14	0	3·6	16·9	41·6	37·9	31·0	32·4	28·6	8·0
Bunder	6·36	13	3	8	17·1	30·6	34·0	18·3	65·5	23·5	9·6	1·4
Répalle	8·10	31	1	1	4·7	20·2	42·6	32·5	35 2	33·3	25·6	5·9
Bápatla	9·52	28	7	9	4·9	20 4	42·5	32·2	36·6	31·7	26·5	5·2
Guntúr	11·74	22	12	1	7·7	36·9	43·4	12 0	31·7	46·1	20·3	1·9
Bezwada	10·94	20	14	0	10·5	27·6	41 2	20·7	48·4	32·3	16·6	2 7
Nandigáma	20·47	19	11	8	10·4	39·1	40·3	10·2	38·0	43·8	16·7	1·5
Sattenapalle	12·90	19	5	8	10·9	40·0	40·7	8·4	37·7	44·2	17·0	1·1
Narasaraopet	12·27	17	9	5	13·2	40·3	37·2	9·3	43·6	41·2	14·0	1 2
Vinukonda	10·39	11	10	5	24·9	48·1	25·0	2·0	58·6	34·3	6·9	0·2
Palnad	8·43	11	10	9	25·2	46·2	26·6	2 0	59 1	33·1	7·5	0·3
Total ..	10·52	21	14	8	9·2	29·2	39·7	21·9	43·1	36·0	18·0	2·9

The total number of separate holdings in the district is 187,644, and of these, 43 per cent. paying 9·2 per cent. of the revenue are individually liable for less than Rs. 10 each, the general average being Rs. 21–14–8 per holding. As shown by their average assessment, the average holding in Gudiváda, though small in area, is the most valuable, the Répalle taluk coming next. In these two taluks, as well as in Bápatla, the small holdings are very minute, but numerically bear but a small proportion to the total; only from 20 to 25 per cent. of the revenue being collected on holdings each liable for less than Rs. 30, whilst the number of really large holdings is considerable. On the other hand in the purely upland taluks of Palnad and Vinukonda about 60 per cent. of the holdings, paying about a fourth of the whole revenue, are very small holdings and there are very few really large holdings. In the remaining taluks the holdings vary between these two extremes. The first-named taluks are purely deltaic and the holdings comprise a very large proportion of wet land irrigated from the Kistna canals.

The industrial classes are represented in rather greater strength than the average, the excess appearing under the head of workers in cotton fabrics and dress, chiefly weavers, who form 5·4 per cent. of the whole population and number over 100,000. These are most numerous in Bápatla, as shown in the following abstract of the village census tables in which, however, the system of classification adopted was not exactly the same as that adopted for the district as a whole in the general census returns which are alluded to above:—

Taluks or divisions.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturists.				Other labourers.		Traders.		Artisans.				Others.	
	Landholders.		Agricultural labourers.						Weavers.		Other artisans.			
	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.
Vissanapet ..	25,720	42·1	4,153	6·8	10,124	16·6	7,033	11·5	2,455	4·0	3,823	6·3	7,810	12·7
Nózvíd	69,135	45·0	21,672	14·1	14,698	9·6	9,590	6·2	4,716	3·1	10,166	6·6	23,651	15·4
Gudiváda	55,582	47·0	29,303	24·8	4,493	3·8	10,287	8·7	1,789	1·5	3,435	2·9	13,421	11·3
Bunder	79,442	40·0	21,889	11·0	16,479	8·3	25,694	13·0	10,541	5·3	11,428	5·8	32,911	16·6
Répalle	111,201	49·9	43,040	19·3	8,949	4·0	16,034	7·2	10,205	4·6	10,894	4·9	22,434	10·1
Bapatla	88,294	48·5	13,833	7·6	22,063	12·1	11,984	6·6	16,423	9·0	8,122	4·5	21,221	11·7
Guntúr	76,440	45·8	14,927	8·9	11,941	7·2	13,709	8·2	10,488	6·3	14,795	8·9	24,517	14·7
Bezwada	37,336	35·1	11,969	11·2	15,391	14·5	9,460	8·9	3,072	2·9	9,091	8·5	20,158	18·9
Nandigáma ..	51,564	40·7	9,960	7·9	15,660	12·4	12,259	9·7	7,404	5·8	11,141	8·8	18,713	14·7
Sattenapalle ..	62,515	45·1	22,748	16·4	8,778	6·4	10,291	7·4	7,470	5·4	10,580	7·6	16,235	11·7
Narasaraopet ..	82,715	52·9	23,680	15·1	4,626	3·0	9,448	6·1	7,244	4·6	11,760	7·5	16,904	10·8
Vinukonda ..	27,893	33·8	19,609	23 9	3,232	3·9	8,182	9·9	5,329	6·4	6,407	7·8	11,793	14·3
Palnad	76,155	53·6	13,086	9·2	9,204	6·5	7,655	5·4	7,744	5·5	12,679	8·9	15,488	10·9
Total ..	843,992	45·5	249,869	13·5	145,638	7·8	151,626	8·2	94,880	5·1	124,321	6·7	245,256	13·2

Area liable to famine.—As in the other northern districts, between November 1790 and November 1792, there was a serious dearth in this district and numerous deaths occurred then from starvation. In the year 1823–24, the district again suffered severely and public employment was provided for the relief of distress. In 1832–34 the famine known as the "Guntúr" famine occurred. It covered the country with human bones from Ongole (in Nellore) to Masulipatam and reduced the area of cultivation in the district for 20 years below the limit it had previously reached.

During this famine a large expenditure was incurred on works and relief depôts were also opened. The famine, however, drew attention to the possibility of utilizing the waters of the Kistna for irrigation, the river having during the worst period of the famine been three-quarters full, and led to the construction of the Kistna anicut which has brought a large portion of four taluks under irrigation from channels taken off therefrom. Since then the district has for the most part escaped from famine, although a small number of persons were relieved in it during the great famine of 1876–78, and again in 1892 some anxiety was felt regarding the upland portion of the district on the south-western frontier adjoining Kurnool and Nellore.

The net-work of canals taken off from the anicut at Bezwada waters an area of about 473,000 acres, of which about 343,100 acres of Government land are in this district, about 21,500 in the adjoining district of Gódávari and about 880 acres in the adjoining taluk of Ongole in Nellore. The Gódávari canals irrigate about 4,300 acres in the Gudiváda taluk of this district. The crop over the whole of this area, which lies for the most part in the taluks noted on the margin, may be considered as practically safe in all seasons, whilst nearly 33,700 acres more are in ordinary years protected by minor channels, tanks and wells in different parts of the district, making a total of 381,100 acres of crop safe in ordinary seasons. In seasons of drought not nearly so great an area is protected under the latter works, and the gross area protected in such years may be put at 360,600 acres as shown below in hundreds of acres :—

Bezwada.	Répalle.
Gudiváda.	Bápatla.
Bunder.	Guntúr.

Sources of irrigation.	Palnad.	Vinukonda.	Narasaraopet.	Guntúr.	Sattenapalle	Nandigáma.	Bezwada.	Gudiváda.	Bunder.	Répalle.	Bápatla.	Total.
Area protected in all seasons.												
Kistna anicut	..	..	..	1,7	..	..	11,6	120,0	17,6	129,7	62,5	343,1
Gódávari anicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,3	..	..	..	4,3
Minor tanks and channels ..	..	1,3	8	1,5	2	8	3,6	..	..	..	2,0	10,2
Wells and doruvus	1	1,1	5	4	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	3,0
Total ..	1	2,4	1,3	3,6	2	9	15,2	124,3	17,6	130,5	64,5	360,6
Percentage of area occupied ..	0·03	1·17	0·35	1 37	0·06	0·43	17·02	66·54	17·02	43·70	22·53	13·75
Percentage of area cultivated ..	0·04	1·57	0 50	1·68	0·08	0·56	22·62	80·09	27 33	57·54	31·11	17·76
Area protected in ordinary seasons.												
Kistna anicut	..	..	..	1,7	..	..	11,6	120,0	17,6	129,7	62,5	343,1
Gódávari anicut	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	4,3	..	..	..	4,3
Minor tanks and channels ..	2,1	2,3	2,8	2,2	1,2	2,3	5,0	1,8	5,6	..	2,3	27,6
Wells and doruvus	2	2,3	1,0	8	..	2	..	..	..	1,6	..	6,1
Total ..	2,3	4,6	3,8	4,7	1,2	2,5	16,6	126,1	23,2	131,3	64,8	381,1
Percentage of area occupied ..	0·75	2·23	1·03	1·78	0·39	1·20	18·58	67·50	22·43	43·98	22·63	14·54
Percentage of area cultivated ..	0·81	3·01	1·46	2·19	0·50	1·56	24·70	81·25	36 02	57·89	31·26	18·77

Numbers relieved during past famines.—No definite information is available as to the numbers of people relieved during any famine prior to that of 1876–78. In that famine the average number of persons relieved during 22 months from December 1876 to September 1878 was 4,852 or 0·3 per cent. of the population in 1871. Of these, 2,044 were relieved gratuitously and 2,808 were employed on works. The maximum number relieved in any one month was 25,095 in September 1877.

Accessibility for relief.—The district cannot be regarded as a famine district, although severe distress may be caused locally in the upland portions by failure of the seasonal rains. It is one of the surplus-food producing districts of the Presidency and possesses facilities for exporting the surplus by the Bellary-Kistna State Railway and the Nizam's State Railway, the one towards the north-west and the other more directly west. Besides this, the East Coast Railway connects the district with those lying to the north. All these railways meet at Bezwada at the head of the delta canals. Thence canals also extend in a system north, east and south from the same place, so that there is water communication open for nine months in the year with the coast, with the Gódávari district, and with the country to the south as far as Madras.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluks or divisions.	Number and area of villages exclusive of tributary states.									Deduct	
	Ryotwari.			Inam.		Zemindari.		Total.		Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.
	Number.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor inam.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.		
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Gudiváda ..	171	309,932	31,847	46	31,360	4	7,661	221	380,800	94,363	898
Bunder	74	198,301	20,940	11	56,960	110	* 196,119	195	472,320	119,269	27,722
Répallo	131	349,977	46,183	23	16,000	..	..	154	412,160	77,099	8,396
Bápatla	107	381,324	43,636	13	9,600	..	..	120	434,560	105,310	16,339
Guntúr	105	263,980	45,780	12	10,240	..	..	117	320,000	46,613	7,848
Bezwada ..	61	122,675	19,405	4	8,960	52	122,240	117	273,280	21,353	25,947
Nandigáma ..	111	190,973	32,495	10	62,080	51	137,492	172	423,040	12,969	18,074
Sattenapallo ..	156	389,624	41,736	28	25,600	..	..	184	456,960	68,643	69,561
Narasaraopet ..	94	326,925	80,115	26	48,640	..	..	120	455,680	64,463	20,217
Vinukonda ..	49	329,064	46,616	25	35,840	..	..	74	411,520	96,485	79,720
Palnad	89	602,284	73,556	11	6,400	..	..	100	682,240	161,323	152,559
Inam villages * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zemindaris—											
Núzvíd ..	..	..	..	..	..	253	444,160	253	444,160	..	..
Vissanapet ..	..	..	..	..	..	89	207,360	89	207,360	..	..
Total ..	1,148	3,465,059	482,309	209	311,680	559	1,115,032	1,916	5,374,080	867,890	427,281

* In Government taluk.

RENT-ROLL OF GOVERNMENT

Taluks.	Total Holdings.											
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average extent. Dry.	Average extent. Wet.	Average assessment. Dry.			Average assessment. Wet.		
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Gudiváda	13,429	115,488	4,95,204	2·86	5·74	4	14	0	32	0	0
Bunder	11,328	72,053	1,49,898	5·03	1·33	7	10	7	5	9	1
Répallo	29,617	239,938	9,20,113	4·69	3·41	10	12	9	20	4	4
Bápatla	24,405	231,151	6,95,147	7·36	2·16	14	14	3	13	9	6
Guntúr	17,883	210,080	4,06,597	11·53	0·21	21	7	1	1	5	0
Bezwada	5,951	65,113	1,24,249	8·73	2·21	10	4	0	10	0	0
Nandigáma	8,771	179,540	1,73,072	19·98	0·49	19	3	4	0	8	4
Sattenapalle	18,923	245,067	3,66,221	12·82	0·08	18	15	0	0	6	8
Narasaraopet	18,907	232,078	3,33,202	12·10	0·17	16	11	2	0	14	3
Vinukonda	11,799	122,580	1,37,470	10·26	0·13	11	0	0	0	10	5
Palnad	26,631	224,377	3,10,817	8·32	0·11	11	0	0	0	10	9
Total ..	187,644	1,937,465	41,12,290	8·85	1·47	13	8	11	8	5	9

CROPPING

Taluks	Cereals.					Pulses.		Fruit trees and vegetables.
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Varagu.	Others.	Horse-gram.	Others.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Gudiváda	113,892	1,183	191	80	6,623	6,569	980	581
Bunder	23,377	2,316	70	3,037	10,813	3,772	5,239	5,484
Répallo	139,871	15,762	1,094	7,302	84,839	10,103	8,987	336
Bápatla	91,151	27,026	3,219	30,248	15,466	6,875	5,842	1,283
Guntúr	15,840	72,242	11,995	31,981	2,504	11,369	17,383	2,052
Bezwada	19,528	27,523	1,952	1,336	1,232	5,102	1,983	436
Nandigáma	4,694	59,583	18,037	9,701	3,236	4,311	4,251	549
Sattenapalle	1,618	100	13,444	30,644	89,995	936	1,447	99
Narasaraopet	5,243	64,489	34,183	77,416	9,805	2,788	2,149	381
Vinukonda	1,850	27,458	38,796	26,509	10,904	3,985	445	27
Palnad	3,003	62,981	35,887	90,974	8,757	4,985	4,341	91
Total ..	420,067	360,663	158,868	309,828	244,174	60,795	53,047	11,319

DIX.

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FOR 1891-92.

area of		Remainder.	Area in occupation.							
Zemindari and other land for which returns are not available.	Total.	Arable area (Government and inam).	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population as per census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head of population.			Taluks or divisions.
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		RS.	A.	P.	
7,661	102,922	277,878	155,253	31,519	67·2	6,63,523	104,371	6	5	9	Gudiváda.
196,119	343,110	129,210	64,398	39,024	80·0	2,43,095	106,338	2	4	7	Bunder.
..	85,495	326,665	226,835	71,804	91·4	10,14,733	212,596	4	12	4	Répalle.
..	121,649	312,911	207,280	79,059	91·5	7,56,875	174,990	4	5	2	Bápatla.
..	54,461	265,539	214,083	49,005	99·1	4,92,525	162,313	3	0	6	Guntúr.
122,240	169,540	103,740	67,203	22,096	86·1	1,56,451	69,914	2	3	10	Bezwada.
137,492	168,535	254,505	160,334	47,840	81·8	1,81,956	84,896	2	2	4	Nandigáma.
..	138,204	318,756	239,211	64,639	95·3	3,73,737	128,485	2	14	6	Sattenapalle.
..	84,680	371,000	259,180	109,871	99·5	4,03,370	142,389	2	12	7	Narasaraopet.
..	176,205	235,315	152,771	53,120	87·5	1,45,300	71,378	2	0	7	Vinukonda.
...	313,882	368,358	283,739	22,925	83·2	3,88,016	136,874	2	13	4	Palnad.
..	..	..	..	..	..	32,501	80,037	0	6	6	Inam villages.*
444,160	444,160	..	..	..	..	} 2,91,955	381,001	0	12	3	Zemindaris— { Núzvíd.
207,360	207,360	..	..	..	..						{ Vissanapet.
1,115,032	2,410,203	2,963,877	2,030,287	590,902	88·4	51,44,037	1,855,582	2	12	4	Total.

LAND FOR FASLI 1301 (1891-92).

Pattas paying										Taluks.
Under Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to 30.		From Rs. 30 to 50.		From Rs. 50 to 100.		Rs. 100 and upwards.		
Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
4,166	17,782	4,350	83,792	2,020	78,562	1,815	1,27,281	1,078	1,87,787	Gudiváda.
7,420	25,643	2,661	45,977	707	26,761	377	24,083	163	27,434	Bunder.
10,417	43,644	9,855	1,85,310	4,189	1,61,167	3,404	2,31,135	1,752	2,98,857	Répalle.
8,943	34,163	7,736	1,41,707	3,727	1,26,114	2,734	1,69,207	1,265	2,23,956	Bápatla.
5,674	31,397	8,260	1,50,134	2,372	93,504	1,253	83,163	324	48,699	Guntúr.
2,881	13,132	1,919	34,269	561	21,843	429	29,287	161	25,718	Bezwada.
3,341	18,058	3,842	67,549	966	36,629	496	33,110	126	17,726	Nandigáma.
7,137	39,760	8,350	1,47,060	2,193	81,032	1,031	67,543	212	30,826	Sattenapalle.
8,249	43,846	7,784	1,34,336	1,795	67,937	858	56,169	221	30,914	Narasaraopet.
6,911	31,259	4,044	66,063	607	20,110	217	14,290	20	2,748	Vinukonda.
15,751	78,255	8,804	1,43,584	1,398	48,286	610	34,258	68	6,434	Palnad.
80,890	3,79,939	67,605	11,99,781	20,535	7,61,945	13,224	8,69,526	5,390	9,01,099	Total.

IN 1888-89.

Condiments and spices.	Industrial crops.			Miscellaneous crops.	Total of first and second crop.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.	Taluks.
	Cotton.	Indigo.	Oil-seeds.					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1,166	24	26	2,219	189	133,723	32	133,691	Gudiváda.
1,305	..	3,146	928	265	60,352	1,753	58,599	Bunder.
5,146	4	417	385	2,563	276,809	52,941	223,868	Répalle.
33,780	28	19,868	975	16,700	252,461	17,118	235,343	Bápatla.
17,163	14,224	17,463	5,596	10,777	230,589	18,936	211,653	Guntúr.
954	1,606	1,139	3,641	740	67,172	928	66,244	Bezwada.
1,253	21	7,846	15,686	25,810	154,928	2,923	152,005	Nandigáma.
1,022	36,863	31,032	21,453	559	228,712	2,800	225,912	Sattenapalle.
6,360	6,493	32,374	24,136	4,429	270,246	8,126	262,120	Narasaraopet.
475	8,411	6,220	21,031	243	146,354	2,277	144,077	Vinukonda.
1,337	63,923	5,436	8,087	1,078	290,880	3,746	287,134	Palnad.
69,961	131,097	124,907	104,087	63,353	2,112,226	111,589	2,000,646	Total.

AGRICULTURAL

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bulls and bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bulls and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
Gudiváda	22,187	15,876	14,799	11,896	12,376	10,649	27,860
Bunder	11,311	5,826	10,410	10,693	9,744	8,285	15,988
Répalle	32,429	16,606	30,199	32,462	28,270	28,917	31,523
Bápatla	17,271	19,588	20,498	18,285	19,937	17,893	52,332
Guntúr	23,876	2,745	19,987	22,996	26,085	27,151	57,403
Bezwada	10,490	3,171	9,912	8,116	8,780	7,840	19,121
Nándigáma	18,115	4,004	19,615	22,511	16,281	18 343	96,039
Sattenapallo	24,897	2,712	19,840	19,495	27,973	25,978	5,005
Narasaraopet	24,338	4,870	20,037	21,359	26,359	30,057	75,140
Vinukonda	15,811	2,719	14,082	17,168	13,788	15,305	79,124
Palnad	29,575	3,848	22,583	24,794	23,970	23,181	84,917
Total ..	230,300	81,963	201,962	209,775	213,563	213,599	545,052

WATER-SUPPLY

Taluks or divisions.	Works.	Irrigable area.	Government Protective Irrigation Works. Average area irrigated. Government and Inam. First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Zemindari. First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Average total area irrigated; first and second crop.	Demand, Government. Total.	Remissions. Amount.	Percentage on demand.	Demand, zemindari. Total.	Remissions. Amount.	Percentage on demand.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Názvíd ..	Kistna anicut.	58,530	..	..	..	58,530	9	58,539	58,539	..	..	..	1,94,019	5,816	3·0
Gudiváda. ..	Kistna anicut.	133,005	122,416	7	122,423	4,057	7	4,064	1,26,487	5,79,620	4,400	0·7	1,791	192	10·7
Bunder ..	Kistna anicut.	44,889	17,896	19	17,915	21,009	1	21,010	38,925	46,614	608	1·3	70,246	2,740	3 9
Répalle ..	Kistna anicut.	162,183	130,358	101	130,459	..	..	..	1,30,459	7,37,144	3,898	0·5	..	..	..
Bápatla ..	Kistna anicut.	68,857	63,474	26	63,500	..	..	..	63,500	3,84,447	5,811	1 5	..	..	..
Guntúr ..	Kistna anicut.	1,787	1,793	4	1,797	..	..	..	1,797	9,693	38	0·3	..	..	..
Bezwada. ..	Kistna anicut.	14,038	11,678	2	11,680	2,238	..	2,238	13,918	59,652	307	0·5	8,824	192	2·1
	Total ..	483,289	347,615	159	347,774	85,834	17	85,851	4,33,625	18,17,170	15,062	0 8	2,74,879	8,940	3·2
Gudiváda ..	Gódávari anicut.	6,059	4,479	15	4,494	..	..	..	4,494	21,225	1,979	9·3	..	..	..

Number of minor works.

Taluks.	Under 50 acres. Tanks. In repair.	Tanks. Out of repair.	Others. In repair.	Others. Out of repair.	From 50 to 200 acres. Tanks. In repair.	Tanks. Out of repair.	Others. In repair.	Others. Out of repair.
Gudiváda	..	..	67	..	..	..	202	..
Bunder	1	8	10	..	9	2	9	1
Répalle	4	..	77	..	..	..	142	..
Bapatla	1	..	1,113	121	1	..	155	4
Guntúr	21	15	..	..	20	4	..	..
Bezwada	81	46	50	5	16	5	9	..
Nandigáma	19	7	3	..	24	..	1	..
Sattenapallo	13	2	..	..	13	2	1	..
Narasaraopet	20	2	..	..	23	3	..	..
Vinukonda	29	2	..	..	19	..	..	..
Palnad	29	2	20	..	16	2	5	..
Total ..	218	84	1,340	126	141	18	524	5

STOCK IN 1890-91.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Sugar mills.	Indigo vats.	Boats.	Taluks.
37	70	16,624	2,972	None.	2	46	Gudiváda.
158	287	6,651	1,167		123	168	Bunder.
686	1,394	19,369	6,880		41	119	Répalle.
367	666	16,124	4,069		172	19	Bápatla.
379	317	12,636	5,386		256	18	Guntúr.
80	120	5,496	2,173		8	26	Bezwada.
475	419	8,811	2,962		84	7	Nandigáma.
807	556	11,692	5,103		375	6	Sattenapalle.
522	710	13,321	6,420		367	..	Narasaraopet.
333	669	8,242	2,958		57	..	Vinukonda.
712	1,553	13,009	5,620		62	2	Palnád.
4,556	6,761	131,975	45,710		1,547	411	Total.

AND IRRIGATION.

Taluks.	Irrigation under Minor Works in ordinary years.						Irrigation under wells.							
		First crop.		Second crop.			Ordinary.				Doruvu.			
							Number.		Area irrigated.		Number.		Area irrigated.	
	Occupied.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Percentage of remissions on demand.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.
	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS.			ACS.	ACS.
Gudiváda	2,501	2,154	86·1	1	..	17·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bunder	10,378	7,741	74·6	3	..	27·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Répalle	21	21	100·0	..	..	1·8	275	..	1,426	..	184	32	157	..
Bápatla	2,972	2,654	89·3	8	0·3	11·7	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntúr	2,991	2,531	84·6	21	0·7	14·2	210	..	821	..	..	..	..	..
Bezwada	5,897	5,386	91·3	2	..	7·6	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Nandigamma ..	4,373	3,188	72·9	13	0·3	26·0	53	..	183	..	..	..	..	..
Sattenapalle ..	1,634	1,398	85·6	6	0·4	13·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narasaraopet ..	3,819	3,322	87·0	7	0·2	15·6	221	1,100	1,012	117	..	..	..	..
Vinukonda ..	2,774	2,532	91·3	3	0·1	9·8	474	54	2,307	..	..	..	..	..
Palnad	2,916	2,497	85·6	100	3·4	13·7	..	120	200	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	40,276	33,424	83·0	164	0·4	17·5	1,234	1,274	5,952	117	184	32	157	..

the ayacut of which is

From 200 to 500 acres.				From 500 to 1,000 acres.				1,000 acres and over.				Taluks.
Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair	Out of repair.	In repair	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	
..	..	130	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	9	..	Gudiváda.
19	1	8	..	11	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	Bunder.
..	..	117	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	16	..	Répalle.
..	..	37	1	..	..	26	1	..	..	7	..	Bápatla.
..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guntúr.
10	..	13	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	Bezwada.
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nandigáma.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sattenapalle.
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Narasaraopet.
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vinukonda.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Palnad.
40	1	318	1	12	..	115	1	1	..	33	..	Total.

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop assessment.	Charge for water.	Charge on miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67).	1,456,526	155,911	..	1,612,437	22,23,220	8,58,711	1,179	9,283	..	30,92,393
1277 (1867-68).	1,475,464	153,911	..	1,629,375	22,44,666	8,65,874	..	16,379	..	31,26,919
1278 (1868-69).	1,580,592	138,238	..	1,718,830	22,59,493	7,49,592	..	33,931	..	30,43,016
1279 (1869-70).	1,615,350	151,089	..	1,766,439	23,15,134	8,23,588	1,150	24,490	..	31,64,362
1280 (1870-71).	1,636,504	161,238	..	1,797,742	23,44,506	6,48,390	3	2,59,172	..	32,52,071
Average ..	1,552,887	152,077	..	1,704,964	22,77,404	7,89,231	466	68,651	..	31,35,752
1281 (1871-72).	1,630,449	156,885	5,013	1,792,347	23,37,087	6,13,457	29	2,81,015	20,636	32,52,224
1282 (1872-73).	1,641,622	178,015	5,249	1,824,886	23,37,444	7,07,101	6,027	2,96,728	25,325	33,72,625
1283 (1873-74).	1,617,896	180,802	869	1,799,567	24,37,443	4,10,491	149	5,71,624	41,745	34,61,452
1284 (1874-75).	1,620,945	190,931	8,889	1,820,765	24,36,407	4,30,744	1,006	6,67,304	26,339	35,61,800
1285 (1875-76).	1,624,921	200,539	4,255	1,829,715	24,35,760	4,48,133	373	6,98,672	13,575	35,96,513
Average ..	1,627,167	181,434	4,855	1,813,456	23,96,828	5,21,985	1,517	5,03,069	25,524	34,48,923
1286 (1876-77).	1,611,715	194,216	4,192	1,810,123	24,16,871	4,50,407	1,593	6,86,977	13,098	35,68,946
1287 (1877-78).	1,606,343	210,432	6,341	1,823,116	24,18,954	4,56,704	4,000	7,48,457	21,031	36,59,146
1288 (1878-79).	1,602,640	224,228	7,816	1,834,684	24,11,614	4,97,300	4,429	7,96,675	22,423	37,32,441
1289 (1879-80).	1,578,631	235,479	5,787	1,819,897	23,77,182	5,19,859	1,079	8,40,927	21,095	37,60,142
1290 (1880-81).	1,566,718	210,469	10,779	1,787,966	23,62,271	4,76,545	435	7,52,085	25,250	36,16,586
1291 (1881-82).	1,575,916	207,274	14,600	1,797,790	23,69,137	4,70,602	205	7,35,017	32,677	36,07,638
1292 (1882-83).	1,607,648	210,373	11,342	1,829,363	24,02,815	4,76,822	324	7,44,663	23,457	36,48,081
1293 (1883-84).	1,628,429	209,237	22,379	1,860,045	24,19,239	4,77,795	336	7,54,704	50,050	37,02,124
1294 (1884-85).	1,631,025	213,260	20,379	1,864,664	24,19,245	4,87,329	247	7,63,516	40,137	37,10,474
1295 (1885-86).	1,643,955	226,718	10,293	1,880,966	24,29,892	5,11,014	291	8,25,892	23,695	37,90,784
Average ..	1,617,395	213,372	15,799	1,846,566	24,08,066	4,84,712	281	7,64,758	34,003	36,91,820
1296 (1886-87).	1,651,581	239,690	17,862	1,909,133	24,33,289	5,37,733	629	8,75,562	51,467	38,98,680
1297 (1887-88).	1,644,316	253,802	22,097	1,920,215	24,15,161	14,74,556	531	30,748	66,531	39,87,527
1298 (1888-89).	1,645,352	259,780	19,502	1,924,634	24,17,037	15,12,736	2,120	30,640	50,524	40,13,057
1299 (1889-90).	1,646,132	277,330	29,754	1,953,216	24,15,754	16,14,640	5,416	30,592	79,606	41,46,008
1300 (1890-91).	1,653,982	278,237	36,694	1,968,913	24,23,581	16,19,931	752	96,699	1,12,281	42,53,244
Average ..	1,648,272	261,768	25,182	1,935,222	24,20,964	13,51,919	1,890	2,12,848	72,082	40,59,703

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.					Net demand, current.	other Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Deduct amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwar).	Fasli.
Due to season.			Fixed and other.	Total.						
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.								
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
11,557	637	32,448	1,22,751	1,67,393	29,25,000	3,01,939	32,26,939	..	32,26.939	1276 (1866-67).
56,580	449	42,068	77,053	1,76,150	29,50,769	3,18,553	32,69,322	..	32,69,322	1277 (1867-68).
17,079	5,089	31,632	67,257	1,21,057	29,21,959	3,09,759	32,31,718	..	32,31,718	1278 (1868-69).
11,952	..	12,587	88,310	1,12,849	30,51,513	3,15,502	33,67,015	..	33,67,015	1279 (1869-70).
13,569	..	22,845	89,410	1,25,824	31,26,247	3,85,272	35,11,519	..	35,11,519	1280 (1870-71).
22,147	1,235	28,316	85,956	1,40,654	29,95,098	3,26,205	33,21,303	..	33,21,303	Average.
64,704	..	11,580	86,558	1,62,850	30,89,374	3,27,642	34,17,016	..	34,17,016	1281 (1871-72).
10,054	..	1,36,537	89,037	2,35,628	31,36,997	3,20,864	34,57,861	..	34,57,861	1282 (1872-73).
42,872	..	18,341	90,654	1,51,867	33,09,585	3,40,417	36,50,002	..	36,50,002	1283 (1873-74).
6,568	..	90,937	86,715	1,84,220	33,77,580	3,74,709	37,52,289	..	37,52,289	1284 (1874-75).
24,558	..	58,285	86,747	1,69,590	34,26,923	3,62,642	37,89,565	..	37,89,565	1285 (1875-76).
29,751	..	63,138	87,942	1,80,831	32,68,092	3,45,255	36,13,347	..	36,13,347	Average.
2,24,514	..	3,83,264	84,182	6,91,960	28,76,986	3,97,486	32,74,472	..	32,74,472	1286 (1876-77).
39,384	..	98,249	86,040	2,23,673	34,35,473	4,06,577	38,42,050	..	38,42,050	1287 (1877-78).
31,040	..	1,47,992	83,510	2,62,542	34,69,899	4,06,637	38,76,536	..	38,76,536	1288 (1878-79).
15,371	..	1,60,275	83,161	2,58,807	35,01,335	4,06,285	39,07,620	941	39,06,679	1289 (1879-80).
56,409	..	81,797	62,743	2,00,949	34,15,637	5,34,364	39,50,001	941	39,49,060	1290 (1880-81).
33,505	..	59,525	83,137	1,76,167	34,31,471	4,81,098	39,12,569	941	39,11,628	1291 (1881-82).
20,427	..	1,42,922	81,837	2,45,186	34,02,895	3,59,923	37,62,818	941	37,61,877	1292 (1882-83).
37,702	..	57,521	86,399	1,81,622	35,20,502	3,69,821	38,90,323	941	38,89,382	1293 (1883-84).
17,539	..	21,069	85,901	1,24,509	35,85,965	5,05,368	40,91,333	941	40,90,392	1294 (1884-85).
33,576	..	35,532	87,746	1,56,854	36,33,930	3,39,898	39,73,828	941	39,72,887	1295 (1885-86).
28,550	..	63,314	85,004	1,76,868	35,14,952	4,11,222	39,26,174	941	39,25,233	Average.
19,455	..	92,667	86,194	1,98,316	37,00,364	4,82,635	41,82,999	941	41,82,058	1296 (1886-87).
13,911	3,434	1,796	84,489	1,03,630	38,83,897	4,41,570	43,25,467	941	43,24,526	1297 (1887-88).
35,820	6,421	3,533	85,301	1,31,075	38,81,982	6,63,375	45,45,357	905	45,44,452	1298 (1888-89).
31,563	6,666	10,541	83,035	1,31,805	40,14,203	6,18,353	46,32,556	906	46,31,650	1299 (1889-90).
4,859	1,146	3,052	84,818	93,875	41,59,369	6,20,646	47,80,015	944	47,79,071	1300 (1890-91).
21,122	3,583	22,318	84,767	1,31,740	39,27,963	5,65,316	44,93,370	927	44,92,352	Average.

METEOROLOGICAL

Thermometrical Readings at

Months.	1885.				1886.				1887.	
	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.
January	74·2	19·1	87·3	61·8	72·9	18·2	86·4	59·1	74·4	17·5
February	76·5	18 7	90·0	63·6	..	..	93·9	..	75·8	19·6
March	79·0	21·5	96·6	64·6	..	..	94·8	..	80·1	17·7
April	83·4	19·2	100·5	69·9	..	..	100·5	..	83·1	16·4
May	85 8	16·3	99 3	76·7	86·7	17·2	108·4	73·8	92·1	21·2
June	85·0	15·1	101·6	73·7	84·5	16·3	103·8	73·1	86·0	17·7
July	82·7	15·5	101·8	71·8	82·8	14·5	97·9	71·6	83·1	13·8
August	85·4	16·3	99·7	75·3	81·7	12·1	94·4	72·6	82·2	14·6
September	83·2	13·1	99·0	75·7	83·5	13·2	95·7	72·5	83·7	15·4
October	81·6	10·3	92·3	70·6	80·2	..	..	73·6	80·8	13·3
November	77·2	13·5	89·5	64·8	79·1	13·7	89·1	65·6	77·4	13·4
December	74·9	13·1	85·9	62 4	74·1	16·3	89·6	59·7	73·5	17·5
Annual average ..	80·7	16·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	81·0	16·5

Average Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	2·37	..	0·06	0·09	0·73	3·16	5·50	4·21	9·38	8·16	0·64	..	34·30
1871	1·98	0·29	1·40	0·44	2·32	1·85	6·97	4·62	3·03	1·85	2·24	0·05	30·04
1872	..	..	..	0·09	0·68	3·54	4·54	4·96	7·41	10·46	3·47	1·48	36·63
1873	..	..	..	0·54	0·69	2·26	1·46	4·55	3·89	12·16	1·24	0·02	26·81
1874	..	..	0 05	..	3·12	5·00	5·65	3·29	6·66	9·08	1 84	..	34·69
1875	0 63	..	0·55	0·09	1·26	2·12	4·96	8·38	7·24	9·45	0·22	0·11	35·01
1876	..	..	0·06	0·05	0·89	3·48	2·91	6·01	2·42	0·24	0·50	..	16·56
1877	0·68	0·48	2·70	0·26	5·23	1·16	3·86	3·76	6·76	6·26	1·10	0·21	32·46
1878	..	..	0·03	0·91	1·98	4·13	11·79	8·96	6·45	13·07	2·34	0·20	49·86
1879	..	..	0·11	..	5·11	5·89	2·51	8·08	2·13	5·71	7·74	0·13	38·31
1880	..	0·25	..	0·26	1·27	2·97	1·86	5·01	4·91	3·66	7·47	0·59	28·25
1881	0·03	..	1·15	0·59	0·86	6·26	1·38	8·21	6·97	0·91	3·89	0·03	30·28
1882	..	..	..	0·32	2·01	2·17	3·59	3·88	8·65	3·50	13·02	2·23	39·37
1883	0·05	..	..	0·24	0·22	5·14	3·79	4·77	4·94	8·83	4·35	0·04	32·37
1884	0·70	0·09	0·28	0·12	1·04	3·77	7·20	4·46	8·06	5·50	0·86	0·21	32·29
1885	..	0·22	1·22	0·01	1·69	5·24	4·44	2·09	6·07	3·49	3·70	2·47	30·64
1886	..	..	1·05	..	2·22	5·59	6·63	12·96	3·78	9·51	1·35	1·89	44·98
1887	..	..	0·13	0·08	0·40	5·87	4·13	7·64	5·47	5·58	3·57	0·03	32·90
1888	..	..	..	0·42	3·01	2·62	7·92	1·88	2·54	1·55	6·68	..	26·62
1889	..	..	0·14	0·08	0·66	5·70	6·13	5·86	7·23	10·15	0·78	0·09	36·82
Average—1870–89 ..	0·32	0·07	0·45	0·23	1·77	3·90	4·86	5·73	5·85	6·45	3·34	0·49	33·46
1890	..	..	0·58	0·07	0·22	6·24	5·67	4·47	4·17	3·72	6·42	0·27	31·83
1891	..	0·36	0·30	0·18	0·57	1·70	5·08	4·40	6·26	2·22	0·18	..	21·25
1892	..	0·09	..	0·26	0·37	5·94	5·15	9·71	9·38	14·93	0·22	0·07	46·12
1893	0·37	0·72	2 37	0·39	1·19	4·95	6·81	4·82	4·95	4·53	8·63	0·04	39·77

STATEMENTS.

Masulipatam for Five Years.

		1888.				1889.				
Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Months.
91·2	61·2	73·9	18·1	90·0	60·2	73·2	21·5	87·5	59·3	January.
91·2	62·7	76·9	20·8	93·2	61·2	76·2	22·4	95·1	58·4	February.
93·7	67·4	80·7	18·7	93·2	67·0	80·8	22·2	99·2	65·2	March.
94·8	71·9	85·0	14·6	96·7	72·1	86·5	18·9	101·7	70·6	April.
114·4	79·4	86·1	..	..	72·3	90·1	17·2	108·2	73·1	May.
106·1	73·0	88·6	..	..	71·0	88·2	18·5	110·7	71·6	June.
100·1	73·0	84·0	..	..	73·1	84·5	14·5	99·7	75·1	July.
98·5	72·3	84·5	..	..	72·0	83·2	13·5	98·2	72·6	August.
95·2	72·9	84·6	17·3	100·0	73·3	83·7	12·5	96·6	73·6	September.
95·8	69·7	82·7	18·2	98·7	70·3	82·3	10·6	93·1	69·9	October.
87·9	63·2	77·1	13·4	87·4	63·7	77·9	14·8	87·5	63·2	November.
85·3	59·1	73·1	19·0	85·5	57·7	74·6	16·3	86·0	60·7	December.
..	..	81·4	..	..	..	81·8	16·9	..	..	Annual average.

Average Number of Wet Days.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	3	..	..	1	1	6	9	8	12	10	1	..	51
1871	1	1	1	1	4	4	12	7	10	4	3	..	48
1872	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	9	10	7	2	3	44
1873	..	..	..	1	1	4	5	10	7	14	2	..	44
1874	..	..	..	..	4	7	11	5	12	11	2	..	52
1875	1	..	1	..	3	5	10	11	10	7	1	..	49
1876	..	..	..	..	2	5	7	10	5	..	1	..	30
1877	2	1	3	..	3	3	5	6	9	9	1	..	42
1878	..	..	..	1	3	6	15	14	10	12	4	1	66
1879	..	..	..	..	7	7	5	12	4	8	5	..	48
1880	..	..	..	1	3	5	5	6	7	6	9	1	43
1881	..	..	1	1	2	7	3	12	11	2	5	..	44
1882	..	..	..	1	3	5	8	7	10	6	8	1	49
1883	..	..	..	1	1	7	9	7	7	11	2	..	45
1884	1	..	1	..	2	5	10	9	10	7	1	1	47
1885	..	..	2	..	2	8	7	3	10	6	4	3	45
1886	..	..	1	..	4	7	9	18	5	14	2	3	58
1887	..	..	..	..	1	7	8	10	6	8	5	..	45
1888	..	..	..	1	3	4	9	5	4	3	7	..	36
1889	..	..	..	..	2	7	10	10	10	9	1	..	49
Average—1870-89 ..	..	..	1	..	3	6	8	9	8	8	3	1	47
1890	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	9	7	5	6	1	47
1891	..	..	..	1	1	3	10	9	9	4	..	..	[illegible]
1892	..	..	..	..	1	10	8	12	11	12	1	..	55
1893	1	1	3	1	2	5	11	7	10	8	8	..	57

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

VARIATIONS OF THE RAINFALL, 1870–89, IN INCHES.

Recording Stations.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Vissanapet ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	1·50	0·30	0·45	12·00	8·65	9·78	2·78	8·55	0·45	..	44·46
	Minimum, 1888 ..	1·50	..	0·40	4·45	3·80	2·70	8·50	3·50	2·50	3·00	30·35
	Average, 1884-89 ..	**0·95**	**0·05**	**1·99**	**5·61**	**10·39**	**6·90**	**5 86**	**4 41**	**1·13**	**0·50**	**37 79**
Názvíd ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	0·30	..	1·70	10·70	5·20	14·80	4·40	9·00	0·80	2·80	49·70
	Minimum, 1888 ..	..	..	2·60	2·70	10·90	1·00	1·90	2·50	4·10	..	25·70
	Average, 1884 89 ..	**0·43**	..	**0·95**	**7 22**	**6 35**	**6 57**	**5·65**	**4·50**	**1 85**	**0 92**	**34·44**
Bezwada ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	1·27	1·82	3·50	13·52	5·58	10·20	15·30	3·52	0·15	54·86
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·10	..	0·70	5·40	3·43	6·72	3·90	2·00	..	..	22·25
	Average	**0·70**	**0·25**	**1·76**	**5·31**	**5·87**	**5·76**	**6·33**	**5·88**	**2·64**	**0·53**	**35·03**
Gudiváda ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	0·07	1·14	5·00	16·30	10·52	9·98	20·84	3·20	0·80	67·85
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·22	..	1·60	1·00	4·15	9·25	5·38	..	..	..	21·60
	Average	**1·06**	**0·26**	**1·77**	**4·06**	**5·60**	**6·43**	**5·84**	**7·32**	**3·41**	**0·52**	**36·27**
Masulipatam or Bunder.	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	..	2·00	6·98	16·19	10·60	9·52	22·28	1·60	0·26	69·43
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	..	0·81	8·20	0·50	3·80	2·12	0·25	2·98	0·33	18·99
	Average	**0·86**	**0·07**	**1·38**	**4·71**	**5·23**	**6·31**	**5·85**	**8·84**	**5·23**	**0·75**	**39·23**
Répalle ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	1·20	..	2·25	4·89	8·65	18·02	7·20	13·40	3·40	3·85	62·86
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	0·45	2·80	3·15	7·75	1·45	0·05	..	..	15·65
	Average	**0·78**	**0·11**	**1·85**	**3·41**	**5·37**	**7·06**	**5·88**	**8·94**	**4·85**	**0·67**	**38·92**
Bápatla ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	1·67	..	2·80	6·08	6·36	16·74	6·14	9·17	0·19	2·00	51·15
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	0·50	2·10	1·90	6·70	2·80	..	0·39	..	14·39
	Average	**0·81**	**0·02**	**2·03**	**3·64**	**4·24**	**6·90**	**6·34**	**8·11**	**4·36**	**0·48**	**36·93**
Guntúr ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	1·10	4·55	2·30	11·80	8·25	4·10	10·73	4·50	0·15	47·48
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	2·55	3·67	3·63	6·22	2·40	..	..	..	18·47
	Average	**1·28**	**0·24**	**2·13**	**3·84**	**5·15**	**5·58**	**5·59**	**6·14**	**2·99**	**0·52**	**33·46**
Nandigáma ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	0·30	2·60	0·75	3·55	11·35	10·45	5·50	7·30	1·55	..	43·35
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	0·75	4·35	2·85	4·75	0·35	..	0·35	..	13·40
	Average	**1·02**	**0·42**	**1·59**	**3·73**	**5·21**	**5·89**	**6·34**	**4·38**	**1·93**	**0·32**	**30·83**
Sattenapalle ..	Maximum, 1870 ..	3·50	..	0·40	5·54	14·55	7·45	6·65	13·63	0·90	..	52·62
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·10	..	0·52	4·22	2·25	2·70	0·95	..	0·50	..	11·24
	Average	**0·69**	**0·32**	**1·68**	**3·57**	**4·53**	**4·76**	**5·65**	**5·12**	**3·13**	**0·16**	**29·61**
Narasaraopet..	Maximum, 1882 ..	..	..	5·15	3·15	3·05	5·50	6·85	2·35	17·65	..	43·70
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·55	1·90	3·20	2·80	2·85	1·80	..	0·10	..	13·20
	Average	**0·81**	**0·43**	**2·01**	**3·50**	**4·08**	**4·35**	**5·31**	**6·13**	**3·27**	**0·31**	**30·20**
Palnad ..	Maximum, 1877 ..	4·35	0·66	5·45	1·00	4·75	6·33	12·53	6·35	5·50	0·08	47·00
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	..	5·10	2·50	3·15	1·60	..	1·55	..	13·90
	Average	**0·66**	**0·14**	**1·71**	**3·42**	**3·76**	**5·39**	**6·57**	**4·43**	**2·56**	**0·40**	**29·04**
Vinukonda ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	1·85	..	5·60	3·60	3·58	8·63	4·40	13·35	6·61	0·82	48·44
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·20	..	..	3·30	0·73	3·03	..	0·30	2·40	..	9·96
	Average	**0·50**	**0·34**	**1·58**	**2·69**	**3·06**	**4·04**	**4·49**	**6·50**	**3·38**	**0·75**	**7·339**
District ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	0·03	0·91	1·98	4·13	11·79	8·96	6·45	13·07	2·34	0·20	49·86
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·06	0·05	0·89	3·48	2·91	6·01	2·42	0·24	0·50	..	16·56
	Average	**0·84**	**0·23**	**1·77**	**3·90**	**4·86**	**5·73**	**5·85**	**6·45**	**3·34**	**0·49**	**36·46**

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	16·3	16·2	16·3	16·8	16·9	17·9	18·8	19·9	19·6	19·9	19·7	18·4	18·1	1874–75.
	18·7	18·5	18·8	19·0	19·5	20·0	20·4	20·4	20·7	20·4	19·8	19·2	19·7	1875–76.
	18 3	18 0	17·1	13·7	10·7	8·9	8·7	10·3	9·0	9·2	9·0	9·1	11·9	1876–77.
	8·0	7·0	7·1	7·9	7·5	7·6	7·9	7·6	7·3	7·6	7 7	7·4	7·6	1877–78.
	7·6	7·7	7·2	6·8	7·0	8·3	9·6	11·7	11·7	11·6	11·3	11·3	9·3	1878–79.
	11·8	12·4	13·7	14·3	14·1	14·3	16·0	16·8	16·5	17·9	17·2	17·8	15·3	1879–80.
	16·8	16·5	15·8	15·8	15·5	16·2	17·9	18·2	18·8	17·8	17·2	16·6	16·9	1880–81.
	16·3	16·3	16·5	16 2	16·4	17·1	17·4	18 5	17·9	17·4	16·4	16·5	16·9	1881–82.
	16·2	15·9	16·0	15·9	16·5	15·3	17 6	15·6	15·5	14·7	13·6	13·9	15·4	1882–83.
	13 9	13·7	13·8	13·4	13·5	13·6	13·9	14·4	14·6	14·4	14·6	14·4	13·9	1883–84.
	14 1	14·2	14·0	13 9	14·2	14·4	14·8	14·2	14 4	14·4	14·2	13·8	14·2	1884–85.
	13·7	13·6	13·4	13·4	13·5	13·6	13·5	14·2	14·3	14·5	14·6	14·4	13·9	1885–86.
	14·4	14·9	14·4	14·3	14·3	14·4	14·6	15·5	15·3	16·2	16·2	17·2	15·2	1886–87.
	17·0	16·7	16 7	16·5	16·0	16·5	16·2	16·2	16·6	16·6	16·5	16·1	16·5	1887–88.
	16·3	16·1	15·6	12·4	14·0	15·2	15·3	15·2	15·0	14·4	14·2	13·9	14·8	1888–89.
	13·8	13·7	13 8	14·5	14·4	14·5	14·1	14·4	14·4	14 2	14·1	13·6	14·1	1889–90.
	15·3	15·2	15·0	14·7	14·8	15·1	15·5	15·6	15·8	15·5	15·2	15·0	15·2	Average.*
	13·8	13·5	13·6	13·6	13·6	13·6	13·8	14 0	14·0	14·1	14·0	13·2	13·7	1890–91.
	12·8	12·8	12·5	12·7	11·6	10·3	10·2	10·1	10·4	10·7	10·7	10·8	11·3	1891–92.
	10·9	10 9	11·6	12·1	11·9	11·9	12·0	12·5	12·4	12·1	12·1	12·0	11·9	1892–93.
Cholum ..	27·0	28·3	29·6	30·6	28·0	28·3	28 5	29 0	29·1	27·4	26·3	26·2	28·2	1874–75.
	24·8	25·7	26·4	26·9	27·9	29·7	31·5	32·0	31·0	30·3	30·3	30·3	29·1	1875–76.
	29·7	28·9	28·3	20·0	14·5	11·2	11·5	12·7	11·5	11·8	11·2	11·2	16·7	1876–77.
	8·9	8·0	9·0	10·7	11·1	12·4	13·6	12·4	11·4	11·5	11·9	10·6	10·9	1877–78.
	11·0	11·3	9·8	10·1	11·4	15·2	15·0	15·4	15·3	14·3	13·3	12·9	13·0	1878–79.
	13·7	14·7	17·7	21·8	22·3	21·9	24·3	25·7	24·9	24·5	24·3	25·4	22·2	1879–80.
	23·6	23·3	23·4	24·6	25·3	27·2	29·1	29·1	29·6	31·1	29·9	29·0	27·1	1880–81.
	29·1	24·5	30 7	29·5	29·9	32·8	33·1	33·4	28·4	30·5	28·7	28·6	30·8	1881–82.
	27·8	29·4	29·6	29·6	29·5	29·1	28·4	27·2	27·0	26·1	24·3	23·1	27·7	1882–83.
	23·6	23·6	23·9	23·1	23·1	23·2	23·3	23·8	23·2	23·5	23·3	22·4	23·3	1883–84.
	22·4	23·1	23·0	23 3	23·0	23·4	23·6	23·0	22·7	23·1	21·6	19·3	22·7	1884–85.
	19·3	19·6	18·7	19·2	19·7	19·7	19·8	19·9	20·6	21·2	20·4	20·1	19·8	1885–86.
	20·3	21·2	21·9	21·9	22·0	21·9	23·6	24·3	24·4	23·7	23·1	25·7	22·7	1886–87.
	23·7	21·3	24·8	24·0	24·9	25·9	24·3	24·7	24·2	23·8	24·1	23·2	24·3	1887–88.
	23·6	23·7	22·6	19·3	21·2	22·9	23·5	22·6	23·0	21·8	21·5	21·1	22·2	1888–89.
	20·9	21·6	21·7	22·4	22·5	22·0	21·9	22·0	22·4	21·7	21·3	20·4	21·8	1889–90.
	23·4	23·4	24·0	23·7	24·0	24·8	25·1	24·9	24·3	24·6	23·8	23·3	24·2	Average.*
	20·4	20·3	19·7	20·0	20·2	20·8	21·2	21·9	22·0	21·6	21·9	20·9	20·9	1890–91.
	19·4	18·4	18·0	18·4	17·5	15·1	14·2	14·7	15·1	15·5	15·6	15·3	16·4	1891–92.
	15·6	16·2	17·6	18·6	17·3	17·0	17·7	17·9	17·7	17·5	18·4	17·9	17·4	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

	Rice.	Cholum and Cumbu.	
Standard prices for the district have been fixed at	15·0	24·0	Seers per rupee.
Warning rates do. do.	12·0	18·0	
Scarcity rates do. do.	9 0	12·0	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT—*cont.*

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Cumbu ..	28·4	26·3	28·8	32·4	30·5	30·7	31·1	00·4	29·8	29·7	28·7	28·3	30·6	1874–75.
	27·6	25·0	26·3	28·5	29·9	33·5	28·6	34·6	34·1	33·0	34·4	32·8	30·9	1875–76.
	32·4	31·2	29·9	22·2	14·8	10·9	9·6	11·7	10·7	10·4	10·4	10·5	16·9	1876–77.
	7·9	7·5	10·8	13·1	12·2	12·2	12·7	11·6	10·5	10·5	10·7	10·5	11·1	1877–78.
	9·9	9·9	9·3	11·2	11·5	14·3	14·3	13·8	15·0	13·7	12·5	12·8	12·5	1878–79.
	12·8	13·8	18·1	22·6	23·3	21·2	23·3	22·6	21·7	22·2	22·6	23·1	21·1	1879–80.
	19·4	20·7	21·4	25·5	25·8	28·1	29·7	30·2	30·5	30·5	29·9	29·5	27·2	1880–81.
	30·1	31·0	31·8	31·6	31·0	32·5	32·8	33·7	32·7	32·5	32·0	29·8	31·9	1881–82.
	28·9	27·0	26·7	28·5	29·3	28·5	29·9	30·4	30·2	27·5	25·0	23·1	27·9	1882–83.
	24·3	24·3	25·4	24·8	25·1	26·1	24·5	23·5	23·6	23·7	24·0	23·2	24·3	1883–84.
	23·3	23·5	23·2	24·1	24·6	24·2	24·0	23·6	22·3	22·4	22·7	20·9	23·2	1884–85.
	21·0	20·5	20·1	19·8	20·8	20·7	20·8	20·2	19·8	19·9	20·2	20·0	20·4	1885–86.
	19·7	20·0	20·9	22·6	23·3	23·3	22·4	22·8	23·2	22·9	22·8	25·6	22·4	1886–87.
	24·9	25·9	26·6	26·1	25·2	24·7	24·7	24·5	24·9	24·4	23·7	23·8	24·9	1887–88.
	22·1	21·9	21·1	18·7	20·3	22·5	22·2	21·1	20·0	19·1	19·1	19·0	20·7	1888–89.
	19·4	19·2	19·9	22·4	24·5	23·8	23·3	22·3	22·0	22·2	21·7	20·7	22·0	1889–90.
	23·3	23·4	23·7	24·4	25·0	25·4	25·4	25·2	25·0	24·5	24·1	23·6	24·5	Average.*
	20·2	20·0	20·4	21·7	21·1	21·3	21·7	21·2	21·2	20·5	20·8	19·9	20·9	1890–91.
	18·8	18·2	17·1	18·7	17·6	14·8	14·0	14·1	13·9	14·8	14·5	14·5	15·8	1891–92.
	14·6	15·4	18·2	20·8	18·9	18·8	18·8	18·2	18·3	18·0	17·7	17·6	17·8	1892–93.
Ragi ..	32·4	32·5	34·2	33·8	33·3	34·5	35·8	35·4	35·4	34·3	33·8	33·6	34·1	1874–75.
	32·8	32·6	32·6	32·1	32·1	30·8	35·3	36·1	36·7	35·9	35·2	35·8	34·4	1875–76.
	31·2	32·4	31·3	24·2	15·8	11·0	10·8	14·4	13·5	14·4	13·6	13·1	18·9	1876–77.
	9·9	8·1	9·6	11·5	11·6	12·2	13·9	18·3	11·8	13·2	13·3	12·4	11·7	1877–78.
	11·9	12·2	11·2	11·0	11·2	14·7	16·5	17·5	17·5	17·9	17·5	17·1	14·7	1878–79.
	17·6	18·8	22·5	25·7	25·6	26·6	27·8	28·8	29·7	32·1	34·3	34·2	27·2	1879–80.
	31·6	30·4	30·8	30·0	30·4	31·8	33·9	36·3	36·8	39·5	36·4	37·7	33·2	1880–81.
	36·0	35·1	36·0	34·6	34·2	35·6	37·9	38·6	38·3	37·7	36·9	36·2	36·5	1881–82.
	34·8	34·0	33·9	33·9	33·1	32·3	33·0	33·3	33·5	30·4	28·7	27·6	32·4	1882–83.
	28·7	28·7	27·9	26·8	27·2	28·1	28·0	28·2	30·3	30·3	30·8	30·2	28·8	1883–84.
	30·2	30·6	30·3	30·6	31·4	31·2	31·3	31·8	30·4	30·9	28·4	26·4	30·3	1884–85.
	26·1	26·3	25·6	26·1	26·6	26·4	26·8	27·3	28·8	29·3	29·2	29·1	27·3	1885–86.
	28·6	28·7	28·8	28·2	28·8	30·0	31·2	31·4	32·3	30·0	31·5	35·7	30·3	1886–87.
	33·3	33·3	33·9	32·2	33·5	32·1	30·4	30·5	30·8	31·4	31·0	31·6	32·0	1887–88.
	30·8	30·7	28·9	24·8	22·7	24·8	25·4	26·4	25·4	25·5	25·4	25·3	26·3	1888–89.
	25·6	26·6	27·1	27·9	28·2	29·0	29·0	29·2	29·0	27·6	26·1	26·1	27·6	1889–90.
	30·6	30·5	30·3	29·6	29·6	30·1	30·7	31·3	31·6	31·3	30·4	30·6	30·5	Average.*
	25·7	25·8	24·9	25·3	24·6	25·1	26·3	27·2	27·1	27·5	27·4	27·1	26·2	1890–91.
	25·8	24·4	23·8	23·9	21·3	17·6	16·9	16·6	17·2	17·8	17·5	16·7	20·0	1891–92.
	17·5	18·2	19·8	21·3	21·8	20·9	21·0	21·7	22·0	22·2	22·1	22·0	20·8	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

			Rice.	Cholum and Cumbu.	
Standard prices for the district have been fixed at	.. ..		15·0	24·0	Seers per rupee.
Warning rates do.	do.	.. ..	12·0	18·0	
Scarcity rates do.	do.	.. ..	9·0	12·0	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES AT EACH STATION IN THE DISTRICT.

Grains.	Bápatla.	Ponnur.	Répalle.	Tenali.	Bunder.	Avanigadda.	Gudiváda.	Ganna-varam.	Bezwada.	Tiruvúr	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	16·5	18·7	21·9	20·0	19·6	21·8	21·5	No record.	19·5	19·8	1874–75.
	18·3	21·2	23·0	21·4	20·5	26·1	24·4		19·6	19·0	1875–76.
	10·7	13·5	13·5	13·9	12·0	13·4	13·0		11·7	11·5	1876–77.
	7·5	7·9	7·8	9·0	7·8	7·7	8·2		7·1	6·9	1877–78.
	9·8	9·5	9·5	11·0	9·9	9·7	10·5		9·4	8·1	1878–79.
	15·9	16·2	18·0	18·1	16·0	17·4	17·2		15·6	14·1	1879–80.
	17·7	18·0	20·1	20·8	17·7	18·2	16·9		16·8	15·8	1880–81.
	17·4	18·3	19·6	20·7	18·1	18·8	17·0		15·9	15·4	1881–82
	15·7	16·4	17·2	19·6	16·4	16·7	15·5		15·2	15·9	1882–83.
	14·9	15·1	14·9	17·7	15·7	15·7	12·3		13·5	14·4	1883–84.
	14·8	15·7	..	19·0	15·6	16·4	15·1		14·6	14·5	1884–85.
	14·7	15·6	19·8	17·7	14·6	14·5	14·7		14·1	12·6	1885–86.
	16·4	17·8	21·0	19·2	14·8	15·9	17·4		15·2	13·2	1886–87.
	18·5	18·4	20·7	18·7	15·6	16·8	17·1	15·8	16·2	16·4	1887–88.
	17·1	15·5	19·1	16·7	14·0	15·0	15·0	14·2	15·2	15·0	1888–89.
	15·2	14·2	17·3	15·8	13·5	13·5	14·4	13·8	15·8	13·9	1889–90.
	14·7	13·8	16·6	15·0	13·3	13·5	14·0	13·3	14·1	13·8	1890–91.
	12·2	12·2	14·1	12·6	11·2	12·6	..	9·5	12·2	11·3	1891–92.
	12·8	13·0	14·2	13·0	11·9	12·3	..	10 0	12·5	11·6	1892–93.
Cholum ..	22·6	26·1	24·1	27·8	24·9	31·4	..	No record.	28·7	40·3	1874–75.
	..	27·9	20·2	27·5	22·1	29·9	..		26·1	38·3	1875–76.
	..	11·5	14·8	17·2	15·1	19·0	..		16·6	19 9	1876–77.
	9·2	..	8·7	11·5	10·3	10·8	..		10·5	11·4	1877–78.
	12·6	13·3	..	12·8	11·5	12·3	..		12·4	11·8	1878–79.
	..	28·6	..	22·8	18·6		..		21·6	21·5	1879–80.
	..	28·4	22·1	28·5	24·0	..	..		26·0	33·0	1880–81.
	..	27·2	22·2	29·8	26·9	30·7	..		26·4	37 9	1881–82
	23·7	22·5	21·2	27 6	24·7	26 6	..		23·5	38·7	1882–83.
	19·6	20·4	19·4	25·5	20·5	23·6	..		19·6	27·5	1883–84.
	..	22·7	19·7	24·2	21·3	19·2	..		19·2	25·9	1884–85.
	15·7	18·6	16·7	22·2	17·2	15·5	..		18·6	23·3	1885–86.
	17·4	22·1	19·5	23·2	18·6	17·6	..		19·7	24·1	1886–87.
	21·4	23·9	21·4	21·3	20·7	17·4	..	22·6	21·2	27·3	1887–88.
	20·4	20·0	22·0	22·5	21·1	23 4	33·1	23·2	21 8	28·9	1888–89.
	19·1	19·5	20 4	20 2	19·2	26·0	..	21·1	22·0	28·2	1889–90.
	18·3	18·2	19·1	19·3	18·5	18·4	..	19·7	19·6	26·8	1890–91.
	14·6	15·5	15 4	16·4	16·3	15·6	..	15·4	16·5	21 4	1891–92.
	15·6	15 5	17 3	15·7	17·1	16·1	13·8	15·5	17·5	20·0	1892–93.
Cumbu ..	..	26·9	35·2	28·5	..	..	..	..	35·6	48·9	1874–75.
	..	27·3	38·7	27·7	..	..	..	..	..	44·2	1875–76.
	..	6·8	..	18·0	..	..	..	..	..	22·2	1876–77.
	9·2	10·5	..	11·4	..	11·6	..	..	10·8	14·0	1877–78.
	13 3	11·8	..	12·5	..	..	..	..	12·0	10·6	1878–79.
	..	22·8	..	24·4	..	..	..	..	22·0	23·5	1879–80.
	..	25·7	..	27·1	..	..	..	..	25·7	42·9	1880–81.
	..	26·6	..	32 1	..	..	..	..	24 8	43·7	1881 82.
	..	22·5	..	30·2	..	..	..	..	24·6	40·5	1882–83.
	..	21·5	..	25·8	17·5	24·4	..	..	19·9	26·3	1883–84.
	..	25·0	..	24·9	..	..	..	..	17·7	24·4	1884–85.
	21·5	18·5	..	23·8	..	..	..	..	17·7	24·8	1885–86.
	19·3	..	..	25·4	..	..	..	..	17·8	24·7	1886–87.
	21·0	20·1	..	25·1	..	..	..	..	19·0	31·5	1887 88.
	..	26·3	31·2	25·3	..	..	..	..	19·0	27·7	1888–89.
	..	..	..	23·5	..	..	..	..	26·8	31·3	1889–90.
	17·6	..	..	21·8	..	..	..	..	20·5	..	1890–91.
	14·2	..	..	16·4	..	..	..	..	15·5	..	1891–92.
	15·4	..	..	14·9	..	..	..	..	16·5	..	1892–93.
Ragi ..	30·4	35·2	35·5	40·7	36·0	43·1	..	..	38·9	..	1874–75.
	31·1	35·2	35·8	40 8	32·4	40·9	..	..	37·2	..	1875–76.
	16·7	20·8	22·3	20·2	18·9	23 0	..	..	20·0	..	1876–77.
	11·3	12·3	12·5	13·5	11·8	13·7	..	..	10·8	..	1877–78.
	14·2	14·7	14·7	15·6	14·7	17·1	..	..	13·7	..	1878–79.
	25·7	30·0	31·6	33·8	26·4	32·7	..	..	25·2	..	1879–80.
	30·4	32·9	37·6	39·4	38·0	42·1	..	..	30·9	..	1880–81.
	33·0	36·1	38·5	40·4	37·4	42·9	..	..	34·0	..	1881–82.
	29·1	33·0	33·5	39 3	29·7	38·0	..	..	28·4	..	1882–83.
	26·4	29·8	27·3	33 9	27·4	34·7	..	..	23·4	..	1883–84.
	30·3	34·3	33·9	35 8	30·1	36·3	..	..	23·4	..	1884–85.
	28·6	29·6	31·6	35·0	26·9	30·7	..	..	23·4	..	1885–86.
	34·8	34·1	35·3	33·6	27·7	34·0	..	..	23·6	..	1886–87.
	35·0	35·0	35·5	32·8	28·1	36 7	..	..	26·0	..	1887 88.
	28·8	31·4	30·4	31·3	23·5	32·2	..	..	22·6	..	1888–89.
	29·1	29·0	31·7	32·0	26·0	31·3	..	..	29·0	..	1889–90.
	26·6	..	29·0	26·9	27·5	33·7	..	..	25·8	..	1890–91.
	20·6	16·3	23·4	22·9	20·4	24·4	..	..	19·6	..	1891–92.
	21·7	21·2	23·2	20·2	20·9	26·3	..	..	20·9	..	1892 93.

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES AT EACH STATION IN THE DISTRICT—*cont.*

Grains.	Nandigáma.	Jaggayyapéta.	Sattenapalle.	Guntúr.	Mangalagiri	Narasaraopet.	Vinukonda.	Dáchépalli.	Tumrukodu.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	16·6	18·9	16·6	16·1	17·6	14·9	15·9	15·2	14·2	1874–75.
	18 6	19 8	18 7	17 7	19·2	17·7	17 2	16·5	15·4	1875–76.
	11·2	11·9	11 8	11·4	11 9	10·8	11·4	10·8	9·8	1876–77.
	7·0	7·6	7·7	7·5	7·7	7·6	7·2	7·1	6·6	1877–78.
	8·6	9·6	9·5	9·3	9 7	9·1	8·5	8·5	7·8	1878–79.
	14·5	14·7	14·1	15·5	18·4	13·7	12·1	13·8	11·4	1879–80.
	15·8	16·6	16·1	16·5	16·7	16·4	15·0	16·0	12·6	1880–81.
	14·9	15·7	17·4	17·9	16 2	16·8	14·7	15·8	13·0	1881–82.
	14·0	15·4	14·6	14·6	14·6	15·0	13·1	14·2	12·9	1882–83.
	13·2	14·4	12·5	11·9	12·7	14·0	12·2	14·2	11·6	1883–84.
	13·1	14·9	12·7	11·0	14·1	14·2	12·1	13·8	11·1	1884–85.
	13·2	14·8	12·8	11·9	14·0	14·5	11·8	12·2	11·4	1885–86.
	13 7	15 2	13·2	14·3	14·3	14·6	13·2	13·0	13·3	1886–87.
	15·6	16·8	14·7	15·4	17·6	14·3	15·5	14·6	14·3	1887–88.
	14·5	14·5	14·0	13·9	15·4	14·1	14·2	12·8	12·7	1888–89.
	14·2	14·4	13·1	14·5	14·7	12·9	13·3	12·1	12·0	1889–90.
	14·4	13·9	12·7	13·3	14·1	13·0	13·5	11·5	11·4	1890–91.
	9·9	11·4	10·6	..	10 9	..	11·4	9·7	9·3	1891–92.
	10 6	12·2	11·6	..	11 4	..	12·7	10·1	10·2	1892–93.
Cholum ..	31·2	33 4	28·8	25·6	24·5	31·8	21·9	22 4	25·0	1874–75.
	30·8	33·1	33·3	25·1	25 4	36 4	30·6	28·7	28·1	1875–76.
	15·1	16 8	19·0	15·6	15·3	17·8	17·3	16·8	16·6	1876–77.
	10·4	11·4	12·5	10·4	10 2	10·6	9 9	12·1	11·5	1877–78.
	11·9	12·2	14·3	11·9	11·6	14·9	14·8	13·8	14·7	1878–79.
	19·0	20·3	24·1	21 3	22·1	24.6	21·9	22·8	22·7	1879–80.
	27·2	30·2	28·2	25·4	27·2	29.0	27·3	24·0	24·1	1880–81.
	32·2	36·6	33·0	28 2	26·4	34.4	34·2	31·0	30 7	1881–82.
	29·1	34·3	27·5	25·0	23·3	26·9	28·6	29·2	31·2	1882–83.
	21·0	26 3	22·2	21 1	19 2	25·1	25 6	29·3	23 3	1883–84.
	19·3	24 0	25·1	21·3	19·9	27·7	22·9	26·7	24·6	1884–85.
	18·7	20·8	22·3	20·4	17·7	25 6	20·1	19·5	20·1	1885–86.
	18·9	21·5	26·0	22·2	20·3	31 0	28·6	24·5	25·9	1886–87.
	22·2	25·3	28 5	23·3	22·5	29·0	30·5	26·4	30·2	1887–88.
	22·2	22·0	21·6	22·1	21·7	21·9	21·3	21·2	20·5	1888–89.
	23·0	22·8	21·3	22·2	21·3	21·3	20·6	19·9	21·9	1889–90.
	22·8	23·6	22·3	20 7	20·3	22·6	21·8	20·6	22·8	1890–91.
	16·0	18·7	18·1	15·1	15·3	17·6	17·2	15·4	14·6	1891–92.
	16·8	20·0	22 6	15·7	15·2	17 3	17·6	15·9	23·6	1892–93.
Cumbu ..	34·7	37·8	27·2	23·4	31·4	28 8	24·3	22·1	22·5	1874–75.
	35·1	39·6	31·3	26·2	..	32·5	28 4	28·0	25·7	1875–76.
	17·3	..	17·7	15·2	15·3	16·4	15·0	16 2	15·3	1876–77.
	11·4	11·6	11·9	10·5	11·3	10·1	9·5	11·2	10·3	1877–78.
	11·7	12·9	13·1	11 7	12·2	12·9	12·9	12·9	13·7	1878–79.
	20·9	18·8	21·6	18·6	22 8	21·0	19·8	20·8	20·4	1879–80.
	32 2	30·4	27·5	23·7	22·1	26·6	24·3	22·6	22·3	1880–81.
	36·9	39·6	30·8	26 4	31·9	31·5	30·3	29·1	28 1	1881–82.
	30 8	36·1	25·2	23·5	..	24·7	25 7	27·3	28·6	1882–83.
	28·7	27·0	20·5	21·3	17·9	23·5	23·9	27·6	26·2	1883–84.
	24·6	25·2	22·5	21·2	..	25·7	21·5	24·9	22·5	1884–85.
	19·6	21·4	20·0	20·3	22·1	23·7	18·8	18·2	17·6	1885–86.
	19·6	20·2	22·4	21·8	22·5	28·0	22·1	22·3	22 6	1886–87.
	23·6	26·2	25·4	21·7	24·6	25·7	25·2	24·0	27·4	1887–88.
	23·1	19·9	19·1	18·4	..	19·1	19·0	19·2	18·6	1888–89.
	25·1	24·7	19·2	19·6	27·7	18 0	18·5	18·8	20·5	1889–90.
	24 4	23·3	20·1	19·8	..	21·7	20·1	19·1	19·2	1890–91.
	16·5	17·7	17·3	14·1	15·4	16·4	16·2	15·3	13·5	1891–92.
	18·7	22·0	18·2	14·9	18·5	18·1	18·0	19·0	17·7	1892–93.
Ragi ..	..	..	..	33·0	..	31·9	27·0	..	24·3	1874–75.
	..	..	38·0	31·5	30·4	35·7	28·6	..	27·1	1875–76.
	..	.	20·9	17·2	13·6	19·5	16·5	11·5	16 5	1876–77.
	..	..	14·0	11·8	11·3	11·5	10·0	9·3	10·6	1877–78.
	..	..	15·9	14·0	13·8	14·6	13·5	13·4	14·3	1878–79.
	..	..	25·8	27·0	28·0	23·9	21·1	14·2	24·0	1879–80.
	..	..	31·4	31·9	29·8	31·6	26·4	..	27·6	1880–81.
	..	..	39·4	33·2	34·1	37·4	32·7	..	33·1	1881–82.
	..	..	33·7	28·9	..	31·6	28·7	..	33·9	1882–83.
	..	..	29·8	24·6	..	30·6	26·8	..	30·8	1883–84.
	..	..	31·9	27·9	.	30·5	23 4	..	26·0	1884–85.
	..	..	25·3	27·8	28·4	33·7	21·9	..	19·3	1885–86.
	..	..	26·5	30·3	30·1	35·1	23·6	..	26·5	1886–87.
	..	..	31·3	31·1	33·8	33·5	29·4	..	29·4	1887–88.
	..	..	22·4	26·7	26·3	22·5	23·2	..	21·3	1888–89.
	..	..	25·7	25·9	30·4	19·1	24·4	..	21·2	1889–90.
	..	..	24·6	25·3	25·9	23·1	23·2	.	22·0	1890–91.
	..	..	20·5	17·1	17·7	22·2	18·4	14·8	16·5	1891–92.
	..	..	..	17·6	18·7	21·9	19·5	13·0	18·5	1892–93.

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE.

Months and years.	Average number relieved during each month of the famine of 1876-78.			Total per cent. of population in 1871.	Average prices in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously	Total.		Cholum.	Rice (2nd sort).
December 1876	3,111	37	3,148	22	11·2	8·9
January 1877	3,521	356	3,877	·27	11·5	8·7
February "	4,044	269	4,313	·30	12·7	10·3
March "	3,153	336	3,489	·24	11·5	9·0
April "	2,344	1,847	4,191	·29	11·3	9·2
May "	2,109	200	2,309	·16	11·2	9·0
June "	2,014	591	2,605	·18	11·2	9·1
July "	3,334	2,096	5,430	·38	8·9	8·0
August "	11,527	5,441	16,968	1·18	8·0	7·0
September "	12,450	12,645	25,095	1·73	9·0	7·1
October "	5,535	12,491	18,026	1·24	10·7	7·9
November "	3,519	5,877	9,396	·64	11·1	7·5
December "	2,932	2,056	4,988	·34	12·4	7·6
January 1878	1,584	494	2,078	·14	13·6	7·9
February "	611	45	656	·05	12 4	7·6
March "	..	39	39	..	11·4	7·3
April "	..	35	35	..	11·5	7·6
May "	..	22	22	..	11·9	7·7
June "	..	15	15	..	10·6	7·4
July "	..	15	15	..	11 0	7·6
August "	..	13	13	..	11·3	7·7
September "	..	39	39	..	9·8	7·2
Average over 22 months ..	2,808	2,044	4,852	·33	11·1	8·0

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KURNOOL.

THIS district is bounded on the north by the Tungabhadra and Kistna rivers (which separate it from the Nizam's dominions); on the north-east by the Kistna; on the east by Nellore; on the south by Cuddapah and Anantapur; and on the west by Bellary. It lies in the heart of the famine zone, and during the famine of 1876–78 suffered more severely than any other district in the Presidency.

General Features.—Two long mountain ranges—the Nallamalas and the Erramalas—divide the district into three well-defined sections from east to west. The eastern section, which includes the taluks of Cumbum and Markapur, is about 600 feet above sea level and is very hilly. Throughout the greater part of its length a range of hills known as the Vellakondahs and forming the main edge of the Eastern Ghâts, divides the district from Nellore. Between this range and the Nallamalas several low parallel ridges cut up the country into valleys, and through these ridges the hill streams draining the Nallamalas have forced their way. Some of these gorges have been dammed across and tanks formed for the purposes of irrigation. One of these tanks is the magnificent Cumbum tank formed by a dam across the Gundlakamma river. The northern part of this section is drained by the Gundlakamma which, for a considerable part of its length, forms the eastern boundary of the district; the southern part drains into the Sagiléru, a tributary of the Pennér. Both these rivers rise in the Nallamalas. From this section two passes—the Mantralakanama and the Nandikanama—lead across the Nallamalas into the central section. Through the last-named pass the Bellary-Kistna State Railway is carried; it is also traversed by a good made road. The former pass is traversed by a road practicable for carts during the greater part of the year.

The central section, or the Nandyal valley, is for the most part a flat open valley, between 700 and 800 feet above sea level, and covered in most parts with black-cotton soil. Northwards it is crossed by the water-parting of the Pennér and Kistna river systems, and is drained to the south by the Kundér and to the north by the Bhavanási and other minor streams. This section includes the taluks of Nandikotkur, Nandyal, Sirvel, and Koilkuntla, and the Native State of Banganapalle. The Nallamalas sink down into the plain in the centre, and on the west the Erramalas rise up gradually into a series of flat-topped plateaux with much broken country about their eastern slopes. In the dry weather the plain presents a most arid appearance, but the Nallamalas are always green. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal passes down the centre of the valley and commands a large area for irrigation purposes: so far, however, it has been but little used.

Passing over the Erramalas, which in their western aspect present a clear and well-defined scarp gradually diminishing in height from south to north, the western section, which differs greatly in its aspect from the other two, is reached. This section forms the north-eastern extremity of the Mysore plateau and comprises the greater part of the Pattikonda and Ramallakot taluks. It is drained by the river Hindri which falls into the Tungabhadra at the town of Kurnool. There the elevation is nearly 900 feet above sea level, but towards the south near Pyápali it rises to 1,400 feet. The southern portion of this section, except where it opens out into the Bellary black-cotton soil plain, is much broken up by rocky hills and long ridges of granitoid gneiss, and is covered with a poor thin soil derived from the rocks below; northwards and westwards also the country opens out until near Kurnool it is covered with an almost unbroken plain of cotton soil.

Kurnool (population 24,376), the chief town of the district, stands on a rocky spit of land at the junction of the Hindri and Tungabhadra rivers. It is a municipality with an income of Rs. 19,240 from local taxation. The only other places of any

size in the district are Nandyal (10,737) and Cumbum (5,731) which are both places of considerable trade, and which will, now that the railway from Guntakal to Bezwada is finished, probably rapidly increase in importance: the former has been growing rapidly of late. The head-quarters of the Ramallakot taluk are at Kurnool, those of Sirvel at Chágalmarri, and those of Cumbum at Mundlapádu : other taluks are named after their cusba villages.

Climate.—The climate of the district is, on the whole, healthy, although some places have an evil reputation for fever; this is especially the case with villages lying about the foot of the Nallamalas, and with the towns of Cumbum, Nandyal and Kurnool. The first three months of the year are usually clear and fine, with little or no rain, and the wind blows with moderate force from the south-east. In April and May, the wind shifts round to the south-west, and increases in force and generally brings up some rain towards the end of the latter month. During the four succeeding months the wind is for the most part westerly and usually brings with it a fair amount of rain, but by September the south-west monsoon has blown itself out, and during the transition period before the north-east monsoon has set in, the wind is light and variable and very heavy rain often falls over the whole district, the heaviest showers usually coming from the north-west. After October, except in the eastern section of the district, the weather is usually fine, rainfall is rare, and the wind light, but heavy dews fall. In the eastern section, the rainfall is rather later. In the central valley the fall is much heavier on the eastern than on the western side, that is, it is much heavier on the western face of the Nallamalas than on the eastern face of the Erramalas.

The total average rainfall is fair in amount, but it varies greatly both in amount and distribution from year to year. The average 27·17″ includes extremes as high as 49·37″ in 1874, when there was a most exceptionally heavy fall in September, averaging 20″ for the district and amounting to nearly 37″ at Nandyal and Chágalmarri, and 42·98″ in 1878, when the fall of August was nearly three times the average, and even as low as 8·07″ in 1876, whilst during the 24 years ending in 1893, the fall has been less than 23″ in six years. The average rainfall during the twenty years ending with 1889 was as follows :—

Section of district.		Dry weather (January—March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June—September).	North-east monsoon (October—December).	Annual total.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Eastern		0·52	2·09	12·18	10·33	25·12
Central	East ..	0·24	1·71	23·94	6·26	32·15
	West ..	0·12	1·38	13·98	5·66	21·14
Western		0·18	1·88	18·03	6·18	26·27
District Average ..		0·27	1·89	18·32	6·69	27·17

Agriculture.—In the eastern section, the prevailing soils are thin and poor, with patches of fair quality in a few places. Sazza (*Pennisetum typhoideum*), arika (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*) and korra (*Setaria Italica*) are the more important crops, but jonna (*Sorghum vulgare*) and horse-gram (*Dolichos uniflorus*) occupy a considerable area; the two first-named cereal crops are raised on the poorer soils. The greater portion of the central section, constituting the middle of the valley, is occupied by a plain of black-cotton soil devoted to the growth of late jonna, cotton, and indigo. The remaining area consists of lighter and more mixed soils on which arika and korra are the staple food-grains; a considerable area of horse-gram is also grown on them. In the region of the Erramalas, the variety of jonna grown is the early one, castor becomes the most important industrial crop, and tobacco, especially near the northern end of these hills, is grown to a considerable extent. In the western section, on the lighter soils, early jonna is the staple food-grain, giving way towards the north and west to korra and late jonna, as the mixed and stiff soils gradually replace the gravels found towards the south. In the south castor is the chief industrial crop, but on the richer soils cotton and indigo take its place. Talukwar details of area for the chief crops are given in the appendix.

In the following table the average areas sown monthly in Government villages during each month of the year are shown for each taluk, in hundreds of acres :—

Months.	Markapur.	Cumbum.	Sirvel.	Koilkuntla.	Nandyal.	Nandikotkur.	Ramallakot.	Pattikonda.	The whole district.		
									Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April to June ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July ..	8,9	33,3	21,4	12,0	30,4	40,2	101,2	184,3	422,5	9,2	431,7
August ..	47,1	44,6	28,4	20,2	40,0	66,4	65,9	76,0	376,4	12,2	388,6
September ..	21,6	18,4	52,9	71,4	46,6	27,3	34,6	40,2	305,9	7,1	313,0
October ..	22,0	9,0	57,4	82,2	72,7	77,8	49,8	30,6	398,3	3,2	401,5
November ..	21,5	14,5	10,3	24,0	15,6	27,7	45,1	23,1	175,6	3,2	181,8
December ..	10,3	10,6	9,6	1,5	6,9	2,4	6,9	9,2	52,8	4,6	57,4
January ..	3,2	3,4	3,1	1,6	1,3	1,1	2,4	2,8	16,1	2,8	18,9
February ..	2,2	8	5	8	1,4	2	4	5	5,1	1,7	6,8
March ..	4,7	5,9	1	1,2	3,4	1,1	3,5	6,3	22,1	4,1	26,2
Total ..	141,5	140,5	183,7	214,9	218,3	244,2	309,8	373,0	1,777,8	48,1	1,825,9

As a matter of fact, in this district, it is seldom that the cultivation accounts are opened until July, and the accounts for that month therefore show all the sowings recorded up to that time. The district is essentially a "dry" one, and owing to the different soils prevailing, the sowing season appears from these figures to be longer than it really is on any particular soil. The great bulk of the early sowings—up to August—takes place on the light soils; and those which follow, between September and November, on the heavier soils. By the middle of November sowings are practically over, except on small areas in the eastern section and for occasional "catch" crops on the light soils, if there be a heavy fall of rain late in the season. The sowings appearing against January—March are almost solely made up of omissions in the earlier months' accounts.

The eastern section of the district is very rich in cattle which are sent to graze on the pastures of the Nallamalas during that portion of the year when the arable land is under crop. In the central section considerable herds of breeding cattle are kept in all villages lying about the foot of the Nallamalas and on the Erramalas, where there is abundant pasturage available in most seasons, but in the centre of the valley few cattle are kept besides the tilling bullocks which are imported animals of the Nellore breed, and those are stall-fed. Considerable numbers of buffaloes are however bred, chiefly for export, in these parts. In the western section, where the cotton soil prevails, Nellore similarly provides the tilling power, but in the broken country towards the south considerable numbers of ploughing cattle are bred locally. During periods of prolonged drought, the local supplies of fodder and pasturage fail, and all except the more valuable stall-fed bullocks and the milch buffaloes are driven off to the Nallamala jungles for pasturage, but this resource did not suffice to keep the stock alive in the great famine of 1876--78. The table given on the margin shows the number and description of stock kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the areas occupied and cultivated in Government villages. The variations shown in the area kept under the plough by each pair of tilling cattle are due chiefly to differences of soil; the area of black-cotton soil kept under cultivation by a single

Taluks.	Area cultivated by pair of cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres.			
		Occupied.		Cultivated.	
	Acres.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.
Pattikonda	20	30	24	32	26
Ramalkot	22	27	31	28	33
Nandikotkur	21	30	23	33	26
Nandyal	21	30	23	32	25
Koilkuntla	27	24	25	25	27
Sirvel	29	21	20	23	22
Cumbum	14	50	31	57	35
Markapur	13	50	63	62	78

pair varying from 30 to 40 acres, and the poorer soils requiring much more tillage In Cumbum, the larger area of wet land brings down the average. The number of cattle maintained depends chiefly on the facilities for grazing outside the ryots' holdings and also on the nature of the soil, thus it is that the eastern section of the district is so rich in cattle. Similar explanations apply to the variations in the number of sheep and goats. As a representation of actual conditions, the figures are scarcely accurate, owing to the great differences of natural and agricultural conditions included in the same taluks.

The following table shows the distribution of total area into arable, occupied and cultivated areas in each taluk, in hundreds of acres :—

Taluks.	Total (ryotwari).		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated.
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied.	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	Area.
Pattikonda	713,6	74	527,0	75	395,8	94	371,5
Ramallakot	531,2	74	393,3	81	319,1	94	302,6
Nandikotkur	837,8	43	355,3	76	270,6	89	239,8
Nandyal	546,6	50	272,1	87	236,1	92	218,0
Koilkuntla	363,5	67	244,9	93	229,0	95	217,3
Sirvel	392,3	58	229,5	86	197,6	91	180,3
Cumbum	618,9	33	205,3	74	153,4	87	133,0
Markapur	674,6	36	242,8	69	166,3	80	133,5

These figures relate to Government villages only and show that, whilst in the eastern section only about one-third of the total area is arable, in the central section the proportion is about half and in the western section it is about three-fourths. They also show that there are still large areas of arable land available for cultivation in all but the Koilkuntla, Nandyal and Sirvel taluks and that in most taluks except Markapur the ryots retain only a small amount of land in occupation which they do not cultivate.

Taking the averages for the quinquennial period immediately before the great famine as a standard 100 the proportional variations in the area of the holdings of Government land and the land revenue of the district since 1866–67 are shown in the table on the margin; details being given in the appendix. As a consequence of the famine, the area in occupation decreased by over 20 per cent. and the assessment on the area occupied by 15 per cent.; a large extent of the poorer lands having been relinquished. The

Periods.	Proportional			
	Holdings.		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net (current).	Total.
1866-67 to 1870-71	95·9	98·9	99·4	100·2
1871-72 to 1875-76	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876-77	97·9	95·9	57·5	60·9
1877-78	93·9	94·7	75·6	79·3
1878-79	91·2	94·3	94·1	95·1
1879-80	79·1	85·6	85·1	87·3
1880-81	78·3	84·8	83·5	84·5
1881-82 to 1885-86	84·1	89·0	87·6	88·6
1886-87 to 1890-91	94·6	95·4	95·0	94·7

full effects of the famine in this respect were not shown for several years after that calamity had occurred owing to the system of dealing with relinquished land which * then prevailed. The recovery in recent years has brought the area in occupation up to nearly 95 per cent. of that held before the famine, and this considering the loss of population that then occurred is a fair result. The area of wet land occupied shows but little variation during the whole period embraced in the figures, but the effect of the famine, owing to relinquishment of the poorer dry lands, is shown by the increased proportion the wet lands have borne to the total area occupied in more recent years.

The People.—The total population of the district, excluding the State of Banganapalle, was, according to the census of 1891, 817,871. Compared with the census figures of 1881, this number represents an increase of 20·5 per cent. The number reported in the latter year was 25·8 per cent. less than that found in 1871; this loss having been altogether due to the famine of 1876–78.

The loss was heaviest in the western section—37·4 per cent. In the central section, it was nearly 25 per cent., but was much heavier in the two northern taluks of the section than towards the south nearer the railway and where the country is richer. In the eastern section, the loss was a little over 10 per cent. The lower rate of loss in this section was attributable partly to emigration from Markapur to the Kistna during the famine and partly to the large number of wells and doruvus (stone-face-walls on the banks of rivers) which exist in that section. Although the last census revealed an increase of 20·52 per cent. in the population during the ten years preceding, the total was still 10·6 per cent. less than that found in 1871; the Markapur taluk being the only one showing a net increase in the 20 years, whilst in Pattikonda the deficiency still amounted to 20 per cent. The fluctuations in different parts of the district during the period are shown below, as well as particulars of the present distribution of the population in relation to the area on which this depends:—

Taluk.	Population in 1891.			Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.				
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Pattikonda	122	260	397	— 39·2	+ 31·6	— 20·0
Ramallakot	148	313	416	— 35·3	+ 32·0	— 14·5
Nandikotkur	67	236	356	— 28·6	+ 21·8	— 13·1
Nandyal	113	354	485	— 27·1	+ 23·0	— 10·3
Koilkuntla	151	352	418	— 22·8	+ 13·4	— 12·4
Sirvel	106	285	358	— 19·5	+ 13·9	— 8·3
Cumbum	111	526	862	— 10·7	+ 7·1	— 4·4
Markapur	89	390	784	— 9·3	+ 19·0	+ 7·9
Total ..	109	321	465	— 26·8	+ 20·5	— 10·6

The population according to the last census numbered only 109 per square mile of total area, varying from 67 in Nandikotkur to 151 in Koilkuntla. This, however, does not show the pressure of the population on the soil, which is more clearly indicated by the numbers supported in relation to the arable and cultivated land. The

* Previous to 1879, ryots were not allowed to relinquish land on which arrears were outstanding. This rule was abolished in that year, and the area nominally occupied immediately fell very largely.

pressure of the population on the soil, as shown by the number found per 1,000 acres of arable land, is heaviest in Cumbum, is heavy in Nandyal, Koilkuntla and Markapur and is least in Pattikonda and Nandikotkur. In Ramallakot, the figures are affected by the large town population of Kurnool. It must, however, be remarked that in Koilkuntla, Nandyal, Nandikotkur and Ramallakot there is a large proportion of good soil, whilst in Cumbum and Markapur the effective irrigational facilities are superior to those found in other parts of the district. When looked at, in relation to the area cultivated, the population in the eastern section is considerable, but elsewhere is very moderate.

Only 5 per cent. of the population is of urban character, which is a smaller proportion than is found in any other district of the Presidency except South Canara.

So far as religion is concerned, 46 per cent. of this portion of the population are Musalmans, whilst for the whole district the population is divided in the following proportions:—Hindus 85·3 per cent., Muhammadans 11·9 per cent. and Christians 2·78 per cent. The largest proportion of Muhammadans is found in the taluk of Ramallakot, where the town of Kurnool was, for a long time, the seat of a Muhammadan Court; the smallest in the Markapur, Sirvel and Koilkuntla taluks. Christians are found in largest numbers in the eastern and central sections. During the ten years ending in 1881, Hindus showed a decrease of 27 per cent. and Muhammadans of 24 per cent. on their number in 1871; whilst Christians had nearly trebled in number. During the subsequent decade the Christians again nearly doubled and the Musalmans increased by 28·4 per cent., but the Hindus by only 18 per cent. The principal language of the district is Telugu; this is the parent tongue of 87·7 per cent. of the population. Hindustani is spoken by 9·5 per cent. of the people and Canarese by some in parts of the Pattikonda taluk, whilst there is a considerable number of persons whose languages are Marathi or Yerukala. According to the last census, 89·65 per cent. of the male and 99·5 per cent. of the female population were entirely illiterate, the proportion of educated persons being very much below the average in other parts of the Presidency.

Classified at the census according to the character of the hereditary occupations of their castes, tribes, &c., the most noticeable feature, as is the case in the adjoining Deccan districts, is the smallness of the agricultural section of the population and great strength of those classed as artisans. This is due to the fact that in these districts the number of shepherds, fishermen and hunters, and leather-workers is most exceptionally large, and they were included in the latter class at the census, whilst now the bulk of them are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The professionals, priests, &c., are fewer than usual, traders and carriers are more numerous. The indefinite group is also a very large one owing to the presence of very large numbers of persons who claim to be Asiatics—not Indians—chiefly Sheiks and Saiyads. Classified according to the occupations on which the people actually depend for subsistence, the agricultural class is very slightly below, and the industrial class very slightly above, the average strength. The proportion depending on Government service is a great deal larger than usual, but the professions and commerce support a smaller number. The number dependent on indefinite labour is, however, large.

Class.	Percentage when classified by	
	Hereditary occupation.	Occupation on which dependent.
Agricultural	25·4	59·5
Commercial	12·3	1·5
Industrial	45·1	19·1
Professional	8·5	1·1
Government service	..	4·0
Personal service	..	3·1
Indefinite	13 7	11·7
Total ..	100·0	100·0

If the persons who depend on general labour, most of which must be in connection with the land, be added to the agricultural group, it accounts for 68·5 per cent. of the total population, or almost exactly the general average for the Presidency. The group as thus constructed shows a considerably higher proportion of persons with occupancy rights in the land than usual, but a much smaller one of those holding land as tenants, and the two groups taken together form a smaller percentage of the total class than the Presidency as a whole shows. The class dependent on farm labour—regular or casual—is slightly above the average in strength, as also is that which depends on cattle raising. According to the agricultural returns, the individual landholders number nearly five-sixths the total population dependent for their subsistence on the land as occupants and evidently many have been counted more than once, the inamdars being very generally also peasant proprietors, and the latter re-appearing more than once in respect to different holdings in which they have shares. The bulk of them are, however, holders of ryotwari Government land, and their status may be judged from the following abstract of detailed statement in the appendix :—

Group.	Number.	Percentage of	
		Total population.	Agricultural population.
Land occupants ..	310,640	38·0	55·5
Tenants	55,529	6·8	9 9
Farm labourers ..	93,903	11·5	16 8
General	73,525	9·0	13·1
Care of cattle ..	23,929	2·9	4·3
Other agricultural pursuits	2,376	·3	·4
Total ..	559,902	68·5	100·0

—	Number.	Area held.
		ACS.
Peasant proprietors	165,768	1,153,024
Inamdars	84,262	910,255

Taluks.	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which assessment is			
	Area.	Assessment.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Pattikonda	13 34	10 4 9	28·5	37·1	28·6	5·8	69·8	23·4	6·4	0·4
Ramallakot	17·90	14 2 4	20·7	36·1	33·7	9·5	55·1	33·2	10·7	1·0
Nandikotkur	14·84	16 8 9	15·6	30·9	33·5	20·1	56·7	29·9	11·4	2·0
Nandyal	12·30	15 3 6	17·1	26·3	33·4	23·2	63·0	24·3	10·6	2·1
Koilkuntla	10·72	17 4 6	13·1	29·4	37·9	19·6	54·3	30·6	13·2	1·9
Sirvel	11·41	13 13 10	19·7	32·8	30·3	17·2	62·3	27·5	8·7	1·5
Cumbum	5·51	7 11 8	34·7	44·7	19·1	1·5	74·8	21·8	3·3	0·1
Markapur	9·21	7 0 8	43·7	37·0	17·8	1·5	77·3	18·3	4·3	0·1
Total ..	11·68	12 5 6	22·2	33·5	30·7	13·6	65·1	25·7	8·2	1·0

The total number of holdings is 98,675, with an average area of 11·68 acres each, of which only a trifle is wet land, except in Cumbum, where wet land constitutes about 8 per cent. of the average holding. The holdings are largest in the western section and in Nandikotkur, and are comparatively small in the eastern, whilst they are, as judged by the assessment, most valuable in Koilkuntla and Nandikotkur. Of the whole number 65 per cent. are petty holdings, whilst in the eastern section the proportion of this class is 75 per cent. or more. This class, together with that of the small ryots all paying less than Rs. 30 each, pay nearly 56 per cent. of the whole revenue on the average, and in the eastern section about 80 per cent. On the other hand, the number of really affluent pattadars is small and it is only in the central section that they form a noticeable proportion of the whole class, or are responsible for any considerable proportion of the revenue. The bulk of the agricultural classes would therefore not be able to withstand the pressure of severe scarcity at all, and many would suffer at once. Besides these, in the industrial classes there are 5·8 per cent. of the whole population engaged in the provision of food and drink, fuel and forage, &c., as well as the large proportion of 6·5 per cent. who are workers in cotton, chiefly weavers, many of whom would also suffer almost at once on famine arising.

In the next table an abstract is given of the occupations shown in the village census tables. It differs somewhat from the general census tables referred to above :—

Taluk.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturists.				Other labourers.		Traders.		Artisans.				Others.	
	Land-holders.		Labourers.						Weavers.		Other than weavers.			
	NO.	P. C.	NO.	P. C.	NO.	P. C.	NO.	P. C.	NO.	P. C.	NO.	P. C.	NO.	P. C.
Pattikonda ..	76,023	54·8	20,779	15·0	5,428	3·9	8,959	6·5	7,645	5·5	7,152	5·2	12,717	9·1
Ramallakot ..	51,836	41·5	10,693	8·5	17,262	13·8	12,813	10·3	7,134	5·7	5,880	4·7	19,353	15·5
Nandikotkur ..	36,671	41·4	9,324	10·5	19,785	22·3	7,244	8·2	2,921	3·3	3,580	4·1	9,035	10·2
Nandyal	43,989	45·7	12,302	12·8	10,533	10·9	8,359	8·7	4,241	4·4	4,581	4·7	12,287	12·8
Koilkuntla ..	34,475	39·9	17,111	19·8	5,838	6·2	6,492	7·5	9,538	11·0	3,770	4·3	9,820	11·3
Sirvel	28,929	44·4	8,761	13·4	7,449	11·4	5,832	9·0	3,759	5·8	2,850	4·4	7,588	11·6
Cumbum	58,873	50·1	12,199	10·4	8,131	6·9	10,575	9·0	7,833	6·7	7,134	6·0	12,857	10·9
Markapur	36,881	36·9	17,367	17·4	4,587	4·6	11,263	11·3	5,305	5·3	10,624	10·6	13,944	13·9
District Total ..	367,677	45·0	108,536	13·3	78,513	9·6	71,537	8·7	48,376	5·9	45,571	5·6	97,601	11·9

Area liable to famine.—Since the beginning of the century, the district has suffered eight times from famine, viz., in the years 1804, 1810, 1824, 1833, 1853–54, 1866, 1876—78 and again in 1891–92. In 1873–74 also, parts of the district suffered, and in 1884 there was distress over a large area, whilst in many other years the scanty or unseasonable nature of the rainfall has caused more or less widespread less or injury of crop.

The whole district is liable to famine, and the outturn of all but a small proportion of the crop on the cultivated area is *precarious.* Artificial irrigation from channels, tanks and wells does, however, mitigate this to some extent. In the two taluks forming the western section, the water-supply from these sources is poor and precarious, whilst the soil over large areas is also poor and thin. In the central section, excluding that portion protected by the Kurnool canal, the water-supply is also precarious, and, except at the base of the two ranges of hills towards the southern end of the valley, irrigation works are not common. In the eastern section, the natural supplies of surface and under-ground water are superior, and a larger proportion of the cultivated area may be expected to produce a crop even in a season of prolonged drought.

The Kurnool canal, which passes through and irrigates a small part of the western and the whole length of the central section, is capable of carrying water from the Tungabhadra sufficient to irrigate about 70,000 acres of paddy or 210,000 acres of the crops ordinarily raised without irrigation. The area which could, however, be supplied with water by the distributaries so far constructed is much smaller, viz., 147,000 acres. During the time of great pressure in 1876—78, the largest area irrigated in one year was 75,105 acres and the average area irrigated under the canal in recent years is only 11,911 acres of first, and 2,261 acres of second, crop. Nearly the whole area (2,946 acres) commanded by this work in the Ramallakot taluk may be taken as protected by this work, whilst the remainder of the protected area lies in the central section of the district. The only other large protective work in the district is the Cumbum tank, under which, on the experience of former years, the crop on 3,600 acres may be regarded as safe in all seasons and on 5,300 acres in ordinary years. The recorded ayacut or area irrigable under the tank is 5,475 acres. The areas protected by these two works are shown on the map.

In addition to these areas there are certain areas protected in part completely, in part partially by the supply of water from minor tanks, spring channels and wells.

The crops on the cultivated areas in the different parts of the district may therefore, so far as protection by irrigation from drought is concerned, be classified as follows, in hundreds of acres :—

Sources of protection.	Pattikonda.	Ramallakot.	Nandikotkur.	Nandyal.	Koilkuntla.	Sirvel.	Cumbum.	Markapur.	Total.
Area protected in all seasons.									
Kurnool canal	..	2,6	39,0	45,0	25,6	34,8	..	..	147,0
Cumbum tank	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,6	..	3,6
Minor tanks or channels	2,0	6	2,0	2,8	2,0	1,0	1,0	6	12,0
Wells and doruvus	8	4	7	1	1,4	2,1	2,5	12,0	20,0
Total ..	2,8	3,6	41,7	47,9	29,0	37,9	7,1	12,6	182,6
Percentage of area occupied	0·7	1·1	15·1	20·0	12 5	19·1	3·7	6 1	8 7
Percentage of area cultivated	0·8	1·2	17·5	24·1	14·0	21·8	5·2	9·9	10·5
Area protected in ordinary seasons.									
Kurnool canal	..	2,6	39,0	45,0	25,6	34,8	..	..	147,0
Cumbum tank	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,3	..	5,3
Minor tanks or channels	5,0	3,0	5,0	6,8	5,2	4,8	7,5	7,0	44,3
Wells and doruvus	8	4	7	1	1,4	2,1	2,5	12,0	20,0
Total ..	5,8	6,0	44,7	51,9	32,2	41,7	15,3	19,0	216,6
Percentage of area occupied	1·4	1·8	16·2	21·7	13·9	21·0	8·1	10 1	10·4
Percentage of area cultivated	1·7	2·0	18·7	26·1	15·6	22·9	11·3	15·0	12·4

Numbers relieved in previous famines.—The district suffered severely from the famine of 1833, and to some extent from that of 1854, but no figures are available as to the numbers of people relieved on those occasions. During the famine of 1866, the average number of persons relieved gratuitously from October 1866 to March 1867 was 1,296, whilst an average of 445 were employed on works from September 1866 to June 1867, making a total of 1,741 or only 0·2 per cent. of the population in 1866–67. The maximum number relieved in any one month was 2,727 in October 1866, or 0·3 per cent. of the population. During the famine of 1876–78, the average number of persons relieved during 22 months from December 1876 to September 1878 was 140,025, of whom 32,956 were gratuitously relieved, and 107,069 were employed on works. The average number relieved amounted to 14·6 per cent. of the population in 1871. The maximum number relieved in any one month was (in August 1877) 299,804 or 31·24 per cent. of the population. During the famine of 1891–92, the average number of people relieved during 11 months from November 1891 to September 1892 was 14,107, of whom 334 were relieved gratuitously and 13,773 were employed on works. The average number relieved amounted to 1·3 per cent. of the population in 1891, but in the parts most seriously affected, viz., Cumbum taluk, amounted to as much as 4·9 per cent. The maximum number relieved in any one month was (in May 1892) 29,134 or 3·5 per cent. of the total population in 1891.

Accessibility for the purposes of relief.—The Bellary-Kistna State Railway runs across the district from west to east till it reaches Cumbum and then turns northwards along its eastern border. It thus places all parts of the district within 30 miles of a railway, which taps at its eastern terminus the surplus—food-producing deltas of the Kistna and Gódávari. The Madras Railway also touches the district at one point in the Pattikonda taluk and runs not far from its southern and western frontier between Tadpatri and Adóni. This railway was of infinite value in the last famine, but its remoteness involved long haulage by road to most parts of the district. Cart transport was, however, sufficiently abundant for all the supplies the railway could deliver, and the creation of the new line must enormously facilitate the distribution of food in the event of any future famine. The main lines of road will permit of distribution being easily carried on all over the district if a few short links be added north and south from Nandyal. Where the black-cotton soils prevail, the roads must be substantially made to allow of cart traffic after even a light fall of rain, but in dry weather carts can travel anywhere across it.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluks.	Number and area of villages exclusive of tributory states.								Deduct area of			
	Ryotwari.			Inam.		Zemindari.	Total.		Porambokes or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.	Zemindari and other land for which returns are not available.	Total.
	Number.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor inam.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Number.	Area.				
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.			ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.
Pattikonda ..	102	527,704	185,896	8	12,160	Nil.	110	725,760	138,111	48,480	Nil.	186,591
Ramallakot ..	101	386,458	144,742	6	10,240		107	541,440	88,422	51,500		139,922
Nandikotkur ..	107	719,296	118,464	6	8,320		113	846,080	72,646	410,206		482,852
Nandyal ..	103	440,986	105,574	..	..		103	546,560	54,271	220,151		274,422
Koilkuntla ..	84	262,922	100,598	2	2,560		86	366,080	48,982	70,756		119,738
Sirvel	88	302,679	89,641	..	..		88	392,320	82,268	80,579		162,847
Cumbum ..	81	543,596	75,284	37	56,960		118	675,840	39,961	374,626		414,587
Markapur ..	80	607,676	66,884	29	40,320		109	714,880	94,452	343,191		437,643
Inam villages *	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..		..
Total ..	746	3,791,317	887,083	88	130,560		834	4,808,960	619,113	1,599,489		2,218,602

* In Government taluks.

RENT ROLL OF GOVERNMENT

Taluks.	Total holdings.						
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average extent. Dry.	Average extent. Wet.	Average assessment. Dry.	Average assessment. Wet.
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Pattikonda ..	18,035	240,586	1,85,672	13·13	0·21	9 1 4	1 3 5
Ramallakot ..	10,741	192,271	1,51,960	17·72	0·18	13 1 7	1 0 9
Nandikotkur ..	10,367	153,899	1,71,596	14·60	0·24	15 3 6	1 5 3
Nandyal	10,886	133,849	1,65,667	12·02	0·28	13 3 9	1 15 9
Koilkuntla ..	12,027	128,961	2,07,809	10·52	0·20	15 9 3	1 11 3
Sirvel	9,864	112,495	1,36,866	11 23	0·18	12 13 7	1 0 3
Cumbum ..	15,020	82,868	1,16,137	5·06	0·45	4 1 11	3 9 9
Markapur ..	11,735	108,095	82,641	8·79	0·42	4 12 2	2 4 6
Total ..	98,675	1,153,024	12,18,348	11·41	0·27	10 8 4	1 13 2

DIX.

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FOR 1891-92.

Remainder.	Area in occupation.		Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue, excluding cesses.	Population as per census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head.	Taluks.
Arable area (Government and inam).	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.	
539,169	348,561	71,883	73·0	2,07,011	137,252	1 8 2	Pattikonda.
401,518	301,714	38,175	82·2	1,72,888	123,125	1 6 6	Ramallakot.
363,228	238,700	37,571	76·1	1,99,998	86,093	2 5 2	Nandikotkur.
272,138	198,475	40,969	88·0	1,98,500	96,292	2 1 0	Nandyal.
246,342	206,998	24,990	94·2	2,39,837	86,207	2 12 6	Koilkuntla.
229,473	182,353	15,887	86·4	1,58,555	65,168	2 6 11	Sirvel.
261,253	135,872	53,619	72·5	1,35,174	107,759	1 4 1	Cumbum.
277,237	127,276	60,300	67·7	90,112	94,818	0 15 2	Markapur.
..	..	..	..	10,692	21,097	0 8 1	Inam villages.*
2,590,358	1,739,949	343,394	80·4	14,12,767	817,811	1 11 8	Total.

LAND FOR FASLI 1301 (1891-92).

Pattas paying										Taluks.*
Under Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to 30.		From Rs. 30 to 50.		From Rs. 50 to 100.		Rs. 100 and upwards.		
Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
12,588	52,818	4,228	68,858	785	28,932	362	24,292	72	10,772	Pattikonda.
5,918	31,458	3,562	54,873	782	26,958	373	24,292	106	14,379	Ramallakot.
5,879	26,721	3,095	52,077	770	29.508	411	27,941	212	34,449	Nandikotkur.
6,855	28,359	2,642	43,490	721	25,711	437	29,677	231	38,430	Nandyal.
6,533	27,125	3,680	61,153	963	33,700	624	41,923	227	40,818	Koilkuntla.
6,141	26,992	2,714	44,875	544	20,077	315	21,420	150	23,502	Sirvel.
11,238	40,335	3,277	51,908	370	14,060	121	8,087	14	1,747	Cumbum.
9,236	36,134	2,151	30,545	264	9,870	75	4,836	9	1,256	Markapur.
64,388	2,69,942	25,349	4,08,679	5,199	1,91,906	2,718	1,82,468	1,021	1,65,353	Total.

CROPPING

Taluks.	Cereals.						Pulses.		Fruit trees and vegetables.
	Paddy.	Cholum or jonna.	Cumbu or sazza.	Italian millet or korra.	Varagu.	Others.	Horse-gram.	Others.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Pattikonda ..	3,584	138,092	21,646	71,695	5,507	3,776	15,351	30,095	485
Ramallakot ..	3,851	137,766	10,564	47,162	6,603	1,631	4,620	11,963	952
Nandikotkur ..	10,837	85,509	103	43,134	23,112	1,517	8,570	6,436	262
Nandyal ..	14,171	89,639	184	27,202	14,895	1,092	6,205	3,061	735
Koilkuntla ..	4,434	100,313	144	13,024	11,681	1,803	1,358	5,057	334
Sirvel	13,263	54,258	497	16,758	28,419	2,450	5,622	1,801	954
Cumbum ..	8,966	23,463	17,006	27,890	28,825	12,556	17,109	2,110	161
Markapur ..	6,366	9,815	26,783	20,815	29,154	8,366	12,288	2,353	31
Total ..	65,472	638,855	76,927	267,680	148,196	33,191	71,123	62,876	3,914

AGRICULTURAL

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bulls and heifers under 4 years.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
Pattikonda	31,581	4,115	24,540	23,764	16,280	17,292	97,985
Ramallakot	22,936	4,858	11,579	15,041	15,196	17,774	102,170
Nandikotkur	20,865	2,371	13,024	15,356	16,167	16,626	64,278
Nandyal	18,891	1,514	10,511	9,299	18,655	15,545	55,922
Koilkuntla	14,356	1,785	5,353	5,695	15,479	11,945	60,495
Sirvel	10,766	1,647	4,463	4,921	10,520	9,994	40,111
Cumbum	16,851	3,409	16,016	14,490	18,939	14,765	57,016
Markapur	17,518	3,362	16,028	17,276	15,707	17,371	108,805
Total ..	153,764	23,061	101,514	105,842	126,943	121,312	586,782

IN 1888-89.

Condiments and spices.	Industrial crops.				Miscellaneous.	Total (first and second crop).	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.	Taluks.
	Cotton.	Indigo.	Oil-seeds.						
			Castor.	Others.					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
2,790	26,129	4,397	41,305	6,557	1,068	372,477	2,590	369,887	Pattikonda.
3,574	29,419	* 12,709	28,177	10,734	8,437	313,162	5,111	308,051	Ramallakot.
2,873	21,340	19,311	4,506	6,821	13,589	247,920	3,313	244,607	Nandikotkur.
1,612	32,397	15,116	7,772	2,570	3,329	219,980	2,733	217,247	Nandyal.
1,935	55,380	12,772	3,501	2,236	596	217,568	1,459	216,109	Koilkuntla.
2,915	39,451	9,253	373	469	110	176,593	1,852	174,741	Sirvel.
683	2,691	3,811	1,998	..	716	150,080	6,752	143,328	Cumbum.
423	6,344	1,827	13,299	86	113	138,063	7,680	130,383	Markapur
16,805	216,151	79,196	103,026	* 29,473	† 22,958	1,835,843	31,490	1,804,353	Total.

* Includes 20,887 acres under linseed.
† Includes 13,076 acres under omum (*Ptychotis ajowan*), 6,582 acres under tobacco and 981 acres under sugar-cane.

STOCK IN 1890-91.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Indigo vats.	Sugar mills.	Boats.	Taluks.
750	921	15,259	3,744	52	5	..	Pattikonda.
799	1,269	9,793	3,587	150	7	8	Ramallakot.
694	1,504	9,397	4,423	104	..	..	Nandikotkur.
417	1,791	8,258	4,651	244	39	..	Nandyal.
159	2,013	6,298	3,355	194	..	..	Koilkuntla.
108	1,449	5,658	3,176	106	..	..	Sirvel.
138	875	9,068	3,652	76	91	..	Cumbum
360	1,316	9,101	1,493	36	.	..	Markapur
3,425	11,138	72,832	28,081	962	142	8	Total

WATER-SUPPLY

Taluks.	Irrigation under Government protective works.							
	Works.	Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated.			Average revenue.		
			First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Demand.	Remissions. Amount.	Remissions. Percentage on demand.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
Ramallakot	Kurnool Canal.	2,600	1,299	707	2,006	8,862	194	2·19
Nandikotkur ..		39,000	4,558	998	5,556	12,439	477	3·83
Nandyal		45,000	3,268	322	3,590	10,797	183	1·69
Koilkuntla ..		25,600	282	60	342	936	3	0·32
Sirvel		34,800	2,504	174	2,678	6,153	832	13·52
	Total ..	* 147,000	11,911	2,261	14,172	39,187	1,689	4·30
Cumbum	Cumbum Tank.	5,475	5,326	3,802	9,128	41,932	234	0·56

* The area commanded by the work in Kurnool is 284,200 acres.

Number of minor works.

Taluks.	Under 50 acres.				From 50 to 200 acres.				From 200 to 500 acres.			
	Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others		Tanks.		Others.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
Pattikonda	86	19	61	4	17	1	7	3	2	..	1	..
Ramallakot	18	3	14	4	17	1	9	..	1	1	..	..
Nandikotkur	6	3	3	..	5	1	3	..	7	2	..	..
Nandyal	9	1	15	.	19	..	5	..	4	..	1	..
Koilkuntla	9	2	33	..	4	..	6	..	2	..	..	..
Sirvel	16	8	7	..	11	..	4	..	9	..	..	..
Cumbum	52	16	7	3	17	8	8	1	6	..	..	..
Markapur	82	9	37	..	40	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Total ..	278	61	177	11	130	11	42	4	36	3	2	..

AND IRRIGATION.

Taluks.	Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years.						Irrigation under wells.							
		First crop.		Second crop.			Ordinary.				Doruvu.			
							Number.		Area irrigated.		Number		Area irrigated.	
	Occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Percentage of remissions on demand.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.
	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS	ACS.			ACS.	ACS.
Pattikonda .	6,169	5,009	81·2	760	12·3	33·0	132	39	413	91	136	51	457	137
Ramallakot ..	3,446	3,034	88·0	847	24·6	19·0	9	2	23	..	41	8	368	51
Nandikotkur ..	5,276	5,039	95·5	387	7·3	7·6	155	29	407	95	20	16	354	7
Nandyal	7,013	6,782	96 7	2,347	33·5	3·0	135	15	50	..	8	..	48	..
Koilkuntla ..	5,352	5,205	97·3	2,362	44·1	10·0	131	21	1,416	205	..	..	..	..
Sirvel	5,015	4,801	95·8	312	6·2	8·7	416	9	2,125	78	13	3	43	13
Cumbum	7,794	7,535	96·7	1,937	24·9	4·2	689	153	1,987	1,337	109	32	509	30
Markapur	8,186	7,830	95 7	311	3·8	10·9	1,758	169	11,512	5,276	145	10	570	296
Total ..	48,251	45,238	93·9	9,263	19·0	10·8	3,425	437	17,933	7,082	472	114	2,349	534

the ayacut of which is								Taluks.
From 500 to 1,000 acres.				1,000 acres and over.				
Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair	Out of repair	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair	Out of repair.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pattikonda.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ramallakot.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nandikotkur.
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nandyal.
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Koilkuntla.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sirvel
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cumbum.
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Markapur.
5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Total.

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67).	1,150,985	27,788	Not available.	1,178,773	11,16,542	1,92,987	27,365	19,915	Not available.	13,56,809
1277 (1867-68).	1,156,634	27,423		1,184,057	11,13,345	1,85,410	23,463	20,234		13,42,452
1278 (1868-69).	1,161,489	27,405		1,188,894	11,12,061	1,77,632	18,485	25,880		13,34,058
1279 (1869-70).	1,153,803	27,365		1,181,168	11,05,840	1,76,060	25,904	27,037		13,34,841
1280 (1870-71).	1,173,590	27,264		1,200,854	11,16,072	1,75,558	34,006	30,340		13,55,976
Average ..	1,159,300	27,449		1,186,749	11,12,772	1,81,529	25,845	24,681		13,44,827
1281 (1871-72).	1,160,180	26,864	8,361	1,195,405	10,97,820	1,72,568	24,255	28,760	11,702	13,35,105
1282 (1872-73).	1,195,993	27,721	8,752	1,232,466	11,14,404	1,77,897	22,515	26,395	11,299	13,52,510
1283 (1873-74).	1,204,405	26,823	7,930	1,239,158	11,25,543	1,74,206	26,788	29,621	11,571	13,67,729
1284 (1874-75).	1,228,264	27,742	7,276	1,263,282	11,28,897	1,74,722	35,435	28,780	12,109	13,79,943
1285 (1875-76).	1,226,701	27,735	5,873	1,260,309	11,25,975	1,71,461	29,663	27,497	12,456	13,67,052
Average ..	1,203,108	27,377	7,638	1,238,123	11,18,528	1,74,171	27,731	28,211	11,827	13,60,468
1286 (1876-77).	1,179,065	27,341	5,607	1,212,013	11,02,876	1,70,227	18,551	5,091	7,840	13,04,585
1287 (1877-78).	1,129,407	27,780	5,003	1,162,190	10,70,588	1,76,292	22,319	9,209	9,526	12,87,934
1288 (1878-79).	1,096,093	27,749	5,114	1,128,956	10,54,982	1,77,350	24,657	15,604	9,812	12,82,405
1289 (1879-80).	945,144	26,585	7,302	979,031	9,53,900	1,70,235	11,075	13,917	15,450	11,64,577
1290 (1880-81).	935,585	26,538	7,456	969,579	9,52,527	1,70,080	11,419	8,605	11,313	11,53,944
1291 (1881-82).	937,356	26,119	5,053	968,528	9,52,910	1,67,702	9,948	9,803	7,283	11,47,646
1292 (1882-83).	975,281	26,339	7,277	1,008,897	9,82,993	1,68,753	13,068	21,553	11,150	11,97,517
1293 (1883-84).	1,016,424	26,486	11,164	1,054,074	10,08,122	1,70,236	19,034	12,943	16,947	12,27,282
1294 (1884-85).	1,023,316	26,325	12,062	1,061,703	10,12,074	1,70,007	7,682	8,088	17,537	12,15,388
1295 (1885-86).	1,074,178	26,792	12,373	1,113,343	10,43,668	1,72,741	16,952	12,432	20,543	12,66,336
Average ..	1,005,311	26,412	9,586	1,041,309	9,99,953	1,69,888	13,337	12,964	14,692	12,10,834
1296 (1886-87).	1,107,627	27,133	19,998	1,154,758	10,63,709	1,74,235	13,236	15,723	28,782	12,95,685
1297 (1887-88).	1,124,370	27,173	20,807	1,172,350	10,72,248	1,73,734	13,868	15,985	26,987	13,02,822
1298 (1888-89).	1,110,173	26,914	18,082	1,155,169	10,64,156	1,71,856	8,822	8,924	19,610	12,73,368
1299 (1889-90).	1,133,138	27,086	24,908	1,185,132	10,77,705	1,72,750	17,334	17,550	26,008	13,11,347
1300 (1890-91).	1,139,936	27,062	24,359	1,191,357	10,82,340	1,72,856	17,499	16,667	19,501	13,08,863
Average ..	1,123,049	27,073	21,631	1,171,753	10,72,032	1,73,086	14,152	14,970	24,177	12,98,417

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.					Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwari).	Fasli.
Due to season.			Fixed and other.	Total.						
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.								
RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	
13,039	538	1,529	36,806	51,912	13,04,897	1,82,674	14,87,571	63	14,87,508	1276 (1866-67).
18,632	1,562	1,402	45,134	66,730	12,75,722	1,86,791	14,62,513	63	14,62,450	1277 (1867-68).
6,660	2,217	1,087	48,441	58,405	12,75,653	1,80,697	14,56,350	63	14,56,287	1278 (1868-69).
5,119	327	2,437	57,528	65,411	12,69,430	1,82,237	14,51,667	28	14,51,639	1279 (1869-70).
2,635	433	2,150	58,242	63,460	12,92,516	1,87,477	14,79,993	63	14,79,930	1280 (1870-71).
9,217	1,015	1,721	49,230	61,183	12,83,644	1,83,975	14,67,619	56	14,67,563	Average
15,128	904	1,054	57,147	74,233	12,60,872	1,66,214	14,27,086	63	14,27,023	1281 (1871-72).
15,472	1,352	1,023	56,575	74,422	12,78,088	1,66,110	14,44,198	63	14,44,135	1282 (1872-73).
2,896	477	1,077	57,724	62,174	13,05,555	1,73,354	14,78,909	63	14,78,846	1283 (1873-74).
2,930	757	841	58,167	62,695	13,17,248	1,81,679	14,98,927	63	14,98,864	1284 (1874-75).
7,311	900	675	59,893	68,779	12,98,273	1,78,798	14,77,071	63	14,77,008	1285 (1875-76).
8,747	878	934	57,901	68,461	12,92,007	1,73,231	14,65,238	63	14,65,175	Average.
3,57,919	1,53,554	6,515	41,277	5,59,265	7,45,320	1,46,835	8,92,155	49	8,92,106	1286 (1876-77).
80,834	1,51,211	3,659	55,320	2,91,024	9,96,910	1,65,299	11,62,209	54	11,62,155	1287 (1877-78).
4,352	231	5,217	56,683	66,483	12,15,922	1,77,188	13,93,110	49	13,93,061	1288 (1878-79).
11,205	2,223	1,637	50,286	65,351	10,99,226	1,79,503	12,78,729	7,395	12,71,334	1289 (1879-80).
21,370	4,034	1,052	49,207	75,663	10,78,281	1,59,831	12,38,112	7,148	12,30,964	1290 (1880-81).
22,110	5,674	2,513	48,378	78,675	10,68,971	1,61,401	12,30,372	7,146	12,23,226	1291 (1881-82).
11,303	5,477	1,841	49,787	68,408	11,29,109	1,72,584	13,01,693	7,649	12,94,044	1292 (1882-83).
6,825	97	764	52,008	59,694	11,67,588	1,70,672	13,38,260	8,023	13,30,237	1293 (1883-84).
30,459	27,060	9,478	53,124	1,20,121	10,95,267	1,57,095	12,52,362	8,042	12,44,320	1294 (1884-85).
10,295	63	2,573	53,702	66,633	11,99,703	1,68,409	13,68,112	8,102	13,60,010	1295 (1885-86).
16,198	7,674	3,434	51,400	78,706	11,32,128	1,66,032	12,98,160	7,793	12,90,367	Average.
4,931	209	6,274	54,305	65,719	12,29,966	1,73,910	14,03,876	8,109	13,95,767	1296 (1886-87).
2,263	785	5,221	54,491	62,760	12,40,062	1,67,702	14,07,764	8,109	13,99,655	1297 (1887-88).
17,070	13,941	14,378	53,368	98,757	11,74,611	1,59,668	13,34,279	7,935	13,26,344	1298 (1888-89).
498	100	6,541	49,963	57,097	12,54,250	1,70,445	14,24,695	7,875	14,16,820	1299 (1889-90).
12,803	510	6,362	50,151	69,826	12,39,037	1,69,806	14,08,843	8,099	14,00,744	1300 (1890-91).
7,512	3,109	7,755	52,456	70,832	12,27,585	1,68,306	13,95,891	8,025	13,87,866	Average

METEOROLOGICAL

Thermometrical Readings

Months.	1885.				1886.				1887.	
	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.
January	73·5	27·1	92·1	55·7	74·0	27·0	93·8	53·1	74·8	30·7
February	79·6	27·0	100·4	62·9	79·0	32·9	103·5	51·7	79·6	33·4
March	84·3	27·8	104·7	66·0	86·6	29·2	105·3	64·8	86·8	30·0
April	89·6	25·9	108·8	71·0	92·4	27·2	109·1	72·0	90·2	Not
May	88·5	24·8	110·8	71·0	91·0	23·9	111·5	71·9	90·2	
June	84·4	20·9	105·1	70·4	84·3	17·9	104·4	71·9	83·2	
July	80·3	16·8	98·8	70·9	81·2	15·8	93·5	72·3	80·1	16·1
August	81·2	18·4	96·4	71·6	80·2	14·8	92·8	68·9	79·7	15·2
September	80·5	16·7	96·6	69·5	82·6	16·6	97·8	70·1	80·1	15·2
October	78·7	19·2	93·4	65·2	79·9	15·8	92·7	69·8	80·4	18·8
November	73·8	23·1	91·8	51·2	77·9	24·0	92·9	56·3	77·2	22·0
December	72·1	22·9	89·5	47·9	73·0	26·8	91·4	49·7	73·7	25·0
Average ..	80·5	22·6	..	..	81·8	22·7	..	..	81·3	..

Average Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	0·53	..	..	..	0·81	3·50	4·36	7·12	6·81	5·15	0·51	..	28·82
1871	0·27	..	0·14	0·09	2·29	1·66	6·24	2·46	6·91	1·39	1·92	..	23·37
1872	..	..	..	0·99	1·08	3·83	4·24	3·97	7·01	4·21	1·17	1·92	28·42
1873	..	..	..	0·03	1·82	2·92	1·47	5·17	3·54	7·84	0·61	..	23·40
1874	..	..	..	0·49	4·06	5·38	9·22	2·44	20·07	7·41	0·20	0·10	49·37
1875	..	..	0·37	0·15	2·25	2·44	6·40	4·00	5·88	5·45	..	..	26·94
1876	..	..	0·32	0·28	0·07	2·19	0·87	2·89	1·23	0·06	0·16	..	8·07
1877	..	..	0·90	0·27	2·31	2·20	0·81	2·23	7·97	5·15	0·56	0·09	22·49
1878	..	..	0·34	1·21	1·50	2·33	8·99	12·23	7·59	7·15	1·64	..	42·98
1879	..	0·39	..	0·05	3·38	4·35	3·12	6·47	2·95	2·87	1·56	..	25·14
1880	..	..	..	0·40	1·51	4·14	1·45	5·76	4·02	4·89	2·89	0·22	25·28
1881	..	..	0·45	0·45	1·39	3·68	1·06	5·36	5·20	2·00	1·25	..	20·84
1882	..	..	0·01	0·14	1·22	1·61	2·66	4·11	5·74	2·78	5·80	0·34	24·41
1883	..	..	0·55	0·69	0·46	5·02	4·66	6·99	3·16	7·03	1·26	0·26	30·08
1884	0·43	..	..	0·14	0·50	1·26	1·84	3·31	4·12	4·46	1·44	0·23	17·73
1885	..	..	0·03	0·08	1·15	2·63	4·51	2·47	4·37	4·90	2·32	2·25	24·71
1886	..	..	0·28	..	1·74	3·20	6·02	6·95	2·31	10·96	0·88	0·43	32·77
1887	..	..	..	0·13	1·18	4·62	4·06	9·27	7·59	2·65	1·88	0·29	31·67
1888	..	..	..	0.97	1·09	1·95	4·28	2·65	3·81	1·92	3·38	0·01	20·01
1889	..	..	0·35	0·81	0·48	3·36	9·05	4·11	8·55	8·62	1·11	0·16	36·60
Average—1870-89 ..	0·06	0·02	0·19	0·37	1·52	3·12	4·27	4·99	5·94	4·84	1·53	0·32	27·17
1890	..	..	0·13	0·85	0·82	4·78	2·42	6·64	7·81	2·97	2·14	0·34	28·90
1891	..	..	0·02	0·76	0·38	2·98	2·40	3·27	1·86	2·93	0·24	..	14·84
1892	..	..	0·03	0·37	0·79	6·06	4·23	9·37	7·31	10·51	0·17	0·12	38·96
1893	0·26	0·19	2·22	0·16	1·12	3·50	6·81	4·11	3·91	5·65	2·99	..	30·42

STATEMENTS.

AT KURNOOL FOR FIVE YEARS.

		1888.				1889.				
Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Months.
95·0	53·4	75·1	..	..	55·2	73·1	31·8	94·0	52·7	January
101·7	55·7	80·1	..	..	56·2	79·0	31·7	99·5	55·7	February.
106·1	64·5	87·9	28·8	107·6	58·0	84·9	29·9	106·0	61·3	March.
	71·3	91·6	25·6	109·8	69·4	90·2	26·3	107·0	69·9	April.
recorded.	71·1	87·4	23·2	109·2	74·5	92·4	22·4	107·6	76·1	May.
	69·9	86·9	20·7	106·6	72·8	84·9	20·4	107·6	72·4	June.
94·7	70·7	82·9	17·7	96·5	71·4	81·3	15·8	97·0	71·4	July.
94·7	69·7	82·7	17·8	95·5	69·8	80·5	14·5	92·5	65·8	August.
92·7	70·8	83·1	18·4	98·0	71·2	80·2	15·5	94·5	68·9	September.
94·7	66·3	83·1	22·4	96·5	65·7	78·6	16·8	93·0	55·2	October.
92·1	52·7	77·8	17·4	91·8	54·5	73·4	25·4	91·0	51·2	November.
88·6	50·2	73·5	28·0	90·0	46·8	70·6	29·5	90·5	47·1	December.
..	..	82·7	..	..	.	80·7	23·4	..	..	Average.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WET DAYS.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	2	..	..	..	2	6	12	11	9	8	1	..	51
1871	1	..	..	..	5	4	9	4	8	3	2	..	36
1872	..	..	..	2	2	8	10	6	10	5	3	3	49
1873	..	.	..	..	3	4	4	9	5	9	1	..	35
1874	..	..	..	..	7	8	14	4	17	9	1	..	60
1875	..	..	1	..	2	5	9	6	8	6	..	..	37
1876	..	..	1	1	..	4	3	6	2	..	..	..	17
1877	..	..	2	1	3	4	2	5	11	8	1	..	37
1878	..	..	..	1	3	5	13	14	12	10	4	..	62
1879	..	..	..	..	4	6	6	13	5	4	3	..	42
1880	..	1	..	1	3	8	6	7	6	8	6	1	46
1881	..	..	1	1	3	6	3	8	8	3	4	..	37
1882	..	..	.	1	3	4	7	5	8	5	6	..	39
1883	..	..	1	1	1	6	9	10	3	9	2	1	43
1884	1	..	..	..	1	3	5	7	8	7	4	1	37
1885	..	..	..	..	3	5	8	4	7	7	3	3	40
1886	..	..	1	..	3	6	11	9	4	9	1	1	45
1887	..	..	..	..	2	6	7	11	9	5	5	1	46
1888	..	..	..	2	2	3	9	4	5	2	6	..	33
1889	..	..	..	2	1	6	11	7	9	7	2	..	45
Average—1870–89 ..	..	..	..	1	3	5	8	7	8	6	3	1	42
1890	..	..	..	2	2	7	6	9	12	4	4	3	47
1891	..	..	..	1	1	4	4	6	5	5	1	..	27
1892	..	..	..	1	2	9	7	15	13	10	..	..	57
1893	1	..	4	1	4	6	9	6	7	6	5	..	49

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

VARIATIONS OF THE RAINFALL, 1870–1889, IN INCHES.

Recording stations	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Pattikonda	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	1·00	1·45	3·23	8·12	11·18	6·49	8·94	2 14	..	42·55
	Minimum, 1870 ..	0·10	..	0·10	4·41	0·35	0·80	0·15	0·26	0·06	..	6·23
	Average	**0·04**	**0·38**	**1·45**	**3 18**	**3·36**	**3 77**	**4 93**	**4·81**	**1·09**	**0·13**	**23·14**
Pyápali ..	Maximum, 1889 ..	..	1·70	..	5·21	6·10	3·86	10·81	16·62	0·68	..	44·98
	Minimum, 1884 ..	0·45	0·10	..	0·70	0·85	4·47	1·55	4·00	1·00	..	13·12
	Average, 1881-89 ..	**0·05**	**0·45**	**0·78**	**1·57**	**3·51**	**5·45**	**4·71**	**5·52**	**1·43**	**0·28**	**23·75**
Ramallakot ..	Maximum, 1874	..	0·01	7·40	6·20	14·79	2·40	19·52	12·15	0·70	..	63·17
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·60	..	..	1·35	1·50	1·45	1·25	..	..	..	6·15
	Average	**0·24**	**0·21**	**2·16**	**2·92**	**5·90**	**5 25**	**7·99**	**6·22**	**0·29**	**0·15**	**31·33**
Kurnool ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	0·05	4·85	4·70	12·16	2·98	17·05	7·46	0·63	0·63	50·51
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·15	1·25	0·04	3·73	1·26	1·50	0·11	..	0·55	..	8·59
	Average	**0·38**	**0·52**	**1·57**	**3·00**	**4·78**	**5 62**	**6·16**	**3·59**	**0·95**	**0·27**	**26 84**
Nandikotkur ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	1·70	2·37	1·90	14·90	16·85	9·60	9·95	1 30	..	58·57
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·65	..	..	2·45	1·50	1·70	1·20	..	..	..	7·50
	Average	**0·27**	**0 34**	**1 74**	**3·34**	**5·79**	**5·87**	**6·67**	**3 77**	**0·86**	**0·11**	**28 76**
Atmakur ..	Maximum, 1889 ..	..	1·57	..	0·36	16·89	4·31	8·44	6·72	3·49	0·20	41·98
	Minimum, 1885 ..	..	..	..	0·75	4·25	.	11·70	3·44	0·30	2·64	23·08
	Average, 1881-89 ..	**0·21**	**0·59**	**0·85**	**4·63**	**8·11**	**5·65**	**6 27**	**4·40**	**1·63**	**0·34**	**32 68**
Kalva ..	Maximum, 1889 ..	..	1·50	0·65	3·20	8·52	1·22	11·10	6·40	0·70	..	33·29
	Minimum, 1884 ..	1·85	0·40	..	..	0·90	3·95	4·50	2·75	0·62	0·12	15·09
	Average, 1881-89	**0·24**	**0·69**	**0·73**	**1·71**	**3·07**	**4 44**	**5·30**	**3·90**	**1·14**	**0 28**	**21·50**
Nandyal ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	..	2·75	7·35	9·00	2·00	36·80	9·65	0·10	..	67·65
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·25	..	0·60	1·94	0·85	4·24	3·00	0·10	..	..	10·98
	Average	**0 26**	**0 38**	**1·45**	**4 90**	**5 88**	**7·42**	**8·94**	**5 26**	**1·20**	**0·27**	**35·96**
Koilkuntla ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	..	4·50	5·10	7·40	1·35	18·20	6·70	0·10	..	43·35
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	..	1·40	0·40	3·41	0·82	..	..	..	6·03
	Average .. .	**0 09**	**0·28**	**1·42**	**3·43**	**3·62**	**4·81**	**5·54**	**4·08**	**1·07**	**0·21**	**24·55**
Owk	Maximum, 1889 ..		0·90	0·45	2·31	5·65	2·21	7·68	11 54	0·68	.	30·82
	Minimum, 1884 ..	0·04	..	..	1·15	0·15	0·94	0·95	1·82	1·40	..	6·45
	Average, 1881-89 ..	**0·04**	**0·22**	**0·79**	**0·91**	**1 41**	**3·71**	**4·00**	**4·71**	**1·35**	**0·25**	**17·39**
Chagalmarri ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	..	3·83	7·45	13·40	7·56	36·79	6·65	..	..	75·68
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·39	..	..	3·03	0·71	10·67	0·65	..	0·22	..	15·67
	Average	**0 24**	**0·19**	**1·29**	**4·03**	**4·19**	**6 87**	**7·20**	**5·19**	**1·48**	**0·52**	**31·20**
Cumbum ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	.	1·35	6·70	2·37	4·41	0·21	12·48	6·29	0·30	0·26	34·37
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·85	0·84	..	0 67	0·10	0·96	3·50	0·28	..	..	7·20
	Average	**0 62**	**0·26**	**1·85**	**2·14**	**3·23**	**3 12**	**3 63**	**5·77**	**3·68**	**0·67**	**24·97**
Markapur ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	1 00	..	3·06	3·86	5·27	2·97	2·36	16·52	1·65	0·95	37·64
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	..	1·43	0·70	0·65	0·37	0·18	0·70	..	4·03
	Average	**0 43**	**0·47**	**1 60**	**2 39**	**3·10**	**2 67**	**4·08**	**6·42**	**3·45**	**0·67**	**25·28**
District ..	Maximum, 1874 .	..	0·49	4·06	5·38	9·22	2·44	20·07	7·41	0·20	0·10	49 37
	Minimum, 1876	0·32	0·28	0·07	2·19	0·87	2·89	1·23	0·06	0·16	..	8·07
	Average	**0·27**	**0·37**	**1·52**	**3·12**	**4·27**	**4·99**	**5·94**	**4·84**	**1·53**	**0·32**	**27·17**

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

Average Monthly Prices for the whole District.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	14·0	14·7	14·5	14·4	14·3	14·6	15·8	15·2	15·9	15·9	15·9	16·0	15·1	1874–75.
	15·7	15·2	15·6	14·9	15·5	15·4	15·5	15·3	15·2	15·1	15·3	15·0	15·3	1875–76.
	14·2	13·5	12·1	7·3	6·5	6·3	6·3	7·0	7·0	7·4	6·6	6·4	8·5	1876–77.
	5·4	5·3	5·4	7·6	6·9	7·9	7·7	7·9	8·0	8·2	8·3	7·7	7·1	1877–78.
	8·2	8·0	8·1	7·9	8·8	9·4	11·0	10·5	11·2	11·3	11·3	10·9	9·7	1878–79.
	11·1	11·6	13·0	12·9	13·1	13·5	13·7	13·8	13·9	13·7	13·3	13·5	13·1	1879–80.
	13·1	13·3	13·5	13·5	13·3	13·2	13·2	13·0	13·0	12·5	12·7	12·7	13·1	1880–81.
	12·7	12·5	12·4	12·5	12·7	12·7	12·6	12·9	13·2	13·1	13·0	12·6	12·7	1881–82.
	12·8	12·7	12·8	12·6	12·8	12·7	12·9	13·1	12·9	12·9	12·9	12·8	12·8	1882–83.
	12·8	12·8	13·0	13·0	13·3	13·3	13·8	13·8	13·6	13·5	13·8	13·6	13·4	1883–84.
	13·3	13·2	12·8	12·8	13·0	12·6	12·5	12·6	12·2	12·2	12·3	12·4	12·6	1884–85.
	12·6	12·7	12·8	13·1	13·0	13·0	13·0	12·9	12·7	13·0	13·0	12·8	12·9	1885–86.
	12·6	12·5	12·8	13·0	13·1	13·0	13·8	14·0	14·1	13·9	14·0	14·0	13·4	1886–87.
	14·1	14·1	14·0	14·7	14·9	14·9	15·1	14·6	14·9	14·9	15·0	14·5	14·7	1887–88.
	14·1	14·0	13·6	11·9	12·3	12·9	12·7	12·7	12·4	12·4	12·2	11·9	12·8	1888–89.
	12·0	11·8	12·0	12·1	12·0	12·2	12·1	12·5	12·5	12·0	12·0	11·8	12·1	1889–90.
	13·0	13·0	13·0	12·9	13·0	13·0	13·2	13·2	13·2	13·0	13·1	12·9	13·1	Average.
	11·9	11·8	11·9	12·0	12·2	12·2	12·4	12·4	12·4	12·5	12·4	11·9	12·2	1890–91.
	12·0	11·9	11·2	10·9	9·5	8·4	8·7	8·7	8·9	8·9	9·1	9·2	9·8	1891–92.
	9·7	10·0	10·1	11·1	10·9	10·9	11·1	11·4	11·6	11·8	11·9	12·0	11·1	1892–93.
Cholum ..	28·2	28·4	28·0	28·1	28·4	28·1	27·5	27·2	27·9	26·9	25·4	24·0	27·3	1874–75.
	23·4	23·8	22·6	23·8	27·4	26·4	28·4	29·4	29·1	28·8	28·3	26·8	26·5	1875–76.
	24·4	21·5	17·7	9·3	7·9	7·0	7·1	8·1	8·6	8·3	7·3	7·0	11·4	1876–77.
	6·2	6·0	6·4	8·2	9·5	10·6	13·2	13·1	13·2	13·1	12·0	9·8	10·1	1877–78.
	10·8	11·3	11·2	11·7	13·6	13·9	15·0	14·4	15·0	15·9	13·8	14·1	13·3	1878–79.
	14·3	15·0	17·4	19·9	24·5	25·1	26·0	27·0	27·2	27·0	27·2	27·3	23·1	1879–80.
	27·0	28·9	30·9	33·8	38·0	39·4	39·6	37·4	36·5	34·7	36·8	35·5	35·1	1880–81.
	31·8	31·8	32·3	34·0	34·2	34·5	34·9	35·3	34·7	32·9	31·1	28·3	33·0	1881–82.
	29·0	29·5	31·7	33·4	34·5	34·4	34·7	35·7	34·0	32·9	32·4	31·6	32·9	1882–83.
	32·6	33·4	33·1	34·4	35·4	36·7	34·8	32·8	30·0	29·6	30·0	28·1	32·6	1883–84.
	27·9	26·7	24·7	26·1	27·3	23·2	22·3	23·0	22·6	23·1	23·6	23·3	24·5	1884–85.
	25·1	26·5	26·3	27·9	29·1	27·9	27·3	26·7	26·4	26·7	26·7	26·3	26·9	1885–86.
	26·2	26·8	27·2	26·9	26·9	27·0	27·9	28·7	29·9	30·2	25·9	30·2	27·7	1886–87.
	29·8	31·0	31·9	32·6	33·1	33·4	32·5	33·8	33·3	33·2	32·0	30·1	32·3	1887–88.
	29·4	28·9	27·0	22·4	25·2	25·5	24·5	24·0	25·5	26·1	25·7	25·4	25·9	1888–89.
	26·6	26·7	27·1	28·1	28·2	28·0	27·0	27·8	28·4	28·9	28·8	26·7	27·7	1889–90.
	28·6	29·1	29·2	30·0	31·2	31·0	30·6	30·1	29·6	29·8	29·1	28·6	29·9	Average.*
	26·3	26·7	27·4	28·2	28·4	26·8	28·8	24·0	24·0	29·0	28·8	26·3	28·1	1890–91.
	26·7	26·1	21·6	21·5	17·1	13·4	13·9	14·5	14·6	14·9	14·9	14·4	17·7	1891–92
	16·3	16·7	19·2	19·7	18·5	18·6	18·4	18·8	19·7	21·3	21·6	21·1	19·1	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

	Rice.	Cholum.	
Standard prices for the district have been fixed at	13·2	30·0	Seers per rupee.
Warning rates do. do.	10·6	22·5	
Scarcity rates do. do.	7·9	15·0	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT—*cont.*

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Cumbu ..	24·1	25·6	24·3	24·7	25·0	24·7	25·4	23·8	24·1	26·3	23·4	21·6	25·1	1874–75
	20·0	21·8	21·7	23·1	24·8	25·6	25·2	27·4	26·6	25·4	25·0	25·7	25·2	1875–76.
	22·1	21 2	17·3	11·8	8·6	7·1	7·3	7·6	8·0	8·1	7·0	7·7	11·1	1876–77.
	5·9	5·6	5·3	9·2	10·5	10·8	10·8	10·3	10·5	10·0	9·9	8·7	9·6	1877–78.
	8·4	8·9	12·0	13·9	14·8	15·6	14·2	15·9	16·1	14·8	14·8	15·6	14·3	1878–79.
	14·2	14·8	18·7	21·0	21·9	22·1	19·8	21·5	21·7	21·4	21·8	21·8	20·1	1879–80.
	20·4	23·0	24·9	27·4	33·7	33·2	32·1	32·2	31·7	32·8	32·1	29·9	29·6	1880–81.
	29·0	26·6	26·6	26·7	27·9	29·7	29·5	31·1	29·5	28·7	26·7	24·8	28·1	1881–82.
	25·1	25·3	27·0	27·1	29·8	30·4	29·8	30·6	29·5	30·2	30·2	29·5	28·9	1882–83.
	29·4	29 6	29·6	30·6	31·5	32·3	31·2	30·0	28·3	28·3	26·5	24·2	29·4	1883–84.
	25·1	23·8	21·9	20·8	23·1	20·8	20·0	21 1	20·4	20·7	21·4	21·4	21·7	1884–85.
	20·8	21·7	22·2	24·1	24·4	24·3	24 0	23·0	22·8	22·0	22·8	22·4	22·9	1885–86.
	21·5	22·7	22·7	23·2	24·2	24·2	24·4	24·3	24·2	24·3	27·5	24·1	24·1	1886–87.
	23·7	23·5	24·6	25·1	25·1	26·5	25·7	24·9	25·0	25·4	24·3	22·8	24·8	1887–88.
	21·9	21·2	20·4	18·4	20·2	20·9	20·5	19·3	19·3	19·8	19·5	19·2	20·0	1888–89.
	19·6	19·3	19·7	22·2	23·0	22·7	23·4	22·4	22·5	22·4	21·9	21·6	21·8	1889–90.
	23·7	23·7	24·0	24·6	26·3	26·5	26·1	25·9	25·3	25·5	25·3	24·0	25·1	Average.*
	20·9	20·6	20·7	20·7	21·9	22·0	22·0	22·0	22·1	22·0	21·8	21·0	21·5	1890–91.
	20·8	19·9	17·7	17·2	15 5	12·2	12·0	12·3	12·3	12·5	12·8	12·9	15·0	1891–92.
	13·7	13·7	14·7	17·2	17·8	18·1	18·2	18·8	18·6	19·2	19 2	19·2	17·5	1892–93.
Ragi ..	28·7	25·5	25·5	25·8	26·1	27·8	26·6	26·9	27·4	28·6	27 0	25·1	26 8	1874–75.
	25·3	25·9	24·7	24·9	22·7	25·1	26·1	27·4	27·7	28·7	28·1	27·2	26·6	1875–76.
	26·4	23·0	19·7	10·6	9·0	7·5	7·7	8·5	8·6	9·1	8 0	7·4	11·5	1876–77.
	6·4	5·3	6·6	8·8	10·5	12·7	13·6	14·0	13·2	12·3	11 9	10·8	10·4	1877–78.
	10·9	12·2	13·5	13·9	15·4	16·8	17 8	17·3	18·3	18·4	15·6	17·1	15·8	1878–79.
	17·4	16·5	20·1	21·5	21·6	21·8	24·1	26·9	28·6	26·6	29·7	26·7	23·7	1879–80.
	28·7	28·9	28·9	30·0	31·0	33·0	34·9	37·7	38·6	37·1	36·2	40·7	33·2	1880–81.
	37·0	35·2	31·5	34·7	33·7	36·0	37·7	34·0	37·1	32·4	35·0	33·3	34·8	1881–82.
	32·9	31·9	32 9	34·2	36·1	35·8	35·2	37·8	30·2	32·4	34·6	34·3	34·4	1882–83.
	32·6	29·6	30·1	30·7	31·1	33·7	31·8	31·3	30·1	31·7	33·7	30·0	31·5	1883–84.
	28·8	28·8	25·0	26·5	26·4	26·1	24·6	26·0	25·9	25·3	25·4	26·7	26·2	1884–85.
	26·4	26·0	26·9	28·7	31·8	30·3	29·4	29·5	28·2	27·9	28·3	27·9	28·5	1885–86.
	27·9	28·9	28·9	27·6	28·2	27·8	29·3	30·6	29·5	27·8	25·6	31·1	28·6	1886–87.
	30·8	31·9	32 1	33·0	33·1	30·6	32 1	29·9	33·7	31·0	32·4	31·4	32·1	1887–88.
	30·4	30·7	27·9	24·8	25·2	27·3	27·0	27·6	27·2	26·8	26·2	27·5	27 3	1888–89.
	28·5	28·1	27·7	27·9	28·6	28·9	29·2	29·4	28·7	29·2	27·8	28·3	28·6	1889–90.
	30·4	30·0	29·2	29·4	30·5	31·0	31·1	31·4	30·9	30·2	30·5	31·1	30·5	Average.*
	28·3	27·5	28·2	28·2	28·6	29·7	28·0	28·2	27·2	27·6	27·9	27·5	28·1	1890–91.
	27·3	27·4	23·6	21·2	18·9	14·8	13·1	13·6	14·5	14·5	15·2	15·1	18·6	1891–92.
	15·7	15·5	17·4	19·8	20·2	20·6	19·7	20·2	20·3	20·0	21·3	22·8	19·3	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

	Rice.	Cholum.	
Standard prices for the district have been fixed at	13·2	30·0	Seers per rupee.
Warning rates do. do.	10·6	22·5	
Scarcity rates do. do.	7·9	15·0	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

Average Annual Prices at each station in the District.

Grains.	Markapur.	Cumbum.	Sirvel.	Koilkuntla.	Owk.	Nandyal.	Kálava.	Atmakúru.	Nandikotkur.	Kurnool.	Pattikonda.	Pyápalli.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	14·8	14·0	14·2	15·2	16·1	13·7	14·3	17·2	15·6	14·4	16·7	15·4	1874–75.
	16·8	14·1	13·8	15·2	15·9	14·2	14·3	17·0	16·4	15·4	15·2	15·2	1875–76.
	10·0	8·3	8·6	8·8	9·0	8·4	8·2	8·5	8·3	7·9	8·6	8·6	1876–77.
	7·3	6·1	8·0	7·4	8·0	7·9	7·7	6·8	7·0	5·5	6·6	6·6	1877–78.
	11·6	9·7	9·3	9·3	9·4	9·6	8·7	10·8	10·4	8·6	9·5	9·9	1878–79.
	14·1	14·5	12·2	13·6	14·3	12·2	12·0	13·7	12·9	11·5	12·9	13·8	1879–80.
	13·7	12·5	12·8	13·3	13·7	12·9	12·8	14·0	13·1	11·8	12·8	13·7	1880–81.
	13·1	12·0	12·9	13·6	12·7	13·5	12·3	13·8	12·6	11·7	12·7	12·8	1881–82.
	13·3	12·0	13·6	13·3	12·8	12·9	12·5	14·6	12·7	11·5	13·3	13·0	1882–83.
	14·9	12·8	13·5	13·3	14·3	12·9	12·4	15·3	13·6	11·7	13·6	13·9	1883–84.
	14·3	12·3	12·5	13·3	12·9	12·0	11·5	14·2	12·8	12·0	12·5	12·2	1884–85.
	13·3	11·7	11·9	13·3	14·0	12·4	12·1	15·6	14·5	12·2	12·3	12·2	1885–86.
	14·1	11·8	12·8	13·3	15·0	12·4	12·6	16·3	14·6	12·3	13·5	13·0	1886–87.
	14·1	14·7	14·3	13·3	16·5	13·2	13·8	17·1	15·9	13·6	14·7	14·5	1887–88.
	11·7	12·6	12·7	13·2	14·9	12·5	11·9	13·6	13·0	11·9	12·9	12·7	1888–89.
	11·4	11·8	12·5	11·8	12·5	11·5	11·9	13·3	13·0	11·2	12·1	12·7	1889–90.
	11·5	10·7	11·8	11·7	13·6	11·4	12·3	14·9	13·1	11·9	11·5	11·9	1890–91.
	10·0	9·2	8·7	9·1	9·9	9·7	10·0	11·2	10·7	9·8	9·4	9·7	1891–92.
	11·1	11·3	9·7	10·3	11·5	11·1	10·6	13·1	12·0	10·4	11·1	10·5	1892–93.
Cholum ..	31·0	26·7	22·0	24·9	25·7	24·5	29·1	28·1	28·3	25·2	32·3	29·2	1874–75.
	30·7	25·8	21·5	23·6	25·5	23·7	28·5	28·0	28·2	25·4	27·1	29·1	1875–76.
	13·4	11·4	10·5	11·4	11·6	10·4	10·9	11·0	10·7	11·3	12·4	12·8	1876–77.
	9·6	8·9	11·3	10·7	11·4	10·9	9·8	9·9	9·7	9·4	10·6	9·8	1877–78.
	14·9	17·0	14·4	13·7	13·4	13·3	11·9	13·1	11·3	12·0	12·0	12·8	1878–79.
	25·3	25·2	20·7	22·8	22·5	22·8	22·7	24·6	25·3	21·9	20·9	22·6	1879–80.
	29·3	34·6	30·1	34·8	35·9	33·9	39·2	38·9	39·2	36·5	34·4	34·0	1880–81.
	31·2	35·4	31·0	33·3	32·1	31·9	35·3	35·3	33·1	31·9	33·7	32·0	1881–82.
	30·3	28·0	28·1	29·6	29·2	31·5	36·0	35·0	36·5	34·4	36·5	36·6	1882–83.
	32·4	30·5	26·8	28·2	29·5	30·8	35·0	33·8	34·9	33·8	36·2	37·3	1883–84.
	29·4	25·5	20·9	21·7	22·7	23·7	24·0	26·7	25·8	24·2	25·0	24·5	1884–85.
	26·7	26·3	21·9	24·2	24·5	24·9	27·8	29·0	28·9	27·5	30·1	30·8	1885–86.
	28·4	30·3	22·6	25·1	25·2	24·5	29·2	27·3	27·1	26·8	33·1	33·0	1886–87.
	28·4	31·1	27·1	30·8	28·9	31·4	35·7	33·2	32·8	32·1	37·2	38·1	1887–88.
	27·1	21·4	25·1	27·0	26·4	24·7	28·4	25·5	25·5	23·1	27·9	31·7	1888–89.
	..	25·4	29·3	28·4	28·2	25·8	28·2	26·8	27·2	24·8	28·4	33·9	1889–90.
	..	24·6	27·2	29·5	29·2	26·3	29·1	28·8	28·9	27·7	27·6	30·1	1890–91.
	15·2	16·1	17·2	18·1	17·6	17·5	17·7	18·6	18·5	17·1	18·0	20·1	1891–92.
	20·0	21·1	16·2	17·4	19·2	18·1	19·2	18·9	19·5	19·0	20·8	20·3	1892–93.
Cumbu ..	26·2	25·9	23·0	..	27·6	18·7	..	17·9	18·3	23·7	26·3	27·7	1874–75.
	25·9	23·3	..	..	..	21·0	..	24·0	25·4	26·2	25·1	25·7	1875–76.
	14·0	11·8	..	..	13·1	6·8	..	7·2	11·7	11·4	11·3	7·5	1876–77.
	9·5	8·6	11·6	..	11·6	8·2	9·6	10·0	9·2	9·3	10·6	10·8	1877–78.
	19·3	16·7	16·0	..	14·3	14·0	10·0	13·8	10·0	12·4	12·5	14·1	1878–79.
	24·2	24·9	21·6	20·3	25·2	18·7	25·0	19·8	16·8	18·8	17·0	18·5	1879–80.
	30·1	30·4	33·9	33·8	28·2	28·9	27·5	32·5	28·6	28·5	27·1	27·5	1880–81.
	29·3	30·2	28·4	30·5	26·1	28·8	25·0	..	25·0	27·9	27·5	25·8	1881–82.
	28·2	25·1	28·8	..	25·1	27·5	31·3	..	..	27·6	34·3	32·1	1882–83.
	27·4	26·2	23·3	..	27·3	28·4	26·7	..	27·5	32·7	33·6	32·9	1883–84.
	25·4	23·4	21·0	..	19·7	19·0	26·5	..	20·0	21·1	21·9	21·2	1884–85.
	24·2	24·5	22·0	..	19·5	20·2	19·6	..	20·0	23·4	26·3	23·9	1885–86.
	25·3	24·7	21·8	26·1	21·2	22·0	21·2	30·0	23·1	25·0	27·8	25·7	1886–87.
	23·9	23·4	22·5	..	23·1	24·6	24·0	21·3	22·3	26·8	27·4	29·8	1887–88.
	19·5	17·5	21·2	20·7	20·6	21·2	19·6	17·4	17·6	19·8	21·6	23·6	1888–89.
	19·1	21·2	25·5	..	21·8	21·2	21·2	18·8	20·1	23·7	23·3	23·6	1889–90.
	19·6	20·7	24·4	..	17·4	21·1	19·9	19·3	20·0	23·5	23·3	23·0	1890–91.
	10·1	10·1	19·4	..	10·9	15·4	14·7	14·1	13·8	14·5	16·1	15·5	1891–92.
	18·7	18·4	19·7	15·2	17·8	16·4	16·8	17·0	16·0	18·2	18·4	17·1	1892–93.
Ragi ..	29·5	27·4	22·8	..	28·6	..	..	..	..	24·3	38·8	26·7	1874–75.
	31·9	27·7	23·4	27·0	27·7	..	..	..	..	22·3	..	26·5	1875–76.
	14·7	12·4	10·9	12·0	12·9	7·5	..	7·1	7·7	11·7	10·1	15·7	1876–77.
	9·6	9·7	11·8	10·9	11·6	11·9	..	9·9	9·5	10·3	..	9·7	1877–78.
	16·5	17·4	15·7	..	15·6	17·0	12·9	15·2	10·3	14·5	14·7	16·0	1878–79.
	25·4	27·9	22·8	25·6	23·9	24·8	27·1	22·6	24·7	20·5	16·3	21·3	1879–80.
	29·8	34·8	34·4	35·9	38·7	..	36·8	28·5	25·8	29·1	..	27·2	1880–81.
	31·1	35·5	36·7	33·8	40·4	..	..	..	..	..	27·2	29·9	1881–82.
	31·5	30·4	33·5	43·5	37·4	..	40·0	..	..	31·2	31·0	38·8	1882–83.
	30·3	28·4	29·0	..	36·6		40·0	..	..	..	..	34·9	1883–84.
	29·8	27·1	24·7	..	27·1	22·8	26·4	..	..	..	27·2	27·2	1884–85.
	29·6	28·9	26·2	..	29·1	24·9	31·0	..	..	..	34·9	32·8	1885–86.
	29·9	29·6	25·7	..	29·8	25·1	29·1	..	..	27·1	28·6	34·1	1886–87.
	30·1	30·9	31·1	..	34·3	26·3	31·6	..	..	..	..	39·9	1887–88.
	23·7	22·9	30·0	28·5	30·7	25·8	..	..	19·4	..	..	32·8	1888–89.
	21·6	25·8	32·7	30·4	34·6	25·6	..	..	..	28·9	..	34·9	1889–90.
	23·3	25·6	31·3	30·0	35·5	24·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1890–91.
	17·7	16·7	19·1	..	25·9	17·6	15·5	..	..	..	..	..	1891–92.
	20·9	21·2	17·3	21·0	..	17·0	18·4	..	..	..	..	..	1892–93.

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE.

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78.			Total per cent. of population in 1871.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Cholum or jonna.	Rice (2nd sort).
December 1876	170,625	2,941	173,566	18·09	7·0	6·3
January 1877	289,173	6,677	295,850	30·83	7·1	6·3
February ,, ...	239,208	3,701	242,909	25·31	8·1	8·0
March ,, ...	195,415	25,534	220,949	23·02	8·6	7·0
April ,, ...	209,146	49,720	258,866	26·98	8·3	7·4
May ,, ...	206,365	62,528	268,893	28·02	7·3	6·6
June ,, ...	206,557	58,892	265,449	27·66	7·0	6·4
July ,, ...	208,421	64,257	272,678	28·41	6·2	5·4
August ,, ...	212,819	86,985	299,804	31·24	6·0	5·3
September ,, ...	178,695	107,617	286,312	29·84	6·4	5·4
October ,, ...	111,272	92,449	203,721	21·23	8·2	7·6
November ,, ...	54,134	56,069	110,203	11·48	9·5	6·9
December ,, ...	20,055	37,405	57,460	5·99	10·6	7·9
January 1878	5,251	17,509	22,760	2·37	13·2	7·7
February ,, ...	428	10,322	10,750	1·12	13·1	7·9
March ,, ...	..	5,684	5,684	0·59	13·2	8·0
April ,, ...	..	5,976	5,976	0·62	13·1	8·2
May ,, ...	..	6,934	6,934	0·72	12·0	8·3
June ,, ...	4,597	6,146	10,743	1·12	9·8	7·7
July ,, ...	13,216	6,126	19,342	2·02	10·8	8·2
August ,, ...	14,781	5,688	20,469	2·13	11·3	8·0
September ,, ...	15,365	5,882	21,247	2·21	11·2	8·1
Average over 22 months ..	107,069	32,956	140,025	14·59	9·4	7·1

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1891 and 1892.			Total per cent. of population in 1891.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Cholum or jonna.	Rice (2nd sort).
November 1891	1,351	..	1,351	0·15	17·1	9·5
December ,, ...	2,179	67	2,246	0·27	13·4	8·4
January 1892	6,956	332	7,288	0·89	13·9	8·7
February ,, ...	13,020	412	13,432	1·64	14·5	8·7
March ,, ...	20,263	438	20,701	2·53	14·6	8·9
April ,, ...	24,421	454	24,875	3·04	14·9	8·9
May ,, ...	28,647	487	29,134	3·56	14·9	9·1
June ,, ...	25,100	582	25,682	3·14	14·4	9·2
July ,, ...	17,094	449	17,543	2·14	16·3	9·7
August ,, ...	10,141	335	10,476	1·28	16·7	10·0
September ,, ...	2,339	123	2,462	·30	19·2	10·1
Average over 11 months ..	13,773	334	14,107	1·27	15·4	9·2

BELLARY.

THIS district is bounded on the west and north by the Tungabhadra river, which divides it from the Bombay Presidency and the Nizam's dominions; on the east by the Kurnool and Anantapur districts; and on the south by the Mysore territories. It is divided for administrative purposes into eight taluks and includes within its limits the native state of Sanduru (area 161 square miles). The whole forms part of the northern extremity of the Mysore plateau and has a general fall from west to east, with a dip northwards towards the Tungabhadra.

General Features.—Naturally the district may be divided into two sections—an eastern and a western. The former, which includes the taluks of Rayadrug, Bellary, Alúr and Ádóni, lies to the east of the ranges of hills which surround the Sanduru state and which reach their highest point in the Copper mountain near Bellary, and is for the most part an open almost treeless plain sloping gradually down to the Tungabhadra and drained for the most part by the Hagari which rises in Mysore. Towards the north-east near Ádóni the country is a good deal broken up by detached rocky hills, whilst a few rocky masses break the level of the plain towards Bellary. This plain, which is a sheet of black cotton soil, gives way to a considerable amount of broken country covered by lighter soils towards the west in Rayadrug and Bellary. The general elevation of this section is from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the sea-level.

The western section is made up of the Hospet, Kúdligi, Harpanahalli and Hadagalli taluks, which, excepting a part of the first-named taluk, lie to the west of the hill ranges shutting in the Sanduru state. Hospet is, for the most part, occupied by continuations of these ranges with some open country to the west, whilst the remainder of the section is a good deal broken up by low hills and the whole is generally rough and undulating, covered by light, mixed and stony soils, although there is some cotton soil in parts. It slopes towards the north and is drained by various minor streams into the Tungabhadra, along the banks of which is to be found a strip of rich alluvium on which perennial crops are raised. This section is considerably more elevated than the eastern, and attains a height of about 2,000 feet above sea-level in the west.

Bellary (59,467), the chief town of the district and a Military station garrisoned by European and Native troops, is a Municipality with an income of about Rs. 50,800 from local taxation. It is a place of some trade, but the only local manufacture of importance is a recently started spinning mill, which gives employment to 450 hands. Ádóni (26,243) also is an important town in the cotton trade. It is a Municipality with an income of Rs. 21,600. Besides these, Hospet (12,878), Kampli (10,529), Rayadrug (10,382), Yemmiganúru (9,687), Harpanahalli (7,842), Kóttúru (6,136) and Siruguppa (5,478) are the only places in the district which have a population of more than 5,000 souls.

Climate.—The climate of the district is hot and very dry. It is on the whole healthy, although epidemic cholera is of frequent occurrence. The average rainfall (22·7″) is lower than that of any other district in the Presidency, and the average fall registered at Bellary town (18·59) and at Rayadrug (19·06) is lower still. For the district as a whole, during the 24 years ending in 1893, the average fall has never exceeded 35·62″ recorded in 1874 and in that year and in 1893 alone did it exceed 30″ during the whole period, whilst only in nine years has it exceeded 25″. On the other hand in 1876 the fall was as low as 8·82″, in 1884 it was 12·28″, and in 1891, 10·03″. The rainfall is therefore not only scanty but very precarious.

Within the district there are three marked zones of rainfall, whilst in the Hospet taluk is a tract where the rainfall is heavier than in the rest of the district. The following table gives the average amount in inches and the normal distribution of the rainfall as shown by the averages for 20 years from 1870. The station of Ramandrug,

where the fall is nearly double the average for the district, is peculiarly situated, and has therefore been excluded in striking the district averages :—

Section of district.	Dry weather (January—March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June—September).	North-east monsoon (October—December).	Annual Total.
	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.
Ádóni	0·16	2·09	17·29	5·83	25·37
Central taluks	0·21	2·01	11·90	6·50	20·62
Hospet	0·14	2·44	16·70	7·08	26·36
Western taluks	0·27	3·25	13·06	6·28	22·86
District Average ..	0·21	2·55	13·66	6·28	22·70
Ramandrug	0·30	4·55	27·33	7·13	39·31

The zones alluded to comprise the Ádóni taluk in the east with a moderate fall, the Alúr, Bellary and Rayadrug taluks in the centre with the smallest rainfall of any tract in the Presidency, and the three western taluks with also a small though rather heavier fall. The distribution of the rainfall is very similar over the whole district. In May, the south-west monsoon brings up some rain, and blows with great violence during the three succeeding months. During June and July the fall is light and precarious, but more rain falls in August, and in both of the two succeeding months there is generally a good deal more rain, whilst some is generally registered in November. December and the first four months of the year are nearly dry, although showers occasionally fall in April.

Agriculture.—As the soils vary in the two chief sections, so does the agricultural practice. The lighter soils are principally sown about the commencement of the early rains and the crop is harvested in September or October. Some small portion of the black cotton soil also is brought under cultivation for this early crop, but, as a rule, the land of this class that is so cropped is that close to the village sites. The bulk of the black cotton soil is sown between August and October, and it is found that if this soil once gets a thorough soaking about this season but little further rain is required afterwards. The distribution of the rainfall also modifies practice. The average areas reported to be sown in each month of the year in each taluk are shown in the table below in hundreds of acres :—

Months.	Ádóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kúdligi.	Hadagalli.	Harpanahalli.	The whole district.		
									Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	4
May	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	6	4	8	1,2
June	..	..	5	1,1	1	8	4	6	2,7	8	3,5
July	53,5	31,2	40,1	24,8	20,4	16,3	46,9	35,5	259,7	9,0	268,7
August ..	63,0	33,2	41,7	40,4	31,4	50,5	63,2	65,2	377,0	11,6	388,6
September ..	64,6	85,6	92,2	48,7	19,8	35,5	58,6	39,6	437,3	7,3	444,6
October ..	47,8	54,1	1,03,7	53,6	12,2	23,9	21,2	14,8	327,2	4,1	331,3
November ..	51,4	59,5	60,5	54,9	8,7	15,9	15,7	15,5	279,2	2,9	282,1
December ..	25,5	21,3	19,5	15,5	2,3	4,2	8,7	4,3	99,1	2,2	101,3
January ..	2,6	7,0	2,2	8,0	7	1,3	9	8	21,2	2,3	23,5
February ..	1,7	4,5	8	1,5	1	2,3	1,6	1	10,8	1,8	12,6
March ..	21,7	3,8	3,6	3,9	3,2	2,0	3,9	1,2	37,3	6,0	43,3
Total ..	331,8	300,2	364,9	252,4	98,9	153,1	221,4	178,4	1,852,1	49,0	1,901,1

From this it will be seen that large areas are sown before the middle of August, but that the most active sowing period follows shortly after, and it may be said that by the middle of November sowings are usually practically finished; the sowing season in the western taluks ending even earlier.

In the eastern portion of the district cereals account for more than three-fourths of the area of crop, the most important of them being cholum on 40 per cent. The cholum grown is chiefly of the late sort. Next to cholum, korra is the most extensively grown cereal, occupying about 29 per cent. of the area. It is only in the Rayadrug taluk that any other crops of this description occupy a considerable area. There cumbu occupies 11, samai 10 per cent. and paddy 5 per cent. of the cropped area. A little cumbu is grown in all the four taluks and in Ádóni a little wheat. The statistics as to the area under pulses are of doubtful value except as regards those sown alone, *i.e.*, Bengal-gram and horse-gram. The former occupies about one per cent. of the cropped area in all taluks, but the latter is only found to a considerable extent in Rayadrug. Altogether in these taluks the pulses are shown as occupying from 2 to 11 per cent. of the area and are, except in Rayadrug, chiefly those sown mixed with the cereals. The principal and characteristic industrial crop of the section is cotton, which occupies about 15 per cent. of the area, but in Ádóni and Rayadrug there is two or three per cent. under castors and one or two per cent. under gingelly. Date palms for toddy or sugar are also grown to a considerable extent in Ádóni and babul trees and tamarinds in Rayadrug.

In the western section of the district the cereals, except in Hospet, occupy a smaller area—under 60 per cent.—but in that taluk the area under this class of crop accounts for 63 per cent. of the total area of crop. In all these taluks also cholum is the most important cereal, occupying about 40 per cent., and, except in Kúdligi, where ragi occupies 12 per cent., korra holds the second place as to area, though in Hospet paddy on 8 per cent. is probably a more important crop, as the irrigation facilities in that taluk are great. Ragi is raised in all taluks, but besides Kúdligi is only of importance in Harpanahalli. Samai occupies a considerable area in Kúdligi and cumbu is grown on small areas in all taluks. Wheat occupies about 1 per cent. of the area of crop in Hadagalli. In all these taluks, the bulk of the cereals are dependent on the early rains. The principal pulse grown is horse-gram, on 9 per cent. of the area, and the total area returned under these crops, which are chiefly those sown mixed with cereals, varies from 14 per cent. in Harpanahalli to 21 per cent. in Hospet. Excepting horse-gram, these crops also are chiefly dependent on the early rains. In its industrial crops Hospet is singular amongst all taluks of the district with 7 per cent. of its area under sugar-cane. In the other western taluks from 5 to 13 per cent. of the area is under cotton and from 2 to 14 per cent. under castors. In Harpanahalli 3 per cent. is under gingelly and 1 per cent. under date palms, and in Kúdligi 1 per cent. is under linseed, a similar area under cocoanuts, and about double the area under chillies. Otherwise there is little to note in this respect.

The best cattle of the district are imported from the Nellore district by travelling drovers and are found on the black cotton soils of the eastern section. In the western taluks, the cattle are either locally bred or are imported from Mysore being brought down in large numbers to two great fairs held annually on the banks of the Tungabhadra at Mylar and Kurvatti. Kampli in the Hospet taluk is celebrated for a fine breed of pack-buffaloes, but the buffalo is usually kept only for milking purposes. Sheep, from which a fair wool is obtained, are kept in most of the western taluks and from their fleeces good cumblies are made. The figures given on the margin, which show the average number of stock maintained in different parts of the district, are calculated from the figures given at the end of this sketch. The variations almost exactly follow the general characters of the taluks, and it will be noticed that where the black cotton soils prevail, the area kept under the plough by each pair of cattle is much larger than on the

Taluks.	Area cultivated by a pair of cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres.			
		Occupied.		Cultivated.	
	Acres.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.
Ádóni	19	28	28	30	31
Alúr	26	19	15	20	16
Bellary	23	19	19	21	21
Rayadrug	17	29	48	30	56
Hospet	8	64	53	74	62
Kúdligi	8	69	58	77	66
Harpanahalli	11	44	26	48	28
Hadagalli	15	32	23	34	24

lighter soils generally found in the western taluks. On the contrary far more horned stock is maintained on the latter class of soil, as well as more sheep and goats than in the open cotton soil parts which fill up the eastern section of the district, where both cattle and sheep are few.

In the next table the distribution of the total area into arable, occupied and cultivated, is given as far as Government villages are concerned, in hundreds of acres :—

Taluks.	Total (ryotwari).		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated.
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied.	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	Area.
Ádóni	491,1	87	428,7	78	338,0	91	309,0
Alúr	429,0	98	419,5	78	326,8	97	316,4
Bellary	608,5	88	534,7	81	433,0	91	397,2
Rayadrug	488,9	80	390,1	68	265,2	86	229,0
Hospet	275,3	82	225,6	48	108,5	86	93,2
Kúdligi	540,4	81	438,7	36	160,5	88	142,3
Harpanahalli	375,8	86	324,8	59	193,7	72	170,6
Hadagalli	430,5	89	383,2	59	228,9	95	218,6

Almost throughout the district the proportion of arable land is high, and generally there is a very considerable proportion of it which is not in occupation, this being especially the case in the western taluks. Of the occupied area, the ryots appear to keep a considerable proportion of waste in the central and western taluks except Hadagalli.

Taking the period immediately anterior to the famine as a standard (100) for comparison, the proportional variations since 1866–67 in the area occupied, its assessment and the net land revenue are shown in the table below :—

Periods.	Proportional			
	Holdings.		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net (current).	Total.
1866–67 to 1870–71	94·9	98·9	97·4	98·7
1871–72 to 1875–76	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876–77	101·2	99·5	31·3	36·8
1877–78	101·6	102·5	97·6	96·3
1878–79	100·3	99·3	99·8	101·0
1879–80	88·4	89·7	89·8	89·9
1880–81	82·1	84·5	85·2	86·7
1881–82 to 1885–86	83·7	84·8	73·5	76·8
1886–87 to 1890–91	99·9	96·8	94·7	94·6

Just prior to the famine, the area occupied, 1,508,000 acres, was very large. The full effects of the famine were not revealed in respect to the area nominally held until several years had elapsed after that calamity occurred owing to the regulations then in force as to relinquishments, but in 1881–82 the area in occupation was only 80 per cent. of the average and barely 77 per cent. of the maximum occupied before the famine.

The figures for the penultimate period show that as a consequence thereof almost 16 per cent. of the area, paying about 15 per cent. of the revenue, was thrown out of cultivation; owing, however, to the drought of 1884–85, the remissions during this period were exceptionally heavy. The recovery since the famine as shown by the figures for the last quinquennium has really been complete, as in 1890–91 the total area occupied was larger than it had ever been before, although the assessment to which the area was liable was rather less than the assessment of 1874–75; heavy remissions for special reasons, however, kept down the land revenue demand.

The People.—The total population of the district was 726,275 at the census of 1881. That census revealed a decrease of 20·3 per cent. as compared with 1871; next to Kurnool, this district having suffered most severely from the famine of 1876–78. The loss was greatest in the Ádóni and Alúr taluks, where it reached about 33 per cent. In these taluks, the distress was most prolonged, and the people had to compete for what food there was with swarms of immigrants from the Nizam's territories. According to the census of 1891 the population numbered 900,126, or 24·74 per cent. more than in 1881, and had practically entirely recovered, although, owing to a small transfer of area to Anantapur, the population in 1891 was still slightly below that found 20 years earlier. The fluctuations in different parts of the district during the period as well as the present distribution of the population are shown below:—

Taluks.	Population in 1891.			Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.				
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Ádóni	192	356	492	— 32·8	+ 31·6	— 11·6
Alúr	128	205	431	— 33·2	+ 34·6	— 10·1
Bellary	188	335	1,002	— 18·3	+ 21·3	— 0·9
Rayadrug	109	251	520	— 4·5	+ 23·6	+ 18·0
Hospet	171	379	912	— 9·0	+ 8·2	— 1·5
Kúdligi	109	215	637	— 19·9	+ 26·0	+ 0·9
Harpanahalli	136	253	467	— 17·6	+ 14 2	— 5·9
Huvinhadgalli	178	271	534	— 15·6	+ 41·2	+ 19·2
Total ..	151	280	592	— 20 3	+ 24·7	— 0·6

The population of the district numbers 151 per square mile of total area, being highest in Ádóni and Bellary; but the number maintained for 1,000 acres of arable land and of cultivated land averages only 280 and 592, respectively, whilst in the Bellary taluk, with its town population, there is rather more than one person for every acre cultivated. It is with reference to the latter point that the actual pressure may be best considered, and in respect to that, outside the Bellary taluk, it will be noted that it is heaviest in Hospet where over part of the area exceptional irrigational facilities exist, and considerable also in the western taluks, whilst if the town population of Bellary and Ádóni be considered, it is light in the eastern taluks where, though the soil is generally good, there is but little irrigation, and the climate is less propitious to agricultural stability. In this district 16·5 per cent. of the people reside in towns, this being nearly double the usual proportion.

Of the total population, 89·72 per cent. are Hindus, 9·53 per cent. Muhammadans, and 0·59 per cent. Christians. During the famine, the Hindus lost 20·44 per cent. and the Musalmans 13·9 per cent. of their numbers, but since then the latter and the Christians have increased rather more rapidly than the general district average. The proportion of the Muhammadans is larger in the eastern portion of the district than in the western, and

largest in the Bellary and Ádóni taluks, owing to the fact that Musalmans are in this Presidency found chiefly in towns. The parent tongue of a majority (57·6 per cent.) of the people is Canarese, which is the vernacular of the western taluks and is spoken in the eastern taluks as well as Telugu which is the parent tongue of nearly 30 per cent. of the people. Hindustani is the language of about 8·3 per cent. of the people, whilst Tamil and Marathi are the languages of considerable sections, and Lambadi and Yerukula of smaller sections of the people. The proportion of illiterate persons in the district is 86·6 per cent. for males, which is rather higher, and for females 99·4, which is much higher, than the averages for the Presidency.

Viewed with reference to the classification adopted at the census according to the hereditary character of the occupations of the different castes and tribes of the people, the exceptionally small proportion of the agricultural and the enormous proportion of the industrial, or artisan castes is notable. This is mainly due to the inclusion under the latter of very large numbers of shepherds, hunters, and leather-workers who are in reality at the present day almost entirely agricultural in their pursuits. When viewed with reference to the occupations on which the people depend, the proportion of the people who are directly dependent on agriculture is a good deal above, and that of those depending on industrial pursuits rather below, the general average. The proportion who live by Government service is about the average, but in the other classes the proportions are less than usual.

Class	Percentage when classified by	
	Hereditary occupation.	Occupation on which dependent.
Agricultural	12·7	66·0
Commercial	6·5	1·9
Industrial	58·8	17·6
Professional	4·9	1·3
Government service	..	2·6
Personal service	..	2·5
Others	17·1	8 1
Total ..	100·0	100 0

If with those classed above as agricultural, those dependent on general labour be included, the total number who look to agriculture for support is 634,499 or 70·49 per cent. of the total population. This agricultural population was subdivided at the census as noted on the margin. This classification shows that in this district a considerably larger proportion of this section of the community are actual occupiers of land than usual, and that, on the other hand, the proportion depending on farm labour or engaged in the care of stock is low; in both these respects the district shows the lowest proportion in the tract comprising the Deccan districts of the Presidency. The land occupants, according to the agricultural returns, fall into two classes only, of whom the peasant proprietors are occupants of ryotwari land divided into 103,138 holdings with an average area of 14·7 acres bearing an average assessment of Rs. 13–0–5 each. In every taluk, except Hospet, the bulk of the holdings consists solely of unirrigated land, though in Rayadrug also there is a noticeable area of wet land included therein. The status of these peasant proprietors may be judged from the following abstract of the rent-roll statement given in the appendix :—

Group.	Number.	Percentage of	
		Total population.	Agricultural population.
Land occupants ..	372,609	41·4	58·7
Tenants	104,101	11·6	16·4
Farm labourers ..	101,353	11·3	16·0
General labourers ..	40,816	4·5	6·4
Care of stock	14,843	1·6	2·3
Others	877	·1	·2
Total ..	634,499	70·5	100·04

Class.	Number.	Area held.
		ACS.
Peasant proprietors	131,310	1,517,113
Inamdars	42,670	734,284

Taluks.	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which assessment is			
	Area.	Assessment.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Ádóni	13·73	13 8 0	21·2	36 8	32·2	9·8	58·7	29·6	10·9	0·8
Alúr	17·91	21 12 2	9·8	29·7	41·2	19·3	42·7	36·4	18·3	2·6
Bellary	17·90	17 2 9	14·5	35·6	39·3	10·6	51·0	33·9	14·1	1 0
Rayadrug	23·77	17 8 6	13·9	30·3	39·9	15·9	54·1	30·2	13·9	1·8
Hospet	8·68	12 15 10	20·9	32·5	31·8	14·5	64·4	26·0	8·5	1 1
Kúdligi	10·84	6 13 5	43·2	40·3	14·9	1·6	80·4	17·0	2 5	0·1
Harpanahalli ..	11·83	7 7 7	38·2	39·9	19·0	2·9	77·9	18·6	3·4	0·1
Hadagalli	15·43	9 8 0	30·7	41·1	23·6	4·6	71·6	23·1	5·0	0·3
Total ..	14·71	13 0 5	20·7	35·0	33·1	11·2	63·1	26·7	9·3	0·9

On 63 per cent. of the individual holdings the assessment is in no case more than Rs. 10, whilst on 27 per cent. more it is less than Rs. 30 in every case. The former class is responsible for nearly 21 per cent. of the whole revenue, and the latter for 35 per cent. more. The very small holdings are especially common in the three western taluks, and it is only in the eastern taluks that any considerable proportion of the peasant proprietors can be regarded as possessing any considerable property. The bulk of the pattadars must be regarded as not much removed in condition from that of the labourers, and both classes cannot be expected to possess many resources to enable them to withstand the pressure caused by a prolonged drought.

Amongst the industrial classes, the number dependent on trades concerned in the provision of food and drink, fuel and forage, &c., is smaller in proportion to the whole population than usual. Cotton weavers are, however, more numerous than usual, and account for 5·4 per cent. of the whole population, whilst nearly 2 per cent. more are workers in other textiles. Many of these, as well as the poorer agriculturists, would suffer early in a period of scarcity.

In the next table an abstract of the classification adopted in the village census tables is given for each taluk ; the system therein adopted differs somewhat from that alluded to above :—

Taluks.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturists.				Other labourers.		Traders.		Artisans.				Others.	
	Land-holders.		Agricultural labourers.						Weavers.		Other artisans.			
	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.
Ádóni	75,699	47·1	20,205	12·6	10,111	6·3	12,258	7·6	21,769	13·5	6,287	3·9	14,466	9·0
Alúr	52,182	59·2	13,586	15·4	5,578	6·3	4,014	4·6	2,166	2·5	3,979	4·5	6,583	7·5
Bellary ..	72,535	40·2	21,312	11·8	12,382	6·9	19,269	10·7	7,119	3·9	13,552	7 5	34,184	19·0
Rayadrug ..	39,290	40·2	19,423	19·9	8,207	8·4	8,591	8·8	7,759	7·9	5,934	6·1	8,597	8·7
Hospet ..	42,358	45·8	12,024	13 0	11,549	12·5	8,296	9·0	4,112	4·4	4,051	4·4	10,122	10·9
Kúdligi ..	53,713	57·0	9,541	10·1	7,820	8·3	6,803	7·2	3,400	3·6	6,002	6·4	7,017	7·4
Harpanahalli ..	55,749	67·8	6,472	7·8	3,691	4·5	4,140	5·2	1,900	2·3	4,503	5·4	5,786	7·0
Hadagalli ..	66,702	64 1	7,264	7·0	5,899	5·7	6,354	6·1	4,404	4·2	4,729	4·5	8,688	8·4
Total ..	458,228	50·9	109,827	12·2	65,237	7·3	69,725	7·8	52,629	5 8	49,037	5·4	95,443	10·6

Area liable to famine.—The whole district lies within the famine zone. The earliest famine recorded was that of 1792–93; and since the beginning of the century there have been famines in 1803, 1824, 1833, 1853–54, 1866 and 1876—78 and again in 1891–92. In 1838, 1844, 1881, 1884 and 1888 also, the seasons were very unfavorable over the whole or parts of the district, and in many other years the rainfall has been scanty or unseasonable. Occasionally severe floods occur, but the rainfall is usually scanty and is always uncertain, and it is only on the small strip of land irrigated by the Tungabhadra channels that the crop can be considered as safe in all seasons. The Tungabhadra takes its rise on the Western Ghâts and has a perennial supply of water. The area thus protected is about 11,500 acres, whilst in favorable years these channels irrigate about 13,300 acres, of which 65 per cent. lies in the Hospet taluk and nearly three-fourths of the rest in Bellary, whilst the remaining area is in Ádóni. Besides these channels there is some irrigation under minor tanks and channels, chiefly in Rayadrug and Hospet, but only rather more than one-third of this area can be said to be permanently protected. The area irrigated by wells is also small, and many of these may be expected to fail in a severe drought. Thus the total area actually protected against drought is about 32,000 acres, or about 2 per cent. of the cultivated area. Details are given below in hundreds of acres for each taluk:—

Sources of irrigation.	Ádóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Rayadrug.	Hospet.	Kúdligi.	Harpanahalli.	Hadagalli.	Total.
Area protected in all seasons.									
Tungabhadra channels ..	8	..	2,6	..	8,1	..	..	..	11,5
Minor tanks and channels.	1,4	1	4	4,7	2,5	2,5	1,6	8	13,7
Wells and doruvus ..	6	·5	8	2,5	8	1,8	2	·5	6,8
Total ..	2,5	1·5	3,8	7,2	11,4	4,3	1,8	8·5	32,0
Percentage of occupied area.	·6	·0	·8	2·5	8·1	2 2	·8	·3	1·4
Percentage of cultivated area.	·8	·0	2·1	3·7	10·6	2·8	1·0	·4	2·0
Area protected in ordinary seasons.									
Tungabhadra channels ..	1,0	..	3,6	..	8,7	..	..	..	13,3
Minor tanks and channels.	2,3	2	1,3	11,2	7,6	5,8	3,2	1,7	33,3
Wells and doruvus ..	1,2	1	1,7	5,0	1,6	3,6	4	1	13,7
Total ..	4,5	3	6,6	16,2	17,9	9,4	3,6	1,8	60,3
Percentage of occupied area.	1·2	·1	1·4	5·7	12·7	4·8	1·7	·7	2·6
Percentage of cultivated area.	1·3	·1	3·6	8·4	16·6	6·2	1·9	·9	3·9

Numbers relieved during past famines.—The district suffered severely during the famines of 1824 and 1833; but no information is available as to the numbers then relieved. The famine of 1854 was also very severe; for about 9 months more than 50,000 people, including numbers who flocked in from the Nizam's dominions, obtained relief by employment on works. During the famine of 1866–67, the average number of persons relieved during 11 months from July 1866 to May 1867 was 23,552, of whom 10,422 were employed on works and 13,130 were relieved gratuitously. The average number relieved amounted to 1·8 per cent. of the population of the district in

1866–67. The maximum relieved in any one month was in October 1866, when 3·2 per cent. of the population were on relief. Excepting Kurnool, Bellary was the district most severely stricken by the famine of 1876—78. During that famine, the average number of persons relieved in the taluks now forming the district during 22 months from December 1876 to September 1878 was 147,653, of whom 99,521 were employed on works and 48,132 relieved gratuitously. The average number relieved amounted to 16·2 per cent. of the population in 1871. There was, however, a large influx of famine-stricken people from the Nizam's dominions. The maximum number relieved in any one month was in August 1877, when 50·99 per cent. of the population in 1871 were in receipt of relief. The Alúr taluk suffered most.

In the famine of 1891–92, the average number of persons relieved during 10 months from December 1891 to September 1892 was 7,768, of whom 7,747 were employed on works and only 21 were relieved gratuitously. The average number relieved amounted to 1·25 per cent. of the population of the affected portion of the district, but in the part most seriously affected, viz., the Alúr taluk, the number relieved amounted to as much as 4·4 per cent. The maximum number relieved in any one month was in June 1892, when 2·91 per cent. of the population of the affected portion of the district was employed on works. In this case, except in the Ádóni, Alúr and Bellary taluks, distress was not much felt.

Accessibility for relief.—The district is well provided with means of communication. The North-West branch of the Madras Railway traverses its eastern edge from Guntakal junction to the Tungabhadra. From Guntakal the Southern Mahratta Railway traverses part of the Bellary and Hospet taluks and crosses the Tungabhadra into the Dharwar district near Hospet, while the extension of the Southern Maharatta Railway into Mysore passes just beyond the western extremity of the district. It is also connected with the Kistna delta by the Bellary-Kistna State Railway from Guntakal and by another line to Bangalore in Mysore from the same place. The principal towns and villages are connected by good metalled roads, and few districts possess greater facilities for distribution.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Taluks.	Number and area of villages exclusive of Tributary States.								Deduct	
	Ryotwari.			Inam.		Zemindari.	Total.		Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.
	Number.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor inam.	Number.	Area.		Number.	Area.		
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.			ACS.	ACS.	ACS
Ádóni	106	358,891	132,223	24	23,498	Nil.	130	514,612	27,488	36,556
Alúr	84	290,254	138,779	7	12,386		91	441,419	3,320	6,287
Bellary	127	443,135	165,368	5	11,542		132	620,045	60,547	13,294
Rayadrug *	86	416,549	72,380	6	11,305		92	500,234	87,032	12,050
Hospet	60	247,707	27,566	22	29,386		82	304,659	6,163	46,749
Kúdligi	96	514,250	26,182	11	11,943		107	552,375	44,821	56,878
Harpanahalli ..	71	344,971	30,815	13	15,056		84	390,842	11,351	39,932
Hadagalli	81	390,856	39,696	4	3,981		85	434,533	34,738	12,796
Inam villages ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	.	..
Total ..	711	3,006,613	633,009	92	119,097		803	3,758,719	275,460	224,542

* In 1894, 108,800 acres of land were transferred from this taluk to the newly formed Kalyandrug taluk in the Anantapur district. The population of the villages transferred was 19,176.

RENT ROLL OF GOVERNMENT

Taluks.	Total holdings.						
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average extent. Dry.	Average extent. Wet.	Average assessment. Dry.	Average assessment. Wet.
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ádóni	15,884	218,153	2,14,492	13·58	0·15	12 8 11	0 15 1
Alúr	11,278	202,011	2,45,469	17·87	0·04	21 9 6	0 2 8
Bellary	16,516	295,697	2,84,219	17·68	0·22	14 14 2	2 4 7
Rayadrug	8,072	191,951	1,41,543	22·67	1·10	12 9 4	4 15 2
Hospet	10,159	88,217	1,32,012	7·66	1·02	3 15 11	8 15 11
Kúdligi	13,607	147,560	93,063	10·44	0·40	4 14 0	1 15 5
Harpanahalli	14,645	173,261	1,09,452	11·61	0·22	6 6 5	1 1 2
Hadagalli	12,977	200,263	1,23,332	15·31	0·12	8 12 6	0 11 6
Total ..	103,138	1,517,113	13,43,582	14·36	0·35	10 11 5	2 5 0

CROPPING.

Taluks.	Cereals.					Pulses.			Vegetable and fruit trees.
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Korra.	Others.	Horse-gram.	Red-gram.	Others.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ádóni	7,572	177,206	14,477	45,756	3,537	2,145	7,695	27,810	947
Alúr	633	139,227	5,842	106,549	651	101	3,706	5,465	343
Bellary	3,634	185,821	24,036	156,315	1,575	1,680	1,793	3,056	1,009
Rayadrug ..	14,222	48,401	28,645	74,459	26,637	18,233	163	6,520	1,503
Hospet ..	8,568	49,420	3,040	4,243	2,738	10,358	7,770	4,741	717
Kúdligi ..	3,631	50,080	7,267	20,417	19,456	20,590	6,137	2,697	2,222
Harpanahalli ..	1,006	83,085	1,211	17,895	11,767	12,670	9,097	5,504	1,205
Hadagalli ..	1,530	97,289	2,554	19,610	6,970	21,856	8,353	17,961	814
Total ..	40,796	830,529	87,072	445,234	‡ 73,331	87,633	44,714	§ 73,754	8,760

NOTE.—The figures in this table refer to Government villages only

‡ Ragi is grown on considerable areas in Rayadrug and the three western taluks and samai on a large area in Rayadrug.

§ Bengal gram is raised on considerable areas in the eastern taluks and in Hadagalli.

DIX.

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FOR 1891–92.

area of		Remainder.	Area in occupation.		Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population as per census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head.	Taluks.
Zemindari and other land for which returns are not available.	Total.	Arable area (Government and inam).	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.	
Nil.	64,044	450,568	324,911	63,561	86·2	2,45,782	152,568	1 9 9	Ádóni.
	9,607	431,812	202,961	154,348	82·7	2,74,872	85,862	3 3 3	Alúr.
	73,841	546,204	181,349	281,690	84·8	2,91,877	179,399	1 10 0	Bellary.
	99,082	401,152	192,484	93,923	71·4	1,62,078	95,433	1 11 2	Rayadrug.
	52,912	251,747	107,602	32,501	55·7	1,56,615	85,951	1 13 3	Hospet.
	101,699	450,676	151,157	45,228	43·6	1,04,319	91,743	1 2 2	Kúdligi.
	51,283	339,559	180,321	32,382	62·5	1,18,588	80,296	1 7 7	Harpanahalli.
	47,534	386,999	196,459	54,978	65·0	1,33,613	103,534	1 4 8	Hadagalli.
	..	..	..	..	..	12,875	25,340	0 8 2	Inam villages †
	500,002	3,258,717	1,537,244	759,211	70·5	15,00,619	900,126	1 10 8	Total.

† In Government taluks.

LAND FOR FASLI 1301 (1891–92).

Pattas paying										Taluks.
Under Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to 30.		From Rs. 30 to 50.		From Rs. 50 to 100.		Rs. 100 and upwards.		
Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
9,327	45,555	4,694	78,847	1,244	36,882	483	32,273	136	20,935	Ádóni.
4,815	24,018	4,106	72,977	1,259	47,634	805	53,494	293	47,346	Alúr.
8,424	41,314	5,594	1,01,135	1,515	57,822	808	53,894	175	30,054	Bellary.
4,368	19,648	2,435	42,989	695	26,738	431	29,723	143	22,445	Rayadrug.
6,545	27,630	2,638	42,858	581	22,540	281	19,473	114	19,511	Hospet.
10,948	40,147	2,313	37,541	262	9,326	73	4,575	11	1,474	Kúdligi.
11,410	41,756	2,724	43,625	360	12,617	130	8,280	21	3,174	Harpanahalli.
9,289	37,802	3,002	50,679	471	17,230	182	11,902	33	5,719	Hadagalli.
65,126	2,77,870	27,506	4,70,651	6,387	2,30,789	3,193	2,13,614	926	1,50,658	Total.

Condiments and spices.	Industrial crops.				Miscellaneous.	Total.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.	Taluks.
	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Oil-seeds.						
			Castors.	Others.					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1,275	52,785	68	6,443	4,894	5,445	358,055	10,572	347,483	Ádóni.
453	70,592	..	1,180	660	677	336,079	4,262	331,817	Alúr.
1,018	62,592	516	1,688	184	1,438	446,385	5,270	441,115	Bellary.
3,591	19,412	52	10,215	1,447	3,115	256,615	10,538	246,077	Rayadrug.
553	4,092	7,434	2,673	510	981	107,838	3,543	104,295	Hospet.
2,457	8,001	221	24,278	2,827	491	170,772	1,953	168,819	Kúdligi.
1,803	14,705	195	20,687	7,498	1,212	189,530	842	188,688	Harpanahalli.
830	30,705	263	19,056	6,894	1,143	235,828	592	235,236	Hadagalli.
12,010	262,884	8,749	86,220	‖ 24,914	14,502	2,101,102	37,572	2,063,530	Total.

‖ In Ádóni, Rayadrug and in the western taluks a good deal of gingelly is grown, and in the latter also a considerable area of niger seed.

AGRICULTURAL

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bulls and heifers under 4 years.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
Ádóni	28,473	3,690	15,864	19,465	12,728	12,760	94,753
Alúr	22,402	1,117	9,532	11,287	9,363	9,455	51,126
Bellary	31,106	2,137	11,154	14,972	11,304	10,988	83,451
Rayadrug	20,849	5,626	15,902	19,624	7,728	9,252	127,141
Hospet	21,485	1,399	12,194	18,398	8,003	7,815	57,880
Kúdligi	34,298	2,361	23,511	26,618	11,409	12,170	93,716
Harpanahalli	30,682	1,336	14,684	18,255	10,648	9,334	49,942
Hadagalli	27,088	1,116	12,987	16,260	9,194	7,023	52,725
Total ..	216,383	18,782	115,828	144,879	80,377	78,797	610,734

WATER-SUPPLY

Taluks.	Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years.					
	Occupied area.	First crop.		Second crop.		Percentage of remissions on demand.
		Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	
	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		
Ádóni	4,115	3,754	91·2	1,021	24·8	11·1
Alúr	488	327	67·0	7	1·4	48·0
Bellary	5,076	4,990	98·3	1,156	22·8	1·6
Rayadrug	13,446	12,661	94·2	7,017	59·6	11·6
Hospet	18,156	17,201	94·7	6,068	33·4	5·0
Kúdligi	7,885	7,072	89·7	1,669	21·2	17·4
Harpanahalli	4,050	3,558	87·9	1,503	37·1	10·1
Hadagalli	2,496	2,087	83·6	798	32·0	17·2
Total ..	55,712	51,650	92·7	19,239	34·5	8·7

Taluks.	Number of minor works,									
	Under 50 acres.				From 50 to 200 acres.				From 200 to	
	Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
Ádóni	120	32	58	12	4	..	4	..	1	..
Alúr	22	8	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	3	3	30	14	2	1	3	..	..	..
Rayadrug	16	5	161	20	18	1	26	1	11	..
Hospet	16	11	14	24	12	..	..	..	3	..
Kúdligi	54	21	28	8	26	3	4	..	12	2
Harpanahalli	23	4	22	5	22	..	..	..	7	..
Hadagalli	12	1	35	1	7	..	7	..	3	..
Total ..	266	85	348	84	95	5	44	1	37	2

STOCK IN 1890–91.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts	Indigo vats.	Sugar-mills.	Boats.	Taluks.
980	1,261	11,427	2,123	5	15	..	Ádóni.
578	906	6,411	2,440	14	3	..	Alúr.
1,274	2,116	11,147	3,902	1	78	..	Bellary.
493	2,007	9,707	2,111	8	4	..	Rayadrug
386	690	7,872	2,800	1	512	..	Hospet.
426	1,388	15,451	4,371	..	69	..	Kúdligi.
370	772	13,463	4,512	..	99	..	Harpanahalli.
264	673	12,211	4,151	..	30	.	Hadagalli
4,771	9,813	87,689	26,410	29	810	..	Total.

AND IRRIGATION.

Irrigation under wells.								
Ordinary.				Doruvu.				
Number.		Area irrigated.		Number		Area irrigated.		Taluks.
In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	In repair	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	
		ACS.	ACS.			ACS.	ACS.	
1,013	234	1,277	..	..	..	..	..	Ádóni.
166	26	132	..	..	..	..	..	Alúr
695	53	1,461	..	47	..	245	10	Bellary
1,032	417	4,189	476	59	3	253	108	Rayadrug.
413	132	1,657	..	1	1	11	..	Hospet.
1,336	574	3,585	8	..	..	..	..	Kúdligi.
255	86	321	62	15	19	21	..	Harpanahalli.
147	21	84	45	..	..	..	..	Hadagalli.
5,057	1,543	12,706	591	122	23	530	118	Total.

the ayacut of which is										Taluks.
500 acres.		From 500 to 1,000 acres				1,000 acres and over.				
Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	Ádóni.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Alúr.
2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	Bellary
16	..	2	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	Rayadrug.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	Hospet.
..	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kúdligi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Harpanahalli.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hadagalli
18	..	3	..	3	..	4	..	15	..	Total.

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous culivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67).	1,330,825	52,875	..	1,383,700	10,42,373	2,32,446	35,162	10,894	..	13,20,875
1277 (1867-68).	1,329,976	52,076	..	1,382,052	10,43,280	2,29,770	37,761	10,645	..	13,21,456
1278 (1868-69).	1,331,655	50,995	..	1,382,650	10,34,588	2,23,755	32,792	8,874	..	13,00,009
1279 (1869-70).	1,324,914	50,431	..	1,375,345	10,26,523	2,22,182	39,276	9,402	..	12,97,385
1280 (1870-71).	1,359,166	50,738	..	1,409,904	10,46,846	2,23,270	42,973	10,928	..	13,24,017
Average ..	1,335,307	51,423	..	1,386,730	10,38,722	2,26,285	37,593	10,149	..	13,12,749
1281 (1871-72).	1,346,724	35,854	3,270	1,385,848	10,18,237	2,01,175	33,936	10,951	13,058	12,77,357
1282 (1872-73).	1,387,502	36,410	24,722	1,448,634	10,35,838	2,04,244	33,478	11,745	30,559	13,15,864
1283 (1873-74).	1,397,397	36,179	37,365	1,470,941	10,53,196	2,02,817	30,970	10,715	35,118	13,32,816
1284 (1874-75).	1,450,193	37,051	20,848	1,508,092	10,71,717	2,06,556	37,542	12,379	35,208	13,63,402
1285 (1875-76).	1,442,167	36,298	12,460	1,490,925	10,69,709	2,03,348	28,122	9,849	33,213	13,44,241
Average ..	1,404,797	36,358	19,733	1,460,888	10,49,739	2,03,628	32,810	11,128	29,431	13,26,736
1286 (1876-77).	1,427,394	35,959	14,945	1,478,298	10,61,004	2,01,517	31,157	5,244	20,733	13,19,655
1287 (1877-78).	1,429,576	36,993	18,175	1,484,744	10,62,848	2,07,091	35,518	9,010	45,952	13,60,419
1288 (1878 79).	1,423,624	37,308	4,006	1,464,938	10,56,253	2,08,754	28,919	11,375	11,538	13,16,839
1289 (1879-80).	1,221,933	36,082	34,021	1,292,036	8,80,994	2,04,084	32,330	10,985	62,119	11,90,512
1290 (1880-81).	1,154,541	35,198	9,815	1,199,554	8,64,290	1,99,575	37,501	10,082	9,897	11,21,345
1291 (1881-82).	1,110,803	34,412	11,786	1,157,001	8,39,055	1,95,991	35,662	9,600	10,251	10,90,559
1292 (1882-83).	1,111,027	34,350	56,662	1,202,039	8,39,157	1,94,978	27,260	10,061	36,936	11,08,392
1293 (1883-84).	1,086,662	34,319	104,789	1,225,770	8,26,081	1,94,484	37,250	10,611	62,415	11,30,841
1294 (1884-85).	1,156,352	34,307	37,509	1,228,168	8,62,414	1,94,389	32,468	8,444	14,487	11,12,202
1295 (1885-86).	1,228,770	35,284	38,901	1,302,955	9,01,049	1,98,958	34,887	11,946	33,544	11,80,384
Average ..	1,138,723	34,535	49,929	1,223,187	8,53,551	1,95,760	33,505	10,133	31,527	11,24,476
1296 (1886-87).	1,254,857	35,422	78,808	1,369,087	9,20,002	1,99,698	38,744	11,614	53,082	12,23,140
1297 (1887-88).	1,274,879	35,118	100,582	1,410,579	9,34,236	1,97,934	29,869	10,306	77,465	12,49,810
1298 (1888-89).	1,362,004	35,683	53,232	1,450,919	9,87,562	2,00,381	39,972	11,719	32,255	12,71,889
1299 (1889-90).	1,412,894	35,548	57,794	1,506,236	10,30,281	2,00,395	40,316	13,632	34,964	13,19,588
1300 (1890-91).	1,453,474	35,858	70,147	1,559,479	10,63,617	2,01,658	42,435	13,389	36,196	13,57,295
Average ..	1,351,621	35,526	72,113	1,459,260	9.87,140	2,00,013	38,267	12,132	46,792	12,84,344

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.					Net demand, current.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beriz deductions on account of religious institutions.	Settled demand, (ryotwar).	Fasli.
Due to season.			Fixed and other.	Total.						
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.								
RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
38,128	2,114	1,278	30,124	71,644	12,49,231	1,51,210	14,00,441	..	14,00,441	1276 (1866-67).
17,057	48,852	1,105	15,433	82,447	12,39,009	1,55,330	13,94,339	..	13,94,339	1277 (1867 68).
8,208	11	1,227	7,631	17,077	12,82,932	1,59,778	14,42,710	..	14,42,710	1278 (1868-69).
4,315	446	1,083	6,297	12,141	12,85,244	1,59,331	14,44,575	..	14,44,575	1279 (1869-70).
11,975	88	1,053	5,659	18,775	13,05,242	1,64,493	14,69,735	..	14,69,735	1280 (1870-71).
15,937	10,302	1,149	13,029	40,417	12,72,332	1,58,028	14,30,360	..	14,30,360	Average.
7,118	640	1,324	4,922	14,004	12,63,353	1,44,446	14,07,799	..	14,07,799	1281 (1871-72).
2,914	28	1,173	4,494	8,609	13,07,255	1,33,195	14,40,450	..	14,40,450	1282 (1872-73).
14,811	302	1,301	4,634	21,048	13,11,768	1,34,632	14,46,400	..	14,46,400	1283 (1873-74).
340	151	1,209	4,706	6,406	13,56,996	1,48,046	15,05,042	..	15,05,042	1284 (1874-75).
27,013	18,589	1,378	4,604	51,584	12,92,657	1,52,521	14,45,178	..	14,45,178	1285 (1875-76).
10,439	3,942	1,277	4,672	20,330	13,06,406	1,42,568	14,48,974	.	14,48,974	Average.
6,53,598	2,48,373	5,539	2,604	9,10,114	4,09,541	1,23,695	5,33,236	..	5,33,236	1286 (1876-77).
59,314	19,121	2,158	4,238	84,831	12,75,588	1,19,476	13,95,064	..	13,95,064	1287 (1877-78).
5,857	..	2,270	4,780	12,907	13,03,932	1,59,731	14,63,663	5,791	14,57,872	1288 (1878-79).
10,198	233	2,676	4,697	17,804	11,72,708	1,29,397	13,02,105	11,842	12,90,263	1289 (1879-80).
2,162	..	2,272	3,847	8,281	11,13,064	1,42,499	12,55,563	10,904	12,44,659	1290 (1880-81).
23,292	90,040	202	5,987	1,19,521	9,71,038	1,37,357	11,08,395	9,763	10,98,632	1291 (1881-82).
13,479	727	1,541	5,623	21,370	10,87,022	1,51,921	12,38,943	9,709	12,29,234	1292 (1882-83).
17,960	3,448	1,725	5,592	28,725	11,02,116	1,40,536	12,42,652	14,510	12,28,142	1293 (1883 84).
1,11,901	5,07,025	18,388	5,468	6,42,782	4,69,420	1,58,978	6,28,398	11,281	6,17,117	1294 (1884-85).
2,350	132	1,568	5,126	9,176	11,71,208	1,36,795	13,08,003	10,251	12,97,752	1295 (1885-86).
33,797	1,20,274	4,685	5,559	1,64,315	9,60,161	1,45,117	11,05,278	11,103	10,94,175	Average.
11,194	16,649	2,815	4,983	35,641	11,87,499	1,37,868	13,25,367	11,566	13,13,801	1296 (1886-87).
17,061	1,084	4,193	4,348	26,686	12,23,124	1,33,739	13,56,863	8,918	13,47,945	1297 (1887-88).
13,637	75,348	5,829	5,349	1,00,163	11,71,726	1,38,875	13,10,601	10,972	12,99,625	1298 (1888-89).
2,781	..	1,952	17,468	22,201	12,97,387	1,23,007	14,20,394	10,499	14,09,891	1299 (1889-90).
3,995	..	1,682	45,103	50,780	13,06,515	1,30,449	14,36,964	11,513	14,25,450	1300 (1890-91).
9,734	18,616	3,294	15,450	47,094	12,37,250	1,32,788	13,70,038	10,694	13,59,344	Average.

METEOROLOGICAL

Thermometrical Readings

Months.	1885.				1886.				1887.	
	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.
January	72·5	29·9	93·0	55·1	72·7	27·1	93·7	52·5	74·1	27·2
February	79·6	30·5	98·8	56·9	77·6	29·7	101·6	55·0	77·8	30·0
March	84·1	31·6	103·8	58·0	85·0	27·6	104·1	66·6	84·7	27·8
April	89·0	28·2	107·9	68·4	89·9	26·2	106·1	71·4	87·4	25·4
May	87·5	25·5	106·3	69·4	88·2	23·6	107 8	73·9	87·1	25·0
June	82·5	19·5	101·6	72·0	82·2	18·5	97·9	68·2	80·9	18·2
July	80·6	16·8	95·5	70·2	80·7	16·6	96·5	71·7	78·9	14·2
August	81·3	19·1	96·2	72·0	79·7	16·7	93·5	69·9	79·2	17·0
September	80·2	18·2	96·6	69·5	81·3	18·6	98·4	70·3	79·0	16·7
October	78·0	17·3	92·7	66·5	78·6	17·2	93·4	68·0	76·9	17·3
November	74·2	21·0	90·6	56·5	76 3	20·3	92 0	61·0	74·6	19·1
December	71·9	23·4	90·7	54·2	71·4	23·0	89·2	53·3	71·1	21·9
Average ..	80·1	23·4	..	..	80·3	22·1	..	..	79·3	21·7

Average Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	..	..	0·38	0·21	1·38	5·08	2·84	4·47	2·22	4·87	0·43	..	21·88
1871	0·35	..	..	0·42	3·20	2·81	1·57	3·09	4·44	3·79	0·88	..	20·55
1872	..	..	0·01	0·89	1·09	2·99	3·95	2·74	8·15	7·34	0 37	1·46	29·03
1873	..	0·01	..	0·96	1·85	0·46	0·99	3·02	3·15	7·57	0·29	..	18·30
1874	..	0·05	..	0·24	4·46	3·14	5·72	3·29	10·86	7·50	0·31	0·05	35·62
1875	..	..	0·24	0·12	1·49	2·58	3·01	3·36	4·64	2 95	.	..	18·39
1876	..	..	0·35	0·21	0·41	3·38	1·29	1·12	1·62	0·21	0·23	..	8·82
1877	..	..	0·02	0·88	1·57	3·74	2·41	2·04	6·76	8·05	0·72	1·35	27·54
1878	..	..	..	0·62	2·40	2·00	4·23	6·44	5·21	4·65	1·86	0·09	27·50
1879	..	0·24	0·35	0·47	4·07	2·20	5·66	4·57	2·46	1·97	0·88	0·01	22·88
1880	..	..	0·26	0·74	1·94	4·23	2·13	2·96	4·90	9·31	2·11	0·09	28·67
1881	..	..	0·35	0·60	2·28	2·05	0·49	2·07	4·87	2·06	2·01	..	16·78
1882	0·32	..	0·03	0·07	2·27	1·54	2·94	5·87	5·28	2·23	4·24	0·02	24·81
1883	0·01	..	0·48	0·76	1·29	1·67	2·68	6·02	0·70	5·93	1·31	..	20·85
1884	0·45	..	0·02	0·35	0·74	0·84	1·07	2·24	1·56	4·38	0·22	0·41	12·28
1885	..	..	0·14	0·11	2·10	1·96	2·33	1·30	8·28	8·19	0·73	0·49	25·63
1886	..	..	..	0·19	2·30	4·08	2·74	3·16	2·95	5·60	0·87	0·25	22·14
1887	..	..	..	0·78	1·02	3·45	1·40	5·88	4·31	3·13	2·15	0·18	22·30
1888	0·06	0·08	..	1·09	3·05	1·27	1·83	2·42	5·50	0·81	4·02	..	20·13
1889	..	..	..	1·22	1·09	3·51	3·97	2·36	10·76	6·40	0·58	..	29·89
Average—1870–89 ..	0·06	0·02	0·13	0·55	2·00	2·65	2·66	3·42	4·93	4·85	1·21	0·22	22·70
1890	..	.	0·32	1·59	1·14	1·94	1·91	3·45	4·82	2·99	5·59	0·70	24·45
1891	..	..	0·14	0·44	0·53	2·00	1·15	2·07	1·06	2·05	0·59	..	10·03
1892	..	0·03	..	0·33	1·14	4·50	2·35	8·00	4·21	5·86	0·71	..	27 14
1893	..	0·33	2·13	0·44	2·77	3·15	4·13	4·50	4·04	7·37	1·70	..	30·56

STATEMENTS.

AT BELLARY FOR FIVE YEARS.

		1888.				1889				
Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Months.
93·3	57·6	73·7	24·8	92·4	56·6	74·0	28·9	94·3	56·1	January.
100·2	59·0	78·4	29·2	98·3	57·6	79·5	29·5	98·3	56·4	February.
102·3	65·2	85·9	27·4	106·6	64·5	85·0	28·5	104·7	66·3	March.
106·2	70·3	89·3	25·1	108·6	68·1	89·3	26·8	108·1	70·6	April.
103·6	65·4	85·0	22·4	106·0	71·1	90·7	24·9	108·0	74·5	May.
100·5	70·0	83·9	18·2	100·1	71·6	83·2	18·6	97·9	73·1	June.
92·9	69·8	80·6	15·5	95·8	71·4	81·1	16·9	96·2	72·8	July.
94·3	69·1	80·5	16·8	94·4	70·1	82·6	16·0	94·9	72·3	August.
95·2	69·8	80·3	18·9	95·4	70·0	78·7	15·7	93·2	68·2	September
93·9	64·6	79·8	20·8	93·9	67·1	76·6	16·3	95·8	58·5	October.
89·0	56·0	75·2	19·2	90·1	57·7	73·7	22 6	90·4	54·0	November.
86·9	55·3	71·6	24·7	89·5	51·8	71·7	25·8	89·1	52·0	December.
..	..	80·4	21·9	..	..	80·4	22·5	..	..	Average.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WET DAYS.

Years.	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December	Total.
1870	..	..	1	1	3	8	8	9	6	8	1	..	45
1871	..	..	..	1	6	4	3	4	8	5	2	..	34
1872	..	..	..	2	2	8	8	5	11	6	1	3	46
1873	..	..	..	2	4	1	4	7	5	10	1	..	34
1874	..	..	..	1	8	6	10	6	15	11	1	..	58
1875	..	..	1	..	3	5	7	5	7	5	..	..	33
1876	..	..	2	1	1	4	4	3	3	..	..	..	18
1877	..	..	..	2	3	6	4	6	12	13	1	1	48
1878	..	..	..	2	5	5	10	11	10	7	2	..	52
1879	..	1	1	1	5	4	8	10	5	4	2	..	41
1880	..	..	1	2	3	8	6	5	5	10	4	..	44
1881	..	..	1	1	3	4	2	6	6	3	2	..	28
1882	1	..	..	..	6	7	9	7	9	4	5	..	48
1883	..	..	2	2	3	3	7	10	2	10	2	..	41
1884	1	..	..	1	2	2	4	6	4	7	1	1	29
1885	..	..	1	1	4	4	6	5	10	9	2	1	43
1886	..	..	..	..	4	6	8	5	6	7	1	1	38
1887	..	..	..	2	2	6	5	9	7	5	3	1	40
1888	..	..	..	2	4	3	6	5	9	2	6	..	37
1889	..	..	..	2	3	7	9	5	13	8	1	..	48
Average—1870–89 ..	..	..	1	1	4	5	6	6	8	7	2	..	40
1890	..	..	1	3	2	5	6	5	8	5	7	1	43
1891	..	..	..	1	1	4	5	5	3	5	1	..	25
1892	..	..	..	2	3	8	5	12	9	9	1	..	49
1893	..	1	3	1	4	5	9	8	6	10	5	..	52

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

Variations of the Rainfall, 1870–89, in Inches.

Recording stations.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Yemmiganúra.	Maximum, 1889 ..	..	0·75	0·45	5·90	6·10	4·20	6·50	4·30	0·75	..	28 95
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·22	0·50	0·65	3·20	0·55	1·25	7·05	1·95	1·15	..	16·52
	Average, 1880–89 ..	0·24	0 42	1·51	3·30	2·84	4·40	4·99	4·28	1·50	0·19	23·67
Ádóni	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	.	5·00	5·45	9·50	3·72	12·67	8·20			44·54
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..			5·27	1·79	2·95	1·14	0·10	..	..	11·25
	Average	0·09	0·67	1·57	4·21	4·10	5·29	5 46	4·80	0·81	0·07	27·07
Alúr	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	..	4·67	5·50	6·12	2 40	6·77	11·02	0·10	..	36·58
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	.	0·34	2·47	0·52	0·30	2·05	.	0·12	..	5·80
	Average	0 21	0·45	1·73	2·56	3·31	3·65	4·44	5·26	0·86	0·07	22·54
Siruguppa .	Maximum, 1889 ..	..	0·55	1·00	8·30	6·85	1·92	7·95	9·95	1·03	..	40·55
	Minimum, 1884 ..	0·45	0·20	0·85	..	0·70	1·05	2·40	4·60	..	..	10·25
	Average, 1880–89 ..	0·09	0 25	1·07	2·70	2·36	3 72	5·03	4 76	0·92	0 09	20 99
Kamplı ..	Maximum, 1889 ..	..	1·00	0·40	0·80	2·60	3·40	16·30	9·10	0·40	..	34·00
	Minimum, 1884 ..	0·70	0·32	0·80	2·07	0·80	1·05	0·50	2·05	0·70	0·35	9·34
	Average, 1880–89 ..	0 25	0·42	1·32	1·69	1·63	3·41	5·57	5·10	2·42	0·12	21·93
Bellary ..	Maximum, 1885 ..	0·17	..	2·19	3·39	1·27	0·85	11·76	10·60	0·77	0·37	31·37
	Minimum, 1876 ..	1·40	0·68	0·70	1·89	..	0·91	1·65	..		..	7·23
	Average	0 30	0·60	1 74	1 93	1·50	2·00	4·46	4·39	1·52	0 15	18·59
Rayadrug ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	0·30	5·95	2·60	2·85	4·25	5·75	10·85	.	..	30·55
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..		1·00	4·70	0·20	..	2·20	.	.	..	8·10
	Average	0·19	0·37	2·13	2·23	1·41	2 03	3·86	5·06	1·59	0·19	19·06
Hospet ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	0·05	2·60	3·70	7·60	5·75	20·70	6·65	0·85	.	47·90
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·25	0·20	0·90	3·35	1·45	2·10	1·35	0·72	..	..	10·32
	Average	0·15	0·44	2·00	3·22	3 35	4·43	5·70	5·28	1·40	0·40	26·36
Kádlígi ..	Maximum, 1880 ..	0·10	0·80	3·20	3·90	1·80	3·20	7·50	16·00	1·15	..	37·65
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	..	5·90	2·30	1·67	1·50	..	..	..	11·37
	Average	0·09	0·61	2·44	2 40	2·80	3·65	5·54	5·03	1 24	0·13	23·93
Harpanahalli ..	Maximum, 1880 ..	1 80	0·20	3·05	2·83	3·15	2·55	8·12	10·32	3·20	..	35·22
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·70	0·30	0·35	2·45	2·40	0·35	1·80	..	1·70	..	10·05
	Average	0 26	0 82	2·62	2·12	2·59	3 39	4·69	4·59	1·58	0·46	23·12
Hadgalli ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	0·32	0·12	3·72	2·27	5·32	3·95	12·47	4·55	0·77	0·02	33·51
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·44	0·47	.	1·02	1·70	0·65	1·30	0·85	..	..	6·43
	Average	0·47	0·75	2·50	2·37	2·06	2·68	4·88	4 52	1·00	0 30	21·53
District ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	0·05	0·24	4·46	3·14	5·72	3·29	10·86	7·50	0·31	0·05	35·62
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·35	0·21	0·41	3·38	1·29	1·12	1·62	0·21	0·23	..	8·82
	Average	0·21	0·55	2·00	2·65	2 66	3 42	4·93	4·85	1·21	0 22	22·70
Ramandrug * ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	0·37	4·80	3·31	13·22	11·10	24·60	9·85	0·57	..	67·82
	Minimum, 1876 ..	1·00	2·27	1·02	5·04	1·62	2·62	1·43	0·50	..	..	15·50
	Average, 1870–79 ..	0·30	0·78	3·77	3·96	7·08	7·21	9·08	6·17	0·74	0·22	39·31

* Excluded from district average.

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	14·6	14·4	14·7	14·8	14·4	15·2	16·8	16·7	16·8	16·9	15·9	16·4	15·6	1874 75.
	16·0	16·1	15·9	15·2	14·8	13·7	14·3	14·7	14·3	14·0	13·9	13·6	14·7	1875 76
	12·8	11·9	11·0	8·2	6·8	7·2	7·2	7·5	7·7	8·7	7·2	6·5	8·5	1876–77.
	5·5	5·3	5·5	6·6	8·2	7·7	8·2	8·0	7·6	7·5	7·5	7·5	7·1	1877–78.
	7·4	7·8	8·1	8·1	9·0	9·9	10·2	9·8	10·2	10·2	9·9	10·4	9·3	1878 79.
	10·7	11·6	12·4	12·3	12·6	13 3	14·0	14 2	13·9	13·4	13·4	13·6	12·9	1879–80.
	13·4	13·6	13·7	13·8	13·5	13·6	14·1	14·3	14·0	14·1	14·2	14·0	13·8	1880–81.
	13·9	13·7	13·5	13·6	12·8	13·2	13·5	13·3	13·4	12·9	13·2	13·1	13·4	1881–82.
	13·1	12·9	13·3	13·6	13·7	13·7	14·3	14·5	15·7	14·3	13·6	14·0	13·8	1882–83.
	13·9	13·8	13·9	14·1	14·4	14·8	14·9	14·9	14·8	14·8	14·7	14·6	14·5	1883–84.
	14·3	14·4	14·0	13·2	13·5	12·8	12·7	12·7	12·6	12·9	13·1	12·9	13·3	1884–85.
	13·0	13·1	12·7	12·8	13·0	13·2	13·6	13·5	13·0	12·9	13·1	12·8	13 1	1885–86.
	13·0	12·9	13·1	13·0	13·2	13·3	13·8	14·1	14·0	13·9	13·6	13·5	13·6	1886–87.
	13·5	13·6	13·7	13·6	13·7	14·1	14·1	13·9	14·4	14·0	13·9	13·9	13·9	1887–88.
	13·9	13·9	13·7	12·8	12·2	13·2	12·8	12·1	13·3	13·0	12·9	12·6	13 1	1888–89.
	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·6	12·6	12·9	13·0	12·9	12·7	12·5	12·3	12·5	12·7	1889–90
	13·5	13·5	13·4	13·3	13·3	13·5	13·7	13 6	13·8	13·5	13·5	13·4	13·5	Average.*
	12·3	12·3	12·4	12·3	12·2	12·0	11·8	12·1	11·9	11·6	11·3	11·3	11·9	1890–91.
	11·3	11·1	10·5	10·3	9·4	8·1	8·7	9·0	9·1	8·9	9·0	9·0	9·6	1891–92.
	9·3	9·8	11·0	10·8	10·8	11·1	11·4	11·5	11·3	11·6	11·5	11·3	11·0	1892–93.
Cholum ..	32·3	33·2	33·9	33·3	32·8	32·6	30·5	30·7	30·0	27·6	26·6	24·5	30·6	1874–75.
	23·6	23·4	22·6	22·1	23·0	24·2	24·5	24·6	24·8	24·2	23·9	22·9	23 7	1875–76.
	22·0	20·9	16·3	10·2	7·1	7·4	7·7	8·1	8·8	8·3	7·5	6·5	10·9	1876 77.
	5·8	5·6	6·1	8·7	11·0	11·4	11·4	11·2	10·8	10·7	9·9	8·5	9·3	1877–78.
	8·7	9·2	10·0	10·3	13·9	15·6	14·6	13·4	14·8	14 4	12·8	12·5	12·5	1878–79.
	13·4	15·3	16·5	17·9	19·5	22·4	22·8	23·7	24·1	24·3	23·7	23·2	20·6	1879 80.
	25·1	26·2	29·1	31·7	34·7	36·3	38·1	38·4	40·4	41·6	42·1	39·1	35·2	1880–81.
	36·7	34·4	32·2	33·8	32·6	33·9	31·6	30·9	31·7	31·4	29·2	29·0	32·3	1881–82.
	30·3	31·8	36·0	39·0	37·3	39·5	38·3	38·8	37·4	36·3	36·3	34·3	36·4	1882–83.
	35·4	36·0	37·2	37·3	39·4	39·6	37·0	34·9	34·0	34·2	34·9	33·4	36·1	1883–84.
	32·7	31·9	26·8	24·0	24·4	20·5	19·9	20·0	21·2	21·8	21·9	22·7	23·3	1884–85.
	23·1	22·8	22·1	25·0	26·5	26·7	26·4	25·9	25·1	26·2	25·8	24·7	25·1	1885–86.
	24·9	25·7	27·7	28·6	30·6	31·0	32·4	33·4	32 7	32·8	30·7	29·5	30 0	1886–87.
	30·9	31·3	33·8	35·1	35·5	35·3	36·4	35·9	30·1	34·6	34·6	32·8	34·3	1887–88.
	29·0	33·0	32·7	28·6	29·6	31·6	31·8	30·1	29·4	29·0	28·0	27·5	30 4	1888–89.
	28·1	28·7	29·4	29·9	29·9	29·5	29 2	28·3	28·0	27·2	26·7	26·0	28·4	1889–90.
	29·6	30·2	30·7	31·3	32·1	32·4	32·1	31·7	31·0	31·5	31·0	29·9	31·2	Average.*
	25·5	26·0	26·3	27·0	27·1	28·0	27·8	28·5	28·6	28·4	28·0	27·5	27·5	1890–91.
	26·4	26·1	22·7	21·9	17·1	14·2	14·4	15·3	15·2	15·3	15·3	14·9	18·2	1891–92.
	16·3	19·2	22·9	23·2	23·7	24·9	25·4	26·3	26·2	26·5	26·0	24·6	23·8	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

				Rice.	Cholum.	
Standard prices for the district have been fixed at	..	..	..	13·5	31·0	Seers per rupee.
Warning rates do. do.	..	..	..	10·8	23·3	
Scarcity rates do. do.	..	..	..	8·1	15·5	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT—*cont.*

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Cumbu ..	27·9	27·3	28·5	28·2	27·0	26·9	27·0	27·6	27·6	26·4	24·5	23·3	26·9	1874–75.
	21·9	20·8	21·8	20·7	22·4	22·6	23·1	23·5	23·0	23·3	22·7	20·2	22·3	1875–76.
	20·3	18·9	15·1	9·7	7·2	7·3	7·8	8·4	8·6	8·1	7·6	6·6	10·6	1876–77.
	5·7	5·3	5·3	9·8	10·8	11·1	10·5	10·1	9·8	9·2	9 0	8·2	9·0	1877–78.
	8·0	8·2	9·3	12·2	13·5	14·8	13·7	13·1	13·9	13 7	12·8	12·2	12 3	1878–79.
	12·4	14·1	15·2	16 3	16·5	17·4	17·4	19·1	18·9	19·8	20·0	19·9	17·4	1879–80.
	23·0	21·1	21·5	25·7	27·0	28·7	29·3	28·8	31·2	31·7	32·9	32·5	27·6	1880–81.
	32·3	30·3	28·6	28·7	27·0	28·2	28·2	27·5	27·6	27·4	25·4	23·8	28·0	1881–82.
	24 5	24·5	27·6	28·6	31·7	30·3	31·7	32·1	32·3	32·8	30·0	29·1	29·6	1882–83.
	28·8	29·6	30·3	29·8	31·6	31·0	29·4	29·0	28·7	29·1	28·1	27·2	29·4	1883–84.
	27·1	26·3	21·3	20·2	21·0	18·5	18·3	18·4	19·3	20·0	19·8	20·4	20·8	1884–85.
	21·1	21·7	20·1	23·2	24 8	25·2	23·8	23·8	23·5	24·0	23·2	23·3	23·2	1885–86.
	22·9	23·3	24·5	25·4	27·4	26·8	27·3	28·1	27·7	28·5	28·0	26·9	26·5	1886–87.
	27·3	27·3	28·0	28·7	28·3	29·2	29·6	29·6	28·5	28·4	27·8	27·3	28·4	1887 88.
	26·5	25·6	25·1	22·9	21·8	23·7	24·0	22·9	23·1	23·5	23·3	23·2	23·7	1888–89.
	23·4	22·7	23·3	24·4	25·0	27·4	24·2	24·2	23·9	24·1	23·9	23·4	23·9	1889–90.
	25·7	25·2	25·1	25·8	26·6	26·6	26·6	26·4	26·6	27·0	26·2	25·7	26·1	Average.*
	23·5	24·2	24·0	23·2	23·7	23·9	24·0	24·5	24·8	24·7	24·6	23·3	24·0	1890–91.
	22·5	22·3	19·7	18·7	15·4	13·0	12·8	13·2	13·1	13·1	12·9	12·2	15·5	1891 92.
	12·8	13·7	17·0	18 4	20·4	19·7	22·1	23·3	23·6	22·4	21·9	21·8	19·9	1892–93.
Ragi ..	37·4	37·6	39 8	37·7	36·9	37·5	36·7	35·4	36·2	33·7	30·2	28·6	35·8	1874–75.
	29·4	26·0	24·4	23·8	24·7	26·7	27·3	27·4	26·6	26·6	24·8	23·8	26·0	1875–76.
	22·0	19·4	15·1	10·2	8·2	8·2	8·1	8·4	8·9	9·5	8·3	7·4	11·1	1876–77.
	6·6	6·3	6·7	10·0	13·1	12·6	12·4	11·4	10·5	10·8	10·4	9·6	10·1	1877–78.
	9·1	9·7	10·7	12·5	16 6	18·7	17·4	14·9	16·8	17·4	15·2	14·8	14·7	1878–79.
	15·8	17·1	17·8	19·7	22·1	25·0	23·8	26·1	27·9	28·2	27·6	26·0	22·6	1879–80.
	27·2	28·1	31·6	33·7	36·3	38·6	40·4	41·9	43·1	47·8	48·4	46·3	38·8	1880–81.
	44·0	39·9	37·1	39·4	36·0	37·5	36·4	35·5	35·4	34·5	31·8	32·2	36·8	1881–82.
	33·5	34·5	39·0	42·8	44·5	42·8	43·1	43·6	41·9	41·7	40·1	38·6	40·3	1882–83.
	38·5	38·1	40·0	39·6	41·3	41·9	40·8	38·5	38·5	39·0	38·7	36·9	39·3	1883–84.
	34·7	35·3	30·9	27·2	29·1	23·1	23·6	24·5	25·8	26·3	27·0	27·8	27·8	1884–85.
	27·9	27·4	26·5	28·8	29·1	31·4	29·9	30·5	29·5	30·8	29·5	27·9	29·0	1885–86.
	28·2	27·9	30·1	32·0	34·5	36·9	37·7	38·9	39·6	40·2	39·4	37·6	35·0	1886–87.
	36·7	37·1	39·4	41·1	42·0	42·4	43·1	42·7	42·0	42·0	42·5	41·0	41·1	1887–88.
	41·5	41·6	41·9	36·8	36·8	40·8	41·0	40·1	38·8	38·3	37·4	36·9	39·4	1888–89.
	38·0	37·3	36·9	38·4	38·6	36·5	39·0	36·9	35·8	34·8	34·4	34·0	36·7	1889–90.
	35·0	34·7	35·3	35·9	36·8	37·2	37·5	37·3	37·0	37·5	36·9	35·9	36·4	Average.*
	32·2	33·0	31·8	32·7	32·1	32·1	33·0	32·9	31·1	32·8	32·1	30·6	32·4	1890–91.
	29·2	29·9	25·1	24·5	19·6	15·7	15·8	16·0	17·1	17·3	17·5	16·2	19·9	1891–92.
	17·5	21·7	26·2	25·1	27·7	27·5	27·5	29·3	28·2	29·0	28·6	28·5	26·4	1892–93.

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

Average Annual Prices at each station in the District.

Grains.	Yemmiganúru.	Ádóni.	Alúr.	Bellary.	Siruguppa.	Hospet.	Rayadrug.	Kúdligi.	Hadagalli.	Harpanahalli.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	14·6	14·7	14·5	14·6	17·5	12·9	23·2	13·7	14·5	18·7	1874–75.
	15·1	14·9	14·2	13·5	16·9	12·7	19·2	13·4	13·7	15·2	1875–76.
	8·7	9·1	8·7	8·6	9·6	7·4	8·7	7·9	8·3	8·1	1876–77.
	6·8	7·9	6·8	6·6	8·1	6·2	7·7	7·4	6·1	7·5	1877–78.
	8·8	9·0	8·8	8·9	10·5	8·0	10·7	9·2	8·7	9·9	1878–79.
	12·4	12·6	12·0	13·0	15·7	10·6	16·2	12·9	11·9	13·0	1879–80.
	12·9	13·1	12·5	14·0	16·1	11·8	16·9	13·4	14·6	14·0	1880–81.
	12·2	12·9	13·0	13·2	15·4	11·6	15·2	15·7	12·8	12·1	1881–82.
	11·9	12·9	12·6	13·5	16·9	11·7	16·0	15·3	13·8	13·7	1882–83.
	12·9	13·1	13·5	13·3	18·5	12·0	17·8	15·0	15·3	14·6	1883–84.
	12·3	12·2	12·4	12·7	16·2	11·4	15·1	13·3	14·1	13·3	1884–85.
	12·9	12·4	12·1	12·6	16·7	11·9	15·1	12·4	12·4	12·2	1885–86.
	15·1	13·2	12·7	13·5	17·3	11·9	16·3	12·8	12·7	12·9	1886–87.
	13·6	13·5	13·1	14·0	17·5	12·1	16·6	13·1	13·0	13·0	1887–88.
	12·7	12·8	12·9	13·3	15·2	11·4	15·0	12·8	12·3	12·8	1888–89.
	12·8	11·3	12·1	13·0	15·4	10·7	14·9	12·9	11·8	13·2	1889–90.
	12·8	10·8	11·9	12·6	14·0	10·2	13·2	11·9	11·7	11·7	1890–91.
	10·3	9·3	9·6	9·6	11·5	8·8	10·0	8·5	9·2	9·2	1891–92.
	11·7	9·7	10·6	9·9	14·3	9·9	11·5	10·2	11·0	10·9	1892–93.
Cholum ..	27·6	29·0	27·7	27·4	28·1	28·4	35·2	30·8	34·5	41·0	1874–75.
	25·7	24·2	23·0	21·4	25·0	23·8	24·0	22·6	23·9	23·6	1875–76.
	11·9	11·9	11·1	11·0	12·3	10·6	10·5	10·0	10·1	9·2	1876–77.
	8·7	9·3	7·8	8·8	8·9	9·6	10·2	9·8	10·0	9·4	1877–78.
	10·4	12·0	9·9	13·2	12·0	12·5	14·2	13·8	13·8	13·5	1878–79.
	19·9	18·5	16·1	21·2	19·5	20·6	23·0	21·8	23·3	22·4	1879–80.
	31·6	29·2	29·2	36·7	32·7	32·8	38·4	38·9	44·0	43·2	1880–81.
	28·9	30·7	31·4	34·9	29·2	31·2	34·5	35·6	34·8	34·0	1881–82.
	32·4	35·1	33·2	38·8	32·1	32·2	40·6	40·3	43·4	40·2	1882–83.
	35·7	34·0	34·4	38·7	33·1	31·7	41·3	39·2	39·8	37·5	1883–84.
	24·1	23·3	23·1	24·5	23·8	21·2	28·4	25·6	24·4	24·0	1884–85.
	27·2	25·8	25·5	25·5	26·0	23·4	27·1	25·0	23·1	23·1	1885–86.
	27·6	27·1	27·4	27·4	32·5	28·4	33·7	30·2	31·8	33·5	1886–87.
	32·2	34·0	32·5	30·2	35·2	31·7	35·6	34·8	38·0	39·6	1887–88.
	25·4	25·8	29·7	29·5	27·3	27·3	30·2	35·8	35·8	37·8	1888–89.
	26·3	24·8	28·7	28·8	26·3	25·3	27·0	31·3	32·8	34·7	1889–90.
	26·3	25·4	28·9	29·1	24·7	24·7	27·5	27·6	32·7	31·0	1890–91.
	16·6	17·0	18·4	17·7	17·3	18·1	18·0	19·1	20·3	20·4	1891–92.
	21·2	19·8	22·3	20·8	19·7	24·0	22·3	28·1	30·7	29·4	1892–93.
Cumbu ..	25·1	26·6	24·3	25·9	25·9	24·2	35·5	23·0	28·0	32·1	1874–75.
	24·8	24·6	21·6	21·1	28·5	21·1	23·8	..	20·3	20·0	1875–76.
	10·8	11·9	11·4	10·5	10·8	10·0	7·7	7·7	11·0	13·0	1876–77.
	9·6	9·4	10·2	8·9	9·2	7·7	9·2	6·7	12·4	8·1	1877–78.
	11·1	12·7	11·8	12·9	11·5	12·7	14·1	12·4	13·8	11·7	1878–79.
	16·5	16·5	16·4	17·0	15·9	17·0	20·6	15·8	21·8	18·8	1879–80.
	28·4	26·8	22·7	27·9	23·0	26·0	33·9	25·4	35·2	29·2	1880–81.
	26·9	27·8	28·3	28·1	26·9	25·3	28·7	28·8	31·4	39·3	1881–82.
	29·5	30·4	33·7	29·3	30·6	25·4	29·5	27·2	35·3	..	1882–83.
	32·6	29·3	33·2	27·2	31·2	24·6	30·3	26·6	35·0	28·4	1883–84.
	21·8	21·6	20·2	20·7	20·8	19·7	22·2	18·1	19·7	20·7	1884–85.
	25·3	25·2	26·2	23·6	24·7	20·7	23·7	23·2	19·0	20·0	1885–86.
	27·1	26·2	28·5	26·5	30·4	23·4	27·4	29·3	22·8	25·6	1886–87.
	28·4	24·3	28·7	25·4	28·7	26·4	30·4	30·0	29·5	33·5	1887–88.
	22·0	20·4	22·0	21·3	23·1	20·5	30·1	28·5	..	28·3	1888–89.
	23·2	21·6	21·5	22·7	23·2	21·9	24·1	27·1	..	28·6	1889–90.
	23·4	22·7	22·9	24·3	25·4	22·6	24·4	24·1	..	28·1	1890–91.
	14·9	14·0	12·3	14·6	16·3	15·6	17·1	15·6	12·3	18·3	1891–92.
	18·7	16·8	21·5	18·1	20·2	18·3	21·2	22·6	30·4	20·6	1892–93.
Ragi ..	26·2	29·1	..	33·5	29·1	33·5	36·7	36·7	38·8	54·2	1874–75.
	26·4	29·5	..	23·8	..	28·5	23·0	25·2	..	27·5	1875–76.
	11·8	13·0	..	11·5	..	7·8	10·2	10·2	8·1	11·2	1876–77.
	8·6	10·6	..	9·9	..	11·4	10·1	10·4	6·1	11·1	1877–78.
	12·1	14·1	13·6	15·0	13·3	14·1	15·2	16·0	16·9	15·5	1878–79.
	19·9	20·9	16·8	22·5	15·2	23·5	24·2	25·5	31·2	25·5	1879–80.
	32·0	28·7	..	33·8	29·4	34·9	39·1	45·3	52·4	50·3	1880–81.
	32·7	31·1	..	32·3	..	36·2	34·5	41·6	43·9	43·9	1881–82.
	31·9	30·4	..	35·7	..	40·0	38·8	49·0	47·5	46·8	1882–83.
	31·1	..	..	34·5	..	38·8	40·1	45·4	..	46·0	1883–84.
	27·2	..	..	26·2	..	26·8	28·5	30·2	25·7	29·1	1884–85.
	31·0	29·1	..	29·3	..	27·1	28·3	30·5	26·5	29·1	1885–86.
	32·4	..	..	31·7	..	34·1	34·0	37·4	27·2	42·9	1886–87.
	32·8	..	..	35·5	..	36·5	41·1	44·9	..	55·7	1887–88.
	30·1	38·8	..	35·4	..	36·3	38·9	44·7	..	50·7	1888–89.
	30·4	..	..	32·3	..	36·6	33·0	40·2	34·9	49·1	1889–90.
	28·9	..	..	29·4	..	31·1	29·4	32·3	..	43·1	1890–91.
	17·8	..	..	17·9	..	20·7	18·7	20·5	15·5	24·3	1891–92.
	24·3	..	24·4	22·3	..	25·0	23·8	29·9	..	34·0	1892–93

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE.

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78.			Total per cent. of population in 1871.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Cholum.	Rice (2nd sort).
December 1876	184,505	8,473	192,978	21·17	7·4	7·2
January 1877	217,986	8,979	226,965	24·89	7·7	7·2
February ,, ...	226,106	7,916	234,022	25·67	8·1	7·5
March ,, ...	168,261	22,691	190,952	20·94	8·8	7·7
April ,, ...	163,697	53,813	217,510	23·86	8·3	8·7
May ,, ...	181,652	74,578	256,230	28·10	7·5	7·2
June ,, ...	213,285	106,948	320,233	35·12	6·5	6·5
July ,, ...	231,196	114,707	·345,903	37·94	5·8	5·5
August ,, ...	324,506	140,408	464,914	50·99	5·6	5·3
September ,, ...	106,236	179,955	286,191	31·39	6·1	5·5
October ,, ...	56,122	177,498	233,620	25·62	8·7	6·6
November ,, ...	20,904	88,530	109,434	12·00	11·0	8·2
December ,, ...	6,631	20,465	27,096	2·97	11·4	7·7
January 1878	3,395	6,381	9,776	1·07	11·4	8·2
February ,, ...	3,184	4,813	7,997	0·88	11·2	8·0
March ,, ...	4,361	3,767	8,128	0·89	10·8	7·6
April ,, ...	4,207	3,720	7,927	0·87	10·7	7·5
May ,, ...	7,369	6,016	13,385	1·47	9·9	7·5
June ,, ...	11,405	7,479	18,884	2·07	8·5	7·5
July ,, ...	17,071	7,721	24,792	2·72	8·7	7·4
August ,, ...	20,529	6,697	27,226	2·99	9·2	7·8
September ,, ...	16,855	7,352	24,207	2·65	10·0	8·1
Average over 22 months ..	99,521	48,132	147,653	16·19	8·8	7·3

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1891–92.			Total per cent. of population in 1891.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Cholum.	Rice (2nd sort).
December 1891	1,839	..	1,889	0·30	14·2	8·1
January 1892	5,586	..	5,586	0·90	14·4	8·7
February ,, ...	6,035	..	6,035	0·97	15·3	9·0
March ,, ...	7,297	37	7,334	1·18	15·2	9·1
April ,, ...	9,138	29	9,167	1·48	15·3	8·9
May ,, ...	12,806	29	12,835	2·07	15·3	9·0
June ,, ...	18,010	42	18,052	2·91	14·9	9·0
July ,, ...	10,730	45	10,775	1·74	16·3	9·3
August ,, ...	5,429	31	5,460	0·88	19·2	9·8
September ,, ...	601	..	601	0·10	22·9	11·0
Average over 10 months ..	7,747	21	7,768	1·25	16·3	9·2

ANANTAPUR.

THIS district, which was carved out of the old Bellary district in 1882, is bounded on the north by the Erramala hills, which separate it from the Kurnool district; on the east by the Cuddapah district; on the south by the Mysore territories; and on the west by the Bellary district.

General features.—The whole district forms part of the northern extremity of the Mysore plateau and slopes from south to north. In the south it has an elevation of about 2,200 feet, which gradually decreases to about 1,000 feet at Gooty and 900 feet at Tadpatri. The eastern frontier of the district towards Cuddapah is hilly. Nearly the whole area is drained by the Pennéru, which, after a course through the district of about 80 miles nearly due north, turns suddenly eastwards, and after a further course of about 50 miles, passes on into Cuddapah, receiving soon after it leaves the district the Chitrávati which drains a considerable portion of the eastern side of the district. A small portion of the Hindúpur taluk is drained by the Hagari northwards into the Tungabhadra.

The north-eastern portion of the district is, for the most part, an open plain of black-cotton soil surrounded by ridges of the Erramala range with long valleys running up into the hills. Leaving this and the western portion of the Gooty taluk, which forms part of the Bellary cotton-soil plain, aside, the general aspect of the district is an undulating treeless plain broken by long ridges of rocky hills almost devoid of trees. In the bottoms are occasional topes, but the uplands are singularly bare, and even on the hills the area of forest is but small and none of it of any density. In the south, the Penukonda taluk is very hilly and much of it is unfit for cultivation; Hindúpur is, for the most part, flat; and Madakasíra is hilly and rocky towards the south but to the west more level. Except in the northern parts of the district, the soil is generally poor and thin formed from the granitoid rocks on which it lies, but in Madakasíra it is richer and, aided by a bountiful supply of water, is much more productive. Except over a moderate area to the east of Tadpatri and on a small area near Uravakonda in Gooty taluk, the black-cotton soil of the district is inferior to that of Bellary and Kurnool and wide areas are very saline (*tsoudu*) and bear very poor crops. The red soil varies from a dark red loam in the bottoms to the most miserable stony upland plains which are in general absolutely treeless and arid and produce the poorest possible crops to the most miserable cultivation. Soils of this class comprise over three-fourths of the assessed dry area of the district and are most characteristically seen in the Gooty, Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks which account for two-thirds of the area of this class.

The district is divided into seven taluks for administrative purposes. The taluks are all named after their head-quarter. There are only eight places of more than 5,000 inhabitants in the district, of which the most important are:—Tadpatri (10,283) which is a place of some trade and also of pilgrimage; Uravakonda (8,557), a large village; Hindúpur (7,905); Dharmavaram (6,836); Anantapur (6,994), the district head-quarters and a municipal town with an income from local taxation of Rs. 6,200 and Gooty (6,605), an important railway station.

Climate.—The climate of the district is characterised by deficiency of rainfall and humidity. It is one of the driest in the Presidency and the rainfall is not only deficient but often unseasonable. Thus the early rains may often be short and scanty and the chief crops suffer, or the later rains may fail and the cotton and some other crops be utterly or largely ruined; or again there may be serious intervals during which dry weather immensely reduces the outturn over large areas. The average rainfall of the whole district is nearly 24 inches, but this includes a minimum fall of only 6·81 inches in 1876 and a maximum of 38·63 inches in 1874, whilst during the 24 years in 1893, the rainfall has been seriously below the scanty average in four years and in ten years has not exceeded 22 inches, whilst only in three years has the fall exceeded 30 inches. The rainfall varies considerably in different parts of the district, being considerably heavier both in the three southern and in the two northern

taluks than in Anantapur and in Dharmavaram which occupy the centre of the district, the deficiency pertaining chiefly to the rains of the south-west monsoon, between June and September, and making this area one of the driest in the Presidency with an average annual rainfall of only 21·5 inches. As an example of the precarious character of the rainfall and of the poverty of the soil, the immense area sown with horse-gram in the district may be noted. This district, which in its "dry" cultivation only equals 6·7 per cent. of the Presidency total, accounts for no less than 18·5 per cent. of the total area under horse-gram. In the Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks 35 per cent. of the area is under this crop on the average. A single shower, after this crop sprouts, with the dews of the cold weather, will carry it to maturity and it is suited to a poor stony soil. The distribution of the rainfall is shown in the following table in inches :—

Section of district.	Dry weather (January—March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June—September).	North-east monsoon (October—December).	Annual total.
Northern	0·10	2·04	14·93	6·94	24·01
Central	0 29	2·45	11·29	7·48	21·51
Southern	0·29	3·13	12·54	8·55	24·51
District Average ..	0·26	2·87	12·97	7·64	23·74

The distribution and amount of the rainfall very closely resemble that found in the adjoining district of Bellary, except that a little more rain is brought to it by the north-east monsoon. As in Bellary, a strip of country running through the centre of the district is extremely dry, having an average rainfall of under 20 inches. December and the early months of the year are practically rainless, but towards the end of May, the south-west monsoon usually brings up some rain and continues to do so during the next three months, the fall being heaviest in September. In the period of transition between the south-west and the north-east monsoons heavier rain falls, October being the wettest month of the whole year. A little rain is usually recorded during November.

The agricultural practice, so far as cropping is concerned, varies with the character of the rainfall and with the soil. The following table shows, in hundreds of acres, the average areas reported to be sown during each month of the year in the several taluks and from these figures it will be seen that sowings are generally later in the two northern taluks than elsewhere, whilst for the district as a whole by September nearly two-thirds of the sowings have been brought to account and probably a much larger proportion actually effected :—

Months.	Gooty.	Tadpatri.	Anantapur.	Dharmavaram.	Penukonda.	Hindúpur.	Madakasira.	The whole district.		
								Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April	1,6	1,2	2,8	3,5	6,7	5,3	5,1	24,0	2,2	26,2
May	7	8	9	2,1	1,8	1,0	4	6,3	9	7,2
June	14,9	3,2	11,1	9,7	2,0	7	4	40,2	1,8	42,0
July	75,7	16,3	51,6	54,8	14,9	6,3	9,0	218,0	10,6	228,6
August	65,5	37,8	38,8	42,1	17,2	15,8	23,2	221,2	19,2	240,4
September	90,1	75,6	28,6	28,9	16,4	16,6	15,4	258,0	13,6	271,6
October	62,1	60,0	33,9	39,0	16,6	11,2	9,2	225,0	7,0	232,0
November	35,5	18,4	24,0	24,9	7,0	5,2	3,2	112,9	5,3	118,2
December	17,3	4,4	11,4	10,7	8,3	6,3	3,0	45,0	16,4	61,4
January	4,9	1,5	12,7	10,4	5,7	5,3	3,8	23,6	20,7	44,3
February	8	1,3	3,1	3,1	1,2	2,4	8	6,4	6,3	12,7
March	4,6	4,3	1,7	4,4	1,2	1,4	9	11,9	6,6	18,5
Total ..	373,7	224,8	220,6	233,6	98,5	77,5	74,4	1,192,5	110,6	1,303,1

In the two northern taluks about 65 per cent. of the total area of crop is usually sown with cereals, of which 3 or 4 per cent. is paddy and the remainder is nearly equally divided between cholum and korra, some ragi and varagu being grown in Tadpatri and some cumbu in Gooty. The variety of cholum grown is the early one on the lighter soils and near the villages, but elsewhere the late sort is sown. Gooty with

its larger extent of light soils shows as much as 8 per cent. under pulses, while in Tadpatri only about 5 per cent. is under this class of crop. In both the chief pulse is horse-gram. In these taluks there is a considerable area (15 and 19 per cent.) sown with cotton, and in Gooty as much as 8 per cent. of castors, whilst in Tadpatri 5 per cent. of the area is under indigo and only 3 per cent. under castor.

In the two central taluks, the area under cereals is much less—41 per cent. in Anantapur and 48 per cent. in Dharmavaram—but the variety grown is much larger. About 8 or 9 per cent. of the area is under paddy, but in the former taluk cholum and in the latter korra is the more important crop. In the former there are small areas of cumbu, ragi and varagu and a rather larger proportion of korra, but in the latter cumbu and samai stand second in importance as dry cereals, with cholum and ragi on smaller areas. These taluks are characterised by the large area (nearly one-third of the total area of crop) of horse-gram raised in them, and by way of industrial crops have about 7 per cent. under castor, 4 per cent. under cotton, and 2 per cent. under gingelly, Dharmavaram showing the higher proportion of crops of this class. In both a considerable area is under babul trees.

The cropping in Penukonda very closely resembles that in Dharmavaram, but there is more land under paddy, ragi and babul and less under cumbu, samai, horse-gram and gingelly, whilst varagu appears in addition to the other minor cereals.' In the two southernmost taluks, ragi is the chief cereal (21 per cent.) with paddy on 16 per cent. in Hindúpur and korra on 11 per cent. in Madakasíra coming next. In the last-named taluk paddy is grown on 14 per cent. of the total area of crop and samai and varagu are raised, whilst in the former nearly equal areas are under cumbu, korra and cholum and nearly double (9 per cent.) is under samai. In both, horse-gram is a very important crop and occupies from one-fifth to one-fourth of the area, whilst there is but little cotton, and practically no gingelly sown. Castor occupies the largest area under oil-seeds, but in Madakasíra there is a good deal of Indian beech (*Pongamia glabra*) grown, and in Hindúpur a large area (9 per cent.) under babul. In the latter taluk some sugarcane also is grown. The systems of tillage and manuring are generally defective and the ryot displays but little energy in his occupation.

Cattle-breeding, except of the inferior non-descript village breeds, is unknown and the best cattle of the district are imported from Nellore by dealers who sell young bulls on the credit instalment system or are Mysores purchased at the great fairs held in that territory. Throughout the district fencing and tree-growing are unknown and there is a great lack of good forage and pasture. Cattle-disease (rinderpest) is frequent and has often been most destructive. The table below shows the number of stock kept in proportion to the area occupied and cultivated. In Gooty and Tadpatri, where there is a large area of black cotton-soil, a pair of cattle is able to till a comparatively large area, whereas further south, where the soil is lighter, and especially in the three southern taluks, where there is a good deal of irrigation, the area tilled by a pair is much less. The total stock kept varies in almost exactly the same way, the smallest numbers being kept in the northern, the largest in the southern, taluks :—

Taluks.	Area cultivated by each pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres.			
		Occupied.		Cultivated.	
	Acres.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.
Tadpatri	21	27	35	29	37
Gooty	21	28	30	31	34
Anantapur	14	36	61	44	75
Dharmavaram	10	51	89	74	129
Penukonda	9	59	100	80	137
Hindúpur	7	71	95	94	126
Madakasíra	6	79	111	100	140

In the next table the distribution of the total area into arable, occupied and cultivated is shown, in hundreds of acres, but it should be noted that, as regards the arable area, as the district is not yet finally "settled" the particulars are not accurate. So far as they go the figures show that there is everywhere a large extent of arable land still available for occupation and especially so in Dharmavaram and Madakasíra, where the soils are very poor. The proportion of their holdings usually cultivated by the

ryots is not high except in Tadpatri and Gooty and in Dharmavaram and the southern taluks it is decidedly low, it being especially in the case of the inam land that large areas are left waste annually :—

Taluks.	Total (ryotwari).		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated.
	Area.	Proportion arable.	Area.	Proportion occupied.	Area.	Proportion cultivated.	Area.
Tadpatri	377,4	81	306,3	80	241,0	93	224,1
Gooty	600,0	90	535,4	76	408,6	90	364,6
Anantapur	425,9	84	357,4	67	239,6	81	192,9
Dharmavaram	751,6	86	643,9	40	256,9	69	177,5
Penukonda	290,4	67	195,6	61	119,9	73	87,6
Hindúpur	275,7	69	189,7	51	97,6	75	73,2
Madakasíra	274,6	90	248,1	35	87,6	79	69,2

Taking the averages for the quinquennial period immediately before the great famine as a standard (100), the proportional variations in the area of the holdings of Government land and the land revenue of the district since 1866–67 are shown in the table on the margin ; details are given in the appendix. The extent of the holdings, as well as the revenue, increased during the first two quinquennial periods, but suffered a serious decrease in consequence of the great famine, which, the figures for the last quinquennium show, had not been entirely recovered up to this, although in the latest year the area occupied had almost reached that of the ante-famine period. The full effect of the famine was not shown for several years after that disaster owing to the operation of the rules regarding relinquishments which were then and for sometime later in force.

Period.	Proportional			
	Holdings.		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net (current).	Total.
1866-67 to 1870-71.	97 0	98 9	96·4	95·8
1871-72 to 1875-76.	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876-77	93·8	90·9	35·9	42·1
1877-78	95·0	97·9	99·5	99·7
1878-79	91·7	102·1	105·4	104·5
1879-80	86·6	91·8	94·0	96·0
1880-81	87·4	90·9	89·6	88·8
1881-82 to 1885-86.	86·6	88·7	75·0	74·3
1886-87 to 1890-91.	98·5	98·7	97·9	94·9

The people.—According to the census of 1891, the total population of the district was 708,549, a number which showed an increase of 17·2 per cent. on the census of 1881. During the preceding ten years there had been a decrease of 19·07 per cent., the loss having been largest (30·64 per cent.) in the Madakasíra, and (23·5 per cent.) Gooty, taluks, whilst it only reached 10·65 per cent. in the Anantapur taluk. The first-named taluk lies close to Mysore, and Gooty adjoins Pattikonda in Kurnool and Alúr in Bellary, both of which suffered severely at the time of the great famine. The recovery since 1881 has been especially rapid in the two taluks which in the preceding decade suffered so greatly, but was comparatively small in the Penukonda and Hindúpur taluks. For the district, as a whole, excluding however the Dharmavaram taluk which has undergone some change in area since 1871, the population in 1891 was still 5 per cent. less than it was twenty years earlier. Particulars as to these fluctuations, as well as regarding the distribution of the present population in reference to the area on which it is dependent, are shown below :—

Taluks.	Population in 1891.			Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.				
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Tadpatri	176	357	545	— 15·6	+ 13·8	— 3·9
Gooty	136	262	432	— 23 5	+ 29·2	— 1·1
Anantapur	132	282	580	— 10·6	+ 13·6	+ 1·5
Dharmavaram	97	180	640	— 19·5	+ 16·6	— 6·1
Penukonda	124	384	924	— 17·7	+ 9·9	— 9·6
Hindúpur	170	399	1,269	— 16·6	+ 11·5	— 7·1
Madakasíra	155	265	1,223	— 30·6	+ 23·4	— 14·4
Whole district ..	134	276	635	— 19·1	+ 17·2	— * 5·0

* Excluding Dharmavaram which has undergone some change in area since 1871.

The population is sparse, and only materially exceeds the average (134 per square mile) in Tadpatri and Hindúpur, whilst in Dharmavaram it only amounts to 97 per square mile of total area. The actual pressure of the population on the soil, however, is not so inconsiderable as these figures would indicate, and in Hindúpur and Madakasíra there are more than 120 persons maintained for every hundred acres cultivated and even in Dharmavaram 64, whilst the smallest population in this respect is found in the Gooty taluk.

Telugu is the parent tongue of nearly 80 per cent. of the people, whilst Canarese, which is spoken generally in the southern part of the district, is that of over 10 per cent., and Hindustani is spoken also by the Muhammadans, who constitute a considerable section of the people. Education is backward in the district, 90 per cent. of the male and 99·64 per cent. of the female population having been returned as illiterate at the last census. Hindus form the bulk (92·5 per cent.) of the population, but there is a considerable number (7·25 per cent.) of Musalmans, of whom a very large proportion is found in the towns. During the last decade the latter increased by 27·24 per cent. against 17·2 per cent. for the whole population. Of the whole population, 90·23 per cent. is rural, or about the average proportion in the Presidency.

When classified at the census according to the hereditary occupations of their castes, tribes and races, the proportion of the cultivating castes and field labourers was exceptionally low. On the other hand the proportions of shepherds, hunters, and leather-workers, as usual in the Ceded Districts, is exceptionally high; but a large majority of these latter castes are now purely agriculturists. They were classified with the artisans, and this accounts for the very large proportion of the population appearing against this class. If, however, the classification according to the nature of the occupation on which the people are dependent for support is looked at, the proportion living by agriculture is normal and that dependent on Government service rather large, whilst the professional class is smaller than usual.

Class.	Percentage when classified by	
	Hereditary occupations.	Occupations on which dependent.
Agricultural	24·1	61·5
Commercial	10·1	2·1
Industrial	55·9	19·8
Professional	3·3	1·0
Government service ..	..	4·7
Personal service	..	2·9
Indefinite	6·6	8·0
	100·0	100·0

If the agricultural class be more closely examined and the general labourers be included therein, it will be found to account for 66·5 per cent. of the whole population, which is a proportion rather lower than usual. This deficiency is especially marked in the numbers returned as landholders; the proportion coming under this group being much smaller than in either of the adjoining districts, whilst on the other hand, the proportion of tenants, though not high for the Presidency, is very considerably above that found in the surrounding districts. The numbers who live by the care of stock is large in proportion to the general Presidency average, but does not vary much from the proportion in the adjoining districts, except Bellary. According to the agricultural statistics, the landholders are classified as noted on the margin, but, by a comparison of these with the previous figures, many holders appear to be counted more than once. The bulk of the landholders hold direct from Government and most of their interests are individually small, for 68·3 per cent. of all the pattas (holdings) of Government land bear an assessment of less than Rs. 10 each, and the average size of a holding is 12·5 acres. The land also is poor as is shown by the average assessment on it which is only Rs. 11–6–11 per patta. About

Group.	Number.	Percentage of	
		Total population.	Agricultural population.
Landholders	211,543	29·86	44·9
Tenants	104,267	14·72	22·1
Farm labourers .	95,399	13·46	20·3
General labourers .	35,230	4·97	7·5
Care of cattle	22,778	3·21	4·8
Other agricultural occupations	1,948	·28	·4
Total ..	471,165	66·50	100·0

Class.	Number.	Area held.
		ACS.
Peasant proprietors	97,438	884,964
Inamdars	49,303	623,528

54·5 per cent. of the Government revenue is levied on holdings, none of which bears an assessment of more than Rs. 30 and only 12·4 per cent. on holdings paying Rs. 100 and upwards, and in no part of the district except the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks is there any considerable number of tolerably well-to-do ryots. Particulars are shown in the following table :—

Taluks	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which assessment is			
	Area.	Assessment.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards
	ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Tadpatri	13·60	13 11 0	17·9	28·9	35·3	17·9	64·6	24·3	9·7	1·4
Gooty . .	18·72	14 7 4	17·3	31·1	35·8	15·8	6'·9	24·4	11·8	1·9
Anantapur ..	13·68	9 3 10	29·8	36·5	25·7	8·0	75·4	19·4	4·8	0·4
Dharmavaram .	11·87	9 5 2	19·7	32·7	37·3	10·3	66·8	23·9	8·6	0·7
Penukonda ..	9·82	9 15 11	26·7	34·1	29·1	10·1	73·0	20·5	5 9	0·6
Hindúpur	7·69	10 11 10	23·2	35·6	32·6	8·6	67·8	23·5	8·1	0·6
Madakasira	8·78	9 12 9	26·7	34·5	31·4	7·4	71·9	20·5	7·0	0·6
Total	12·47	11 6 11	21·8	32·7	33·1	12·4	68·3	22·6	8·2	0·9

Taking the population as a whole, it may be said that the bulk of the poorer land-holders, the labourers and many of the artisans could not maintain themselves in a prolonged drought and would need relief in a time of scarcity. The industrial class forms 19·77 per cent. of the people, and amongst these workers in cotton, chiefly weavers, are exceptionally numerous as is usual in the Deccan districts, and account for 6·12 per cent. of the whole population, whilst 1·8 per cent. more are workers in other textile fabrics.

In the subjoined table the population of each taluk is further classified under a few main divisions according to the village census returns, but differing slightly from those adopted by the Census Commissioner :—

Taluks.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturists.				Other labourers.		Traders.		Artisans.				Others.	
	Land-holders.		Labourers.						Weavers.		Other than weavers.			
	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C	NO.	P.C	NO.	P.C.
Tadpatri	45,519	40 4	20,186	17·9	5,037	4·5	9,530	8·5	10,549	9·4	6,605	5·8	15,230	13·5
Gooty ..	55,766	39·0	25,868	18·1	6,910	4·8	11,685	8·2	15,089	10·5	8,486	6·0	19,111	13·4
Anantapur	46,849	44 9	17,869	17·1	6,200	6·0	7,020	6·7	6,256	6·0	7,215	7·0	12,900	12·3
Dharmavaram ..	47,285	39·8	22,572	19·6	9,927	8·3	7,783	6·5	8,426	7·4	8,657	7·3	14,074	12·0
Penukonda ..	38,064	47·4	10,146	12·6	4,778	6·0	6,104	7·6	4,253	5·3	6,072	7·6	10,855	13·5
Hindúpur	41,463	50·8	8,057	9·9	7,076	8·7	7,551	9·2	2,789	3·4	4,050	5·0	10,692	13·0
Madakasira ..	30,917	45·5	10,654	15·7	4,961	7·3	5,715	8·4	3,816	5·6	4,386	6·4	7,544	11·1
Whole district ..	305,863	43·2	115,352	16 3	44,889	6·3	55,388	7·8	51,178	7·2	45,471	6·4	90,406	12·8

Areas liable to famine.—The whole district lies within the famine zone. The earliest famine on record is that of 1792–93 ; in 1803 there was scarcity amounting to famine ; in 1823 famine was anticipated and relief works started ; in 1832–33 both monsoons failed and the year was the worst on record up to that time ; 1838 was almost a famine year ; in 1843 the rainfall was small and unseasonable ; in 1844 both monsoons failed and in 1845 the seasons were again very bad ; 1853–54 were famine years ; in 1865 distress was anticipated and was followed by famine in 1866 ; from 1876 to 1878 the last great famine raged ; in 1884 relief works had again to be started and in 1891–92 the district narrowly escaped from severe distress. In many other years the seasons were described as unfavorable and in some remissions of the revenue on dry lands were granted.

An analysis of the supplies received in the tanks in the district shows that on an average of years one-eighth may be expected to be filled, one-fourth to be empty and the remainder to receive a partial supply. The area under these tanks is recorded as some 72,000 acres, but much of this area is cropped with ragi, instead of with paddy, the crop that is invariably raised on wet land when there is a sufficient supply of water. There is an area of 14,563 acres irrigated from channels taken from the

Pennéru and Chitrávati rivers. Those under the former river are well supplied and usually carry water sufficient for two crops; those under the latter supply the smaller part of the area, and are much more precarious. Spring channels are a marked feature of the district and irrigate an area of 18,580 acres. In some of them the supply suffices generally for two crops and in all seasons for one. Some 32,000 acres are irrigated from wells, but the springs in these frequently fail even in ordinary seasons, and in bad seasons they run dry by hundreds. None of the irrigation works in the district are of much practical importance and the protected area is most trifling throughout. In the two northern taluks, however, where the rich black-cotton soil prevails, the crops are rather less precarious than elsewhere.

The following statement shows the areas protected in seasons of drought as well as in ordinary seasons in the several taluks of the district:—

Particulars.	Tadpatri.	Gooty.	Ananta-pur.	Dharma-varam.	Penu-konda.	Hindú-pur.	Mada-kasira.	Total.
Area protected in all seasons.								
Minor tanks and channels .. .	2,0	1,4	1,9	1,9	2,5	4,5	2,2	16,4
Wells and doruvus :	2,6	1,2	4,5	3,5	2,2	8	1,3	•16,1
Total ..	4,6	2,6	6,4	5,4	4,7	5,3	3,5	32,5
Percentage of area occupied ..	1·5	0·5	2·4	1·9	3·1	4·0	3·3	1·9
Percentage of area cultivated ..	2·2	0·8	3·7	2·9	5·6	8·0	6·2	2·9
Area protected in ordinary seasons.								
Minor tanks and channels	9,9	10,2	10,9	10,3	13,1	18,6	7,2	81,2
Wells and doruvus	5,2	2,4	9,0	6,9	4,4	1,7	2,5	32,1
Total ..	15,1	12,6	19,9	17,2	17,5	20,3	9,7	113,3
Percentage of area occupied ..	5·1	2·8	7·3	5·9	11·5	15·6	9·3	6·6
Percentage of area cultivated ..	7·4	3·8	11·4	9·3	20·9	30·8	17·3	10·2

Numbers of people relieved during past famines.—As this district was included in Bellary district during the famines of 1824, 1833, 1854 and 1866–67, no separate information is available as to the numbers relieved during any of the famines prior to 1876. During that famine the average number of people relieved during 22 months (from December 1876 to September 1878) was 59,160 or 7·98 per cent. of the population of the district in 1871. Of these, 37,000 people were employed on works and 22,160 relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved during any month was (in January 1877), 22·70 per cent. of the population in 1871. During the distress of 1891–92, the average number of persons relieved during eight months (from December 1891 to July 1892) was only 937, of whom 756 were employed on works and 181 relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved during any month was (in May 1892) only 0·28 per cent. of the population of the affected part of the district in 1891.

Accessibility for purposes of relief.—Trade is sufficient to provide for the district, if the communications including haulage power, stand the strain. Every large village has its grain-dealer, and there are numerous weekly markets to which grain could be brought if there were an efficient demand, the efficiency of the demand depending of course on the extent of the local failure and on the purchasing power left with the ryots. The Madras Railway traverses the north of the district for 60 miles with eight stations. The railway from Bangalore to Guntakal traverses the district from south to north connecting at the latter station with the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, the Southern Mahratta Railway and the Madras Railway, whilst at Dharmavaram it is joined by the Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway from the south. The district is therefore now well provided with railway communication, whilst roads of all classes traverse the district in every direction, but many of these are not maintained. No road is of the first class, *i.e.*, none is metalled and bridged throughout; and the heavy river crossings over the Pennéru at Tadpatri, Pámidi and many other places, over the Chitrávati at Ellanur and elsewhere, and over numerous wide jungle streams, are great obstacles to traffic especially with bullocks weakened by an insufficiency of food; even the ordinary surface drainages are frequently unbridged. Besides this most roads are only gravelled, while great cattle mortality is certain in times of famine.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluks.	Number and area of villages exclusive of Tributary States.									Deduct	
	Ryotwari.			Inam.		Zemindari.		Total.		Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.
	Number.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor inams.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.		
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tadpatri ..	91	295,338	82,081	5	9,447	..	..	96	386,866	37,645	33,493
Gooty	147	416,426	183,563	10	17,794	..	..	157	617,783	22,161	41,440
Anantapur ..	109	349,000	76,857	19	24,388	..	..	128	450,245	40,646	28,288
Dharmavaram ..	205	667,201	84,441	13	12,946	..	..	218	764,588	81,846	28,693
Penukonda ..	87	264,361	26,088	21	31,041	..	..	108	321,490	37,966	63,114
Hindúpur ..	79	253,891	21,777	33	21,485	..	..	112	297,153	53,616	32,320
Madakasira ..	142	261,944	12,677	17	14,235	..	..	159	288,856	26,494	..
Inam villages * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	860	2,508,161	487,484	118	181,336	..	..	978	3,126,981	300,374	227,348

* In Government taluks.

NOTE.—In 1894, Kalyandrug taluk was formed. 397,440 acres were contributed from the Dharmavaram taluk and 108,800 acres from the Rayadrug taluk of Bellary district, the total area of the new taluk being 506,240 acres. The population of the villages transferred from Dharmavaram was 66,997, and that of the villages transferred from Rayadrug 19,176, so that the population of Kalyandrug taluk is 86,173 or about 109 per square mile.

RENT-ROLL OF GOVERNMENT

Taluks.	Total holdings.								
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment	Average extent. Dry.	Average extent. Wet.	Average assessment. Dry.		Average assessment. Wet.	
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P		RS A. P.	
Tadpatri	12,178	165,638	1,66,784	13·04	0·56	10 10 7		3 0 5	
Gooty	12,648	236,680	1,91,958	18·06	0·66	12 5 3		2 2 1	
Anantapur	10,137	138,791	93,593	12·57	1·14	4 2 8		5 1 2	
Dharmavaram	9,899	111,631	87,629	10·62	1·25	3 6 7		5 14 7	
Penukonda	8,693	85,423	86,938	8 36	1·46	2 11 6		7 4 5	
Hindúpur	9,555	73,546	1,02,618	5·94	1 75	2 9 11		8 1 11	
Madakasira	8,348	73,255	81,644	7·25	1·53	2 12 2		7 0 7	
Total ..	70,953	884,964	8,11,164	11·34	1·13	6 1 5		5 5 6	

DIX.

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FOR 1891-92.

area of		Remainder.	Area in occupation.							
Zemindari and other land for which returns are not available.	Total.	Arable area (Government and inam.)	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head.		Taluks.
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.		
..	71,138	315,728	204,674	92,232	94·4	1,70,392	109,392	1 8 2		Tadpatri.
..	63,601	554,182	334,182	117,290	81·5	2,17,085	140,415	1 8 9		Gooty.
..	68,934	381,311	174,777	95,818	71·0	1,28,021	100,700	1 4 4		Anantapur.
..	110,539	654,049	185,340	105,955	44·5	1,40,257	116,075	1 3 4		Dharmavaram
..	101,080	220,410	83,902	68,521	69·2	1,09,475	75,043	1 6 1		Penukonda.
..	85,936	211,217	65,995	64,120	61·6	1,22,929	75,637	1 10 0		Hindúpur.
..	26,494	262,362	56,169	48,174	39·8	93,975	65,683	1 6 11		Madakasíra.
..	..	..	..	..	..	13,923	25,604	0 12 4		Inam villages.*
257,003	527,722	2,599,259	1,105,039	592,110	65·3	9,96,057	708,549	1 6 6		Total.

LAND FOR FASLI 1301 (1891-92).

Pattas paying										Taluks.
Under Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to 30.		From Rs. 30 to 50.		From Rs. 50 to 100.		Rs. 100 and upwards.		
Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
7,872	29,800	2,963	48,168	737	28,328	442	30,634	164	29,854	Tadpatri.
7,827	33,286	3,083	59,683	823	32,030	673	36,669	242	80,290	Gooty.
7,641	27,926	1,968	34,156	317	12,240	167	11,832	44	7,439	Anantapur.
6,281	17,258	2,250	28,614	608	20,650	195	12,023	65	9,084	Dharmavaram.
6,344	23,218	1,784	29,679	325	12,432	184	12,900	56	8,709	Penukonda.
6,480	23,810	2,241	36,536	530	17,669	239	15,818	56	8,785	Hindúpur.
6,001	21,805	1,712	28,200	324	11,819	259	13,791	47	6,029	Madakasíra.
48,446	1,77,103	16,001	2,65,036	3,673	1,35,168	2,159	1,33,667	674	1,00,190	Total.

CROPPING.

Taluks.	Cereals.				Pulses.		Vegetables and fruit trees.	Condiments and spices.
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Others.	Horse-gram.	Others.		
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tadpatri	8,308	69,755	4,712	69,432	8,920	3,904	903	1,897
Gooty	10,267	121,191	2,280	117,340	13,135	17,864	492	1,464
Anantapur	18,985	27,632	7,582	36,044	77,913	15,578	861	1,300
Dharmavaram	24,069	11,308	8,679	66,876	76,013	2,662	310	1,077
Penukonda .. .	14,291	5,409	7,909	14,496	29,862	1,262	194	1,290
Hindúpur	13,396	6,156	17,815	14,124	18,778	183	281	1,400
Madakasíra	12,499	1,108	19,625	14,391	22,004	944	133	1,713
Total ..	101,815	242,559	68,602	* 332,703	246,625	† 42,397	2,674	10,141

* Includes 232,413 acres of korra and 43,472 acres of cumbu.
† Bengal-gram is largely grown in parts of Tadpatri and red-gram and green-gram in that taluk and in Anantapur.

AGRICULTURAL

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bulls and heifers under 4 years.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
Tadpatri	17,562	4,691	7,505	7,059	15,109	12,190	83,426
Gooty	29,842	5,521	20,651	32,565	11,978	12,423	123,964
Anantapur	19,043	7,891	22,449	19,489	7,645	8,875	145,481
Dharmavaram	29,065	8,528	41,706	36,442	8,191	7,964	229,805
Penukonda	16,256	4,202	18,538	18,439	6,648	6,395	119,701
Hindúpur	17,437	2,480	18,140	19,783	5,827	5,265	92,408
Madakasíra	18,493	3,826	17,215	17,808	6,053	5,914	97,019
Total ..	147,698	37,139	146,204	151,585	61,451	58,526	891,804

WATER-SUPPLY

Taluks.	Number of minor works, the ayacut of which is																			
	Under 50 acres.				From 50 to 200 acres.				From 200 to 500 acres.				From 500 to 1,000 acres.				1,000 acres and over.			
	Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
Tadpatri	7	5	106	1	2	..	22	2	2	1	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gooty	61	7	338	52	8	2	33	..	3	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Anantapur	50	7	347	52	32	1	41	2	6	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	.	..	..
Dharmavaram ..	93	20	317	50	36	..	40	..	10	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Penukonda ..	55	23	144	26	73	13	12	1	6	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hindúpur	119	20	39	8	68	12	9	2	22	1	1	..	2	..	..	.	4	..	..	..
Madakasíra ..	63	20	57	3	53	2	25	1	14	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Total ..	448	102	1,848	192	272	30	182	8	63	4	26	2	11	..	1	..	12	..	..	..

Industrial crops.						Miscellaneous.	Total (first and second crop).	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.	Taluks.
Cotton.	Sugar-cane.	Indigo.	Oil-seeds.							
			Gingelly.	Castor.	Others.					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
44,791	15	12,425	160	7,396	12	2,533	235,163	6,024	229,139	Tadpatri.
57,540	52	3,444	1,690	30,334	788	2,839	380,720	4,345	376,375	Gooty.
7,511	7	585	4,843	13,759	..	8,264	220,364	10,749	209,615	Anantapur.
10,100	35	28	6,471	12,504	44	9,327	229,503	12,965	216,538	Dharmavaram.
4,913	361	121	1,662	5,173	98	9,207	96,248	6,463	89,785	Penukonda.
996	1,836	..	1	2,269	390	8,935	86,560	5,718	80,842	Hindúpur.
696	31	.	225	4,566	2,854	3,416	84,205	4,576	79,629	Madakasíra.
126,547	2,337	16,603	15,052	76,001	4,186	‡44,521	1,332,763	50,840	1,281,923	Total.

‡ Includes 28,290 acres under babool trees, chiefly in Hindúpur, Penukonda and Dharmavaram, and 8,969 acres of topes of various kinds, of which 2,351 acres are in Anantapur, 3,231 acres in Dharmavaram and 2,881 acres in Penukonda.

STOCK IN 1890-91.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Indigo vats.	Sugar mills.	Boats.	Taluks.
232	1,613	7,862	4,198	212	..	..	Tadpatri.
586	2,227	12,195	4,124	80	..	..	Gooty.
321	1,505	10,980	2,268	28	..	..	Anantapur.
700	3,376	11,731	2,061	2	1*	..	Dharmavaram.
883	2,956	8,021	1,777	2	85	..	Penukonda.
332	2,436	9,065	1,838	..	234	..	Hindúpur.
573	1,830	8,951	1,280	..	13	..	Madakasíra.
3,127	15,943	68,805	17,546	324	333	..	Total.

AND IRRIGATION.

Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years.						Irrigation under wells.								Taluks.
Occupied area.	Average.					Ordinary.				Doruvu.				
	First crop.		Second crop.		Percentage of remissions on demand	Number.		Area irrigated.		Number.		Area irrigated.		
	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.		In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	
ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS.			ACS.	ACS.	
10,355	10,180	98·3	4,643	44·8	2·6	1,264	47	5,261	2,879	..	..	..	..	Tadpatri.
13,152	11,972	91·0	3,364	25·6	14·6	826	119	2,409	669	6	6	5	..	Gooty.
15,867	13,386	84·4	3,980	25·1	18·6	2,361	79	9,050	4,976	8	..	10	..	Anantapur.
17,524	14,530	82·9	5,484	31·3	21·8	1,673	208	6,619	3,371	136	7	343	230	Dharmavaram.
18,325	15,888	86·7	4,642	25·3	17·5	1,932	232	4,369	1,963	49	17	67	29	Penukonda.
23,157	21,609	93·3	4,768	20·1	13·8	733	31	1,650	232	5	..	30	8	Hindúpur.
14,680	10,570	72 0	2,517	17·2	41 7	1,338	244	2,560	737	..	..	..	..	Madakasíra.
113,060	98,135	86·8	29,398	26·0	19·3	10,127	960	31,918	14,827	204	30	455	267	Total.

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866–67).	879,833	112,353	..	992,186	3,89,506	4,18,475	59,185	36,364	..	9,03,530
1277 (1867–68).	946,085	109,596	..	1,055,681	4,05,115	4,00,638	47,248	21,567	..	8,74,568
1278 (1868–69).	975,892	109,320	..	1,085,212	4,10,352	4,01,546	68,696	3,088	..	9,10,682
1279 (1869–70).	951,726	109,830		1,061,556	4,02,446	4,02,332	66,702	34,286	.	9,05,766
1280 (1870–71).	1,005,531	110,144	..	1,115,675	4,14,816	4,03,716	76,193	42,689		9,37,414
Average ..	951,813	110,249	..	1,062,062	4,04,447	4,05,341	63,605	32,999	..	9,06,392
1281 (1871–72).	997,186	78,505	..	1,075,691	4,38,456	3,56,182	64,050	37,983	..	8,96,671
1282 (1872–73).	1,027,805	78,775	..	1,106,580	4,47,407	3,57,702	75,590	49,475	..	9,30,174
1283 (1873–74).	1,003,978	79,362	..	1,083,340	4,44,383	3,58,175	60,998	41,110	..	9,04,666
1284 (1874–75).	1,040,342	80,645	.	1,120,987	4,52,435	3,65,026	96,353	58,855	..	9,72,669
1285 (1875–76).	1,006,085	78,774	..	1,084,859	4,46,051	3,55,702	47,931	29,368	..	8,79,052
Average ..	1,015,079	79,212	.	1,094,291	4,45,746	3,58,557	68,985	13,358	..	9,16,646
1286 (1876–77).	948,715	78,274	..	1,026,989	4,31,396	3,53,964	36,579	11,508	..	8,33,447
1287 (1877–78).	959,248	79,881	..	1,039,129	4,32,879	3,61,807	68,152	35,004	..	8,97,842
1288 (1878–79).	923,441	80,280	..	1,003,724	4,23,776	3,62,676	92,797	56,066	..	9,36,315
1289 (1879–80).	870,053	77,185	..	947,238	3,98,025	3,51,643	51,271	40,790	..	8,41,729
1290 (1880–81).	880,743	75,338	..	956,081	4,00,598	3,44,270	53,860	34,444	..	8,33,172
1291 (1881–82).	814,944	74,300	9,334	898,578	3,82,725	3,39,391	36,386	20,766	10,228	7,89,496
1292 (1882–83).	838,384	74,039	33,207	945,630	3,86,877	3,38,752	45,857	23,827	17,003	8,12,316
1293 (1883–84).	879,004	75,128	26,266	980,398	3,99,924	3,43,700	51,355	36,898	23,286	8,55,163
1294 (1884–85).	802,178	74,349	23,952	900,479	3,81,618	3,39,810	30,923	12,593	18,239	7,83,183
1295 (1885–86).	893,306	75,127	43,854	1,012,287	4,04,207	3,42,929	34,603	16,104	25,846	8,23,689
Average	845,563	74,589	27,322	947,474	3,91,070	3,40,916	39,825	22,038	18,920	8,12,769
1296 (1886–87).	916,440	76,178	84,926	1,077,544	4,11,868	3,47,649	55,315	29,703	39,202	8,83,737
1297 (1887–88).	949,793	77,146	82,935	1,109,874	4,23,512	3,51,363	53,163	39,730	37,826	9,05,594
1298 (1888–89).	872,901	77,625	102,902	1,053,428	4,07,357	3,52,728	52,483	35,114	46,166	8,93,848
1299 (1889–90).	879,569	78,734	114,952	1,073,255	4,11,546	3,57,471	61,587	49,167	46,027	9,25,798
1300 (1890–91).	820,629	78,244	175,950	1,074,823	3,99,905	3,55,158	58,395	42,242	56,996	9,12,696
Average ..	887,866	77,586	112,333	1,077,785	4,10,838	3,52,874	56,189	39,191	45,243	9,04,335

METEOROLOGICAL.

Average Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	0·11	..	0·14	..	1·84	5·09	1·01	5·29	2·62	8·97	0·69	.	25·76
1871	0·32	..	0·01	0·43	4·88	1·67	1·05	1·74	6·28	4·35	2·42	..	23·15
1872		..	..	1·74	2·57	2·29	2·21	1·91	7·14	5·39	2·41	0·95	26·61
1873		0·07	..	1·23	1·37	0·48	0·65	3·79	3·27	9·65	0·37	0·03	20·91
1874		0·03	..	0·37	6·21	3 21	3·40	2·30	11·45	11·03	0·51	0·12	38·63
1875	..	..	0·33	0 12	1·67	4 86	2·44	3·72	3·57	4·19	0·08	0·03	21·31
1876	..	..	0·53	0·41	0·48	2·18	0·63	1·06	1·31	0·20	0·01	..	6·81
1877	..	.	0·88	..	2·75	4·15	1·37	1·33	6·36	9 17	1·27	0·09	27·37
1878	..	..	0·11	0·53	1·80	4·38	5·32	7·69	7·79	7·87	2·12	0·04	37·65
1879	.	0·77	..	0·05	8·08	1·48	5·70	2·00	2·66	2·80	0·31	..	23·85
1880	..	..	0·06	0·30	2·39	3·48	0·95	3·36	1·73	7·49	2·77	0 09	22·62
1881	..	.	0·19	0·61	1·14	1·19	0 23	4·04	6·27	1·57	2·43	0·11	17 78
1882	0·36	..	0·09	0·18	2·18	0·64	1·12	5·77	4·47	1·71	5·34	..	21·86
1883	..	..	0·53	0·59	0·79	2·87	1·50	7·62	0·31	7·39	1·39	0·37	23·36
1884	0·17	.	..	0·20	0·99	0 89	0·45	1·17	1·08	3·61	1·78	0·45	10·79
1885	..	..	0·48	0 04	1·68	1·16	2·81	1·09	4·61	7·71	0·68	0·98	21·24
1886	..	.	..	0·16	2·05	2·31	5·08	6·60	2·08	4·94	2·21	0·56	25 99
1887	..	..	..	0·08	2·50	1·55	1·16	7·64	6 87	2·79	3·04	0 53	26·16
1888	..	..	..	1·39	2·10	1·12	1·74	1·33	5·98	1·42	5 13	0 03	20·24
1889	..	..	..	0·37	1·07	2·61	3·36	2·25	12·02	10·09	0·81	0·11	32·69
Average—1870–89 ..	0·05	0·04	0·17	0·44	2·43	2·38	2·11	3·59	4·89	5·63	1·79	0·22	23·74
1890	..	..	0·21	1·15	1·31	1·82	0·94	2·27	4·37	4·23	4·07	0·59	20·96
1891	..	..	0·11	0·45	0·31	1·98	1·59	1·78	0·29	3·45	1·90	0·03	11·89
1892	..	0·04	..	0·76	0·64	6·74	4·68	6·51	3·48	4·10	0·21	0·70	27·86
1893	0·03	0·16	0·76	0·99	2·41	3·91	4·25	1·96	2·79	6·23	2 10	..	25·59

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.					Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwar).	Fasli.
Due to season.		Others.	Fixed and other.	Total.						
Waste.	Withered crop.									
RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	
48,395	63	..	2,883	51,341	8,52,189	96,061	9,48,250	..	9,48,250	1276 (1866-67).
1,17,231	11,980	130	2,201	1,31,542	7,43,026	89,776	8,32,802	..	8,32,802	1277 (1867-68).
44,442	420	21	2,840	47,723	8,62,959	94,483	9,57,442	.	9,57,442	1278 (1868-69).
25,130	1,776	98	2,874	29,878	8,75,888	93,846	9,69,374	..	9,69,734	1279 (1869-70).
18,050	32	119	2,962	21,163	9,15,251	83,463	9,99,714	..	9,99,714	1280 (1870-71).
50,649	2,854	74	2,752	56,329	8,50,063	91,526	9,41,589	..	9,41,589	Average
43,771	225	204	2,820	47,020	8,49,651	83,688	9,33,339	..	9,33,339	1281 (1871-72).
23,748	31	227	2,694	26,695	9,03,479	1,10,341	10,13,820	..	10,13,820	1282 (1872-73).
21,889	70	362	2,345	24,666	8,80,000	97,455	9,77,455	..	9,77,455	1283 (1873-74).
364	777	507	3,039	4,687	9,67,982	1.12,746	10,80,728	..	10,80,728	1284 (1874-75).
64,213	4,568	982	2,716	72,479	80,573	1,00,016	9,06,589	..	9,06,589	1285 (1875-76).
30,796	1,134	456	2,723	35,109	8,81,537	1,00,849	9,82,386	..	9,82,386	Average.
3,75,868	1,21,150	18,776	938	5,16,732	3,16,715	96,857	4,13,572	..	4,13,572	1286 (1876-77).
14,878	556	2,490	3,109	21,033	8,76,809	1,02,683	9,79,492	..	9,79,492	1287 (1877-78).
3,542	106	728	2,678	7,054	9,29,261	97,569	10,26,830	3,591	10,23,239	1288 (1878-79).
10,171	276	536	1,720	12,703	8,29,026	1,14,066	9,43,092	7,329	9,35,763	1289 (1879-80).
38,226	448	3,263	1,623	43,560	7,89,612	82,421	8,72,033	7,575	8,64,458	1290 (1880-81).
71,504	334	2,524	1,743	76,105	7,13,391	71,594	7,84,985	7,575	7,77,410	1291 (1881-82).
68,617	1,865	3,883	1,737	76,102	7,36,214	72,841	8,09,055	7,596	8,01,459	1292 (1882-83).
38,329	1,661	2,122	1,843	43,955	8,11,208	72,998	8,84,206	7,575	8,76,631	1293 (1883-84).
1,72,227	2,05,676	64,577	1,457	4,43,937	3,39,246	59,097	3,98,343	7,736	3,90,607	1294 (1884-85).
78,853	1,147	37,467	1,503	1,18,970	7,04,719	68,039	7,72,758	7,575	7,65,183	1295 (1885-86).
85,906	42,137	22,115	1,656	1,51,814	6,60,955	68,914	7,29,869	7,611	7,22,258	Average
39,145	819	13,651	1,703	55,318	8,28,419	69,805	8,98,224	7,633	8,90,591	1296 (1886-87).
40,394	981	8,983	1,767	52,125	8,53,469	69,219	9,22,688	7,633	9,15,055	1297 (1887-88).
26,926	1,404	3,564	1,931	33,825	8,60,023	66,037	9,26,060	7,589	9,18,471	1298 (1888-89).
10,283	244	3,841	1,823	16,191	9,09,607	72,268	9,81,875	7,589	9,74,286	1299 (1889-90).
42,032	167	4,735	1,754	48,688	8,64,008	69,438	9,33,446	7,589	9,25,857	1300 (1890-91).
31,756	723	6,955	1,796	41,230	8,63,105	69,353	9,32,458	7,606	9,24,852	Average.

STATEMENTS.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WET DAYS.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	1	..	1	..	3	8	4	9	6	11	2	..	45
1871	1	..	..	1	8	5	5	3	7	5	4	..	39
1872	..	..	..	2	2	6	5	5	7	6	6	3	42
1873	..	..	..	2	4	1	2	8	6	12	1	..	36
1874	..	..	..	1	8	5	7	4	19	12	1	..	57
1875	..	..	1	1	4	6	5	5	6	5	..	..	33
1876	..	..	1	1	1	5	2	3	2	..	..	..	15
1877	..	..	1	..	2	6	3	4	10	11	1	..	38
1878	..	..	..	1	4	6	8	10	8	8	3	..	48
1879	..	2	..	..	5	3	8	6	4	4	1	.	33
1880	..	..	..	1	4	6	3	5	4	9	6	1	39
1881	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	5	6	3	5	..	26
1882	1	..	..	..	5	1	4	8	8	4	8	..	39
1883	..	..	1	1	2	5	4	9	1	11	3	1	38
1884	1	..	..	1	2	3	1	3	2	8	4	2	27
1885	..	..	1	..	4	4	6	3	5	9	2	2	36
1886	..	..	..	1	3	4	8	6	5	6	2	2	37
1887	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	9	7	5	5	2	39
1888	..	..	..	2	2	1	4	3	8	2	5	..	27
1889	..	..	..	1	2	5	7	5	12	9	2	..	43
Average—1870-89 ..	..	..	..	1	4	4	4	6	7	7	3	1	37
1890	..	..	..	3	3	4	3	5	8	7	5	1	39
1891	..	..	..	1	1	4	3	1	1	5	2	..	21
1892	..	..	..	2	2	7	7	11	7	8	..	1	45
1893	..	1	2	1	5	5	9	5	4	10	6	..	48

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

Variations of the Rainfall, 1870–89, in Inches.

Recording stations.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Tadpatri ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	..	.	2·90	1·02	6·40	12·45	2·55	11·15	1 35	0·55	38·37
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·10	0·67	..	1·02	0·17	2·11	1·07	0·02	..		5·16
	Average	0·17	0 33	1·54	2·39	2·79	4·78	5·40	5 31	1·65	0·23	24·59
Yédiki ..	Maximum, 1889 ..	..	0·30	2·40	4·67	5·67	3·32	9·47	12·25	0·55	..	38 63
	Minimum, 1884 ..	0 30	0 10	2·40	0·30	0·75	2·40	1·10	0·90	1·15	..	9·40
	Average, 1880-89 ..	0·05	0·16	1 65	1 85	2·73	4 59	4·44	4·63	1 86	0·21	22·17
Gooty ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	1·05	1·36	4·52	8 85	10·05	8·18	6·77	3·80	..	44·58
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	2·15	..	1·25	1·20	1·07	2 00	0·35	..	..	8·02
	Average . .	0·07	0·40	2 04	3·03	3·17	4·13	5·50	5·29	1·48	0·16	25·27
Uravakonda ..	Maximum, 1889 ..	..	0·80	0·30	4·40	2·00	2·25	9·05	14·50	0·85	.	34·15
	Minimum, 1884 ..	0·35	0·20	0·40	0·40	0·15	0·85	0·66	1·85	0·93	..	5·79
	Average, 1880-89 ..	0 34	0 70	1 74	2·09	1·20	3·26	4 50	5 45	1 85	0 32	21·43
Anantapur ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	0·20	..	3·70	3·10	2·90	1·60	10·80	12·80	0·30	.	35·40
	Minimum, 1876 .	..	..	0·10	1·95	0·40	0·65	0·60	0 10	0·10	..	3·90
	Average . ..	0·15	0 38	1·92	2·30	2·06	2·70	5·00	5·09	1·44	0·14	21·18
Kalyandrug ..	Maximum, 1880 .	..	0·50	1·65	6·40	0 55	5·30	2 40	14·80	4 05	..	35·65
	Minimum, 1887 ..	..	0·10	2·22	0·75	..	1·60	4·15	1 80	2·10	0·20	12·92
	Average, 1880-89 ..	0·25	0 68	2·24	1·59	0·62	3·24	4 90	5·56	2·65	0·15	21 88
Dharmavaram.	Maximum, 1878 ..	0·03	0·55	1 10	7·40	4·42	11·72	9·05	7·90	3·80	..	45·97
	Minimum, 1876 ..	1·30	..	1·15	1·60	..	1·00	0·85		..	..	5·90
	Average	0 37	0·49	1·66	2 41	1·54	3·15	4·62	5·06	2·02	0·19	21·51
Bukkapatnam.	Maximum, 1887 ..	..	..	3·30	1·80	0·70	15·90	10·10	3·30	5·40	0·60	41·10
	Minimum, 1885 ..	0·50	.	0 10	..	2·50	0·50	3·00	1·90	1·60	0 70	10·80
	Average, 1880-89 ..	0 13	0·23	1 02	1·84	1·28	6·69	4 94	5 52	3 12	0·46	25·23
Penukonda ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	..	4·82	4 86	3·20	6·90	7·23	12·78	1·25	0 20	41·24
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0 62	0·02	0 50	3·49	1·27	1·49	0·45	0 90	..	..	8·74
	Average	0·30	0·41	2·89	2·27	1·61	3 45	4·80	6 05	2·49	0·31	24·58
Hindúpur ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	0·15	9·20	1·80	3·60	1·75	11·25	12·70	0 50	..	40·95
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·90	..	0·60	3·65	0·60	1·10	2·00	..	..	..	8·85
	Average	0·35	0·31	3·04	1·98	1·98	3 25	4·38	5·38	1·83	0·29	22·79
Madakasira ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	1·20	13 15	2·20	4 10	5·30	9·10	11·50	0·40	..	46·95
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·80	..	1 00	2·30	0·80	..	2 20	..	..	..	7 10
	Average	0·37	0·65	3·96	2·15	2·38	2·91	4·24	6·42	1·99	0·34	25·41
District ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	0·03	0·37	6·21	3·21	3·40	2·30	11·45	11 03	0·51	0·12	38·63
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·53	0 41	0·48	2·18	0·63	1·06	1·31	0·20	0·01	..	6·81
	Average	0·26	0·44	2·43	2·38	2·11	3 59	4·89	5·63	1·79	0·22	23·74

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

Average Monthly Prices for the whole District.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	19·0	19·3	19·4	19·2	20·5	20·8	21·8	21·9	22·0	22·6	23·9	23·6	21·2	1874–75.
	22·3	22·0	21·3	20·5	17·6	15·6	15·8	15·8	15·8	15·7	15·7	15·5	17·8	1875–76.
	14·6	13·2	11·2	8·5	6·7	6·7	6·7	6·9	7·1	7·7	7·2	6·7	8·6	1876–77.
	5·8	5·4	5·4	7·0	7·5	8·0	8·4	8·3	8·3	9·3	9·9	9·5	7·7	1877–78.
	9·2	9·1	9·7	10·2	10·8	12·1	12·7	12·3	12·4	13·7	14·2	14·3	11·7	1878–79.
	14·4	16·0	15·9	16·1	16·1	16·8	16·9	16·9	16·8	17·1	17·0	17·4	16·4	1879–80.
	16·9	16·9	16·8	16·3	16·5	16·2	16·1	16·2	15·8	15·6	16·0	16·4	16·3	1880–81.
	15·9	15·0	15·7	16·1	15·6	15·9	16·0	15·9	16·1	15·9	15·9	15·7	15·8	1881–82.
	15·4	15·3	15·2	15·3	15·1	14·9	15·0	15·0	15·6	15·7	15·3	15·6	15·3	1882–83.
	15·6	15·7	16·2	16·5	16·6	17·2	17·6	16·9	16·7	16·7	17·4	17·5	16·7	1883–84.
	16·8	16·8	15·0	14·1	14·3	13·9	12·0	11·6	12·2	12·9	13·4	13·7	13·9	1884–85.
	13·8	13·8	13·4	13·7	14·0	13·6	13·2	13·1	12·7	12 9	13·3	13·0	13·5	1885–86.
	13·2	13·7	13·7	14·1	14·2	15·0	16·7	15·7	16·8	16·8	17·1	17·2	15·4	1886–87.
	17·2	17·2	17·3	17·3	17·2	17·4	17·1	17·1	17·3	17·6	17·5	17·3	17·3	1887–88.
	16·9	16·8	16·3	14·4	14·7	15·5	15·5	15·3	15·2	15·3	14·9	14·4	15·4	1888–89.
	14·6	14·6	14·9	15·2	15·3	15·5	15·6	15·4	15·4	14·9	14·7	14·2	15·0	1889–90.
	15·6	15·6	15·5	15·3	15·4	15·5	15·5	15·2	15·4	15·4	15·6	15·5	15·5	Average.*
	14·3	13·8	14·1	14·2	14·0	13·8	13·1	13·0	13·0	13·1	13·0	12·9	13·5	1890–91.
	12·7	12·3	11·0	11·0	9·2	7·9	8·5	8·7	8·8	8·7	8·9	9·1	9 7	1891–92.
	10·6	10·7	11·2	11·2	11·3	11·4	11·7	12·5	12·6	12·4	13·0	13·4	11·8	1892–93.
Cholum ..	31·8	33·0	32·6	32·9	36·4	35·1	34·4	33·9	33·5	32·7	33·9	33·0	33·6	1874–75.
	31·5	30·6	27·5	28·3	29·5	26·9	27·6	26·8	26·4	26·5	26·7	26·3	27·9	1875–76.
	23·2	20·2	14·8	10·6	7·9	7·5	7·8	8·7	9·5	9·0	7·9	7·2	11·2	1876–77.
	6·2	6·1	6·6	9·4	10·6	10·3	11·1	10·9	11·4	11·8	11·6	10·3	9·7	1877–78.
	9·9	10·3	11·4	14·2	15·7	17·2	16·8	15·8	16·8	17·8	16·9	16·9	15·0	1878–79.
	17·2	18·1	19·2	20·8	22·1	23·0	24·8	24·7	24·6	25·8	26·9	27·7	22·8	1879–80.
	28·2	28·8	30·7	32·0	34·1	35·1	36·9	36·1	34·9	36·9	37·6	37·7	34·1	1880–81.
	34·2	31·9	33·3	34·3	32·0	33·1	33·9	34·0	33·8	34·2	33·4	32·6	33·4	1881–82.
	32·4	33·0	33·7	36·3	36·2	36·7	36·0	36·7	35·6	37·8	38·6	36·7	35·9	1882–83.
	35·8	36·4	38·6	38·3	40·3	39·9	38·1	35·7	34·3	34·9	36·5	35·3	37·0	1883–84.
	33·1	30·8	24·6	23·4	24·0	21·9	18·6	18·8	22·4	23·6	25·6	25·8	24·4	1884–85.
	25·4	26·0	24·5	26·7	28·2	28·3	27·3	26·1	25·7	26·1	26·7	25·3	26·4	1885–86.
	25·1	26·8	27·0	29·6	32·1	31·9	32·4	31·4	31·1	31·5	33·3	33·4	31·0	1886–87.
	33·8	34·0	36·0	35·9	35·9	35·9	36·1	35·1	35·2	35·2	34·8	34·4	35·2	1887–88.
	31·7	32·0	32·0	29·4	30·4	31·5	31·3	30·7	30·4	31·3	31·1	30·3	31·1	1888–89.
	31·2	31·2	31·8	33·7	34·3	34·8	32·9	32·5	31·6	32·3	32·6	30·3	32·5	1889–90.
	31·1	31·1	31·2	32·0	32·8	32·9	32·4	31·7	31·5	32·4	33·0	32·2	32·1	Average.*
	29·5	27·9	27·6	29·0	28·6	28·6	28·5	27·7	27·3	28·0	28·4	27·8	28·2	1890–91.
	27·7	26·0	22·4	21·0	16·6	12·4	13·6	14·2	14·8	15·2	16·1	15·7	18·0	1891–92.
	18·5	19·5	20·8	20·0	20·2	20·2	20·0	19·7	20·2	20·3	22·1	21·4	20·2	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending 1890.

			Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	
Standard prices for the district have been fixed at	..	..	15·8	35·0	32·0	Seers per rupee.
Warning rates do. do.	..	..	12·6	26·3	24·0	
Scarcity rates do. do.	..	..	9·5	17·5	16·0	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT—*cont.*

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Ragi ..	33·2	33·8	34·7	34·4	36·1	35·8	34·6	33·9	33·5	33·4	34·5	33·3	34·3	1874–75.
	32·9	30·9	29·5	28·4	28·1	27·0	27·1	26·6	26·3	25·9	25·7	24·7	27·7	1875–76.
	22·2	19·8	15·2	10 7	8·3	7·7	7·6	8·4	9·2	8·8	8·0	7·3	11·0	1876–77.
	6·3	6·0	7·4	11·0	11·8	12·0	11·2	10·8	10·9	11·4	11·4	10·3	10·0	1877–78.
	9·8	10·8	12·4	15·3	18·9	19·5	19·3	17·4	17·7	18·7	18·1	18·1	16·3	1878–79.
	18·4	18·8	20·4	22·1	23·9	24·7	27 3	26·8	27·0	27·6	28·0	28·4	24·4	1879–80.
	28·4	28·7	30·8	32·0	37·4	39·4	40·0	39·6	39·0	39·9	40·4	39 2	36·0	1880–81.
	35·3	33·2	36·4	38·8	35·4	37·2	36·0	36·2	35·1	33 3	33·1	32·3	35·2	1881–82.
	31·8	32 6	35·2	40·5	37·6	38·5	37·6	38·4	39·1	38·4	38·6	37·2	36·9	1882–83.
	37·5	37·7	39·4	39·7	42·2	42·4	42·2	39·6	38·5	37·7	38·8	38·3	39·5	1883–84.
	36·0	34·2	27·9	27·0	28·2	26·1	21·4	21·5	28·4	24·4	25·3	26 1	26·8	1884–85.
	26·1	26·6	25·1	28·9	33·0	32·3	30·2	29·2	28·7	28·2	28·2	27·9	28·7	1885–86.
	27·3	30·0	30·5	33·0	35·3	35·6	35·8	35·4	36 2	37 0	38 3	38 1	34·5	1886–87.
	37·5	37·2	39·9	41·1	40·9	40·8	39·2	37·7	37·6	37·5	37·6	37·2	38·8	1887–88.
	36·4	35·3	36·3	33·8	35·1	36·6	36·8	36·3	35·3	34·3	34·7	34·5	35·4	1888–89.
	34 4	34·9	36·2	38·6	38·6	38·0	36·1	36·0	35·2	35·2	35·2	33·9	36·0	1889–90.
	32·8	33·0	33·8	35·3	36·4	36·7	35·5	35·0	34·8	34·6	35·0	34·5	34·8	Average.*
	32·9	32·0	31·8	33·6	34·0	33·4	33·0	30·4	29·9	29·4	29·3	29·7	31·6	1890–91.
	28·6	28·3	23·4	22·3	19·3	14·5	15·3	15 6	15·5	15·8	16·4	16·0	19·3	1891–92.
	20·2	20·8	22·6	22·0	22·9	23·3	21·4	21·2	21·3	21·9	22·1	22·0	21·9	1892–93.
Cumbu ..	28·1	27·9	28·4	29·6	32·3	31·7	32·1	31·5	31·0	30·2	30·5	31·1	30·3	1874–75.
	29·2	28·6	27·0	27·1	28·0	26·1	25·7	25·1	24·1	24 1	23·8	23·8	26·1	1875–76.
	22·2	19·3	14·6	10·1	7·7	7·5	7·0	7 3	9·2	8·0	7·6	7·0	10·7	1876–77.
	6·0	5·4	5·9	9·4	12·1	11·2	10·8	10·3	10·5	10·1	10·0	9·6	9·4	1877–78.
	8·7	9·5	11·2	14·3	19·3	19·7	18·8	19·3	17·2	18·4	16·8	17·2	16·1	1878–79.
	18·2	18·8	19·9	20·6	20·9	22·2	21·6	22·2	22·0	23 0	22·9	22·9	21·3	1879–80.
	23·6	24·4	25·5	25·5	28·2	28·5	28·8	30·1	30·6	30·7	30·6	30·0	28·1	1880 81.
	27·7	26·2	27·3	27·0	25·8	26·9	27·9	26·8	28·2	27·7	27·3	25·4	27 1	1881–82.
	25·1	25·2	26·5	26·6	30·1	33·8	32·2	32·8	31·9	30·7	30·2	31·3	29·7	1882–83.
	35·7	32·0	32·0	33·5	35·7	36·3	34·8	33·5	31·9	30·8	32·3	30·6	32·9	1883–84.
	28·3	26·8	22·2	21·9	22·3	20·5	18·8	19·0	19·6	20·1	21·5	21·6	22·1	1884–85.
	21·8	22·1	21·6	25·5	28·2	27·7	26·2	25·1	24·2	23·4	23·4	23·0	24·5	1885–86.
	22·8	24·7	25·7	26·4	29·4	30·8	31·0	30·5	30·0	29·1	28·6	28·5	28·3	1886–87.
	29·3	29·0	29·8	30·1	31·4	32·0	31·2	30·8	29·9	29·1	29·7	29·7	30·2	1887–88.
	28·5	28·1	27 0	26·2	27·8	28·4	26·6	26·6	26·0	25·8	26·0	25·1	26·9	1888–89.
	26·2	25·3	25·6	26·4	27·5	27·1	27·7	27·8	27·3	27·0	26·6	25·4	26·7	1889–90.
	26·9	26·4	26·3	26 9	28·6	29·2	28·2	28·3	28·0	27·4	28·0	27·1	27·7	Average.*
	25 8	24·8	24·4	25·1	25·5	25·4	25·6	24·4	24·0	23·9	24·1	24·1	24 8	1890–91.
	23·9	22·1	20·0	18·3	15·9	12·1	12·6	12·3	12·4	12·3	12·7	12·6	15·8	1891–92.
	13·4	13·9	15·5	15·9	17·8	19·8	18·8	18·4	18·8	19·2	19·7	19·4	17·6	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending 1890.

			Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	
Standard prices for the district have been fixed at	..	..	15·8	35·0	32·0	Seers per rupee.
Warning rates do. do.	..	..	12·6	26·3	24·0	
Scarcity rates do. do.	..	..	9·5	17·5	16·0	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES AT EACH STATION IN THE DISTRICT.

Grains.	Uravakonda.	Gooty.	Yádiki.	Tadpatri.	Anantapur.	Kalyandrug.	Dharmavaram.	Bukkapatnam.	Penukonda.	Hindúpur	Madakasira.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	16·9	15·8	16·5	17·9	20·8	26·5	27·5	22·1	21·1	22·4	25·3	1874–75.
	15·7	14·9	16·8	16 7	17·1	20·5	22·8	18·5	16·7	16·6	19·6	1875–76.
	8·6	8·3	8·6	8·8	8·8	9·2	9·7	8·1	7·7	8·4	8·4	1876–77.
	7·4	7·2	8·2	8·2	7·9	7·2	8·2	7·9	7·6	7·5	7·6	1877–78.
	10·1	9·3	11·1	10·6	11·0	11·5	13·9	12·4	12·4	13·5	13·1	1878–79.
	13·9	12·9	14·7	15·4	15·4	16·9	19·6	17·4	17·3	18·0	18·5	1879–80.
	14·4	13·6	14·0	15·3	16·1	17·7	21·7	17·0	16·4	16·6	16·6	1880–81.
	13·0	13·0	14·9	15 9	15·4	15·9	21·5	17·3	15·0	16·2	15·7	1881–82.
	13·6	12·7	15 7	14·3	14 0	15·6	20·1	15·1	15·0	16·4	16·3	1882–83.
	14·4	12·9	17·0	15·9	13·3	17·4	22·1	17·4	17·3	18·0	18·1	1883–84.
	13·0	12·0	14·4	13·2	11·9	14·9	16·3	14·7	13·9	14·3	14·7	1884–85.
	12·7	12·2	13·4	13·3	11·6	15·7	13·9	13·7	13·0	14·4	14·3	1885–86.
	13·5	13·5	15·1	13·3	14 2	16·7	16·7	17·5	15·7	17·0	16·6	1886–87.
	15·1	14·4	16·9	15·1	15·4	17·3	19·2	19·9	19·4	19·2	18·5	1887–88.
	14·0	12·8	14·5	14·6	14·8	16·1	16 7	16·1	16·4	16·1	17·6	1888–89.
	13·6	12·8	13·9	14 7	14·0	15·7	15 4	15·5	16·6	15·6	17·6	1889–90.
	12·2	12·5	14·0	13·0	12·7	14·0	13·8	14·4	14·6	13·8	13·8	1890 91.
	9·1	8·6	10·1	9·6	9·4	10·1	9·8	9·8	9·9	9 8	10·8	1891–92.
	11·2	9·5	12·0	11·8	11·1	12·7	11·5	11·8	12·7	12·5	13·1	1892–93.
Cholum ..	30·9	30·6	29·4	24 9	37·0	37·8	33·1	34·3	32·3	38·1	41·2	1874 75.
	24·0	28·4	27·3	24·5	31 7	27·7	28·9	30·2	27·5	27·6	28·9	1875–76.
	11·1	11·8	11·9	11·7	11·9	10·4	11·7	11·2	10·4	10·6	10·2	1876–77.
	8·6	9·9	10 7	10·5	10·2	8·9	10·2	10·5	9·2	8·8	9·3	1877–78.
	11·5	12·4	13·8	13·7	15·1	14·3	17·0	17·6	16·4	16·3	16·6	1878–79.
	18·7	20·4	21·9	20·8	23·8	22 6	25·0	24·4	24·4	25·8	23·7	1879–80.
	32 4	33·7	35·4	33·0	35·6	34·5	34·6	34·2	33·9	38·4	34·4	1880–81.
	33·2	32·1	31·4	34·5	34·3	32·5	34·5	37·2	32·9	32·0	33·0	1881–82.
	36 1	33·3	33·1	32·5	31·9	33·7	36·2	37·4	38·6	41·4	40·8	1882–83.
	35·1	33·9	34·0	31·3	32·0	35·0	37·4	43·2	39·4	41·2	44·9	1883–84.
	21·6	23·0	22·1	21·8	22·7	23 1	26·0	27·6	25·2	26·3	27·9	1884–85.
	24·0	27 8	25·5	23·9	25·6	27·8	25·6	26·8	26·6	28·0	28·8	1885–86.
	26·0	32 3	28·6	30·8	30·7	30·9	27·4	30·7	32·0	30·3	38·4	1886–87.
	33·2	35·1	33·4	30·1	32·5	33·9	34·6	35·9	38·4	37·7	42·6	1887–88.
	30 7	27·2	29·0	27·3	31·1	32·2	33·4	32·8	32·0	31·6	35·1	1888–89.
	29·8	28 2	28·4	26·9	31·9	30·8	30·7	34·4	36·3	38·5	41·4	1889–90.
	30·5	27·0	28·0	25 7	26·5	30·1	26·0	29·1	28·2	27·8	31·8	1890–91.
	17·2	17·1	17·7	16 8	17 5	17·7	17·8	18·8	18·7	18·7	20·8	1891–92.
	20·9	19·0	20·7	18 0	18·1	20·2	18·8	19·4	20·5	22·1	25·7	1892–93.
Ragi ..	31·6	31·3	30·8	25·9	35 2	35·0	31·3	32·3	38·2	40·3	44·4	1874–75.
	26 4	25·7	27·9	23·5	30·4	25·3	29·8	29·8	28·4	28·0	29 0	1875–76.
	11·5	9·9	12 6	12·2	11·5	9·9	11 2	11·0	10·3	10·3	9·8	1876–77.
	9 5	9·9	11·4	10 5	10 1	9 1	9·9	10·3	9·5	9·9	9·8	1877–78.
	13·9	13 3	14·8	14 7	15·5	15·4	16·8	17·3	18·9	19·7	18·6	1878–79.
	22·6	19·1	23·5	22·8	23·5	22 3	24·4	25·6	28 2	27·6	26·3	1879–80.
	36·4	26·4	36·6	35·1	33·2	33 2	34 1	37·0	39·1	40·6	38·4	1880–81.
	35·7	32·1	32·5	36 0	34·9	34·4	33·3	40·3	36·8	34·4	35·2	1881–82.
	36 0	30 7	34·8	33·6	32·4	34 8	38·1	38·8	39·5	42·0	43·4	1882–83.
	34 4	32·1	35·6	32·2	34·0	39·2	40·9	43·5	45·3	47·5	50·1	1883 84
	24·4	25·2	25 2	25·3	24·4	26 5	28·2	28·4	27·7	28·5	30·7	1884–85.
	28·7	29·8	26·6	25·6	25·4	29·1	27·5	28·8	29·0	32·7	32·7	1885–86.
	29·6	31·8	28·9	27·5	29·8	32 0	33·8	36·3	38·7	45·8	44·9	1886–87.
	36·0	31·5	34 4	30·9	33·2	36·7	37·1	38·8	42 4	53·0	51·9	1887–88.
	33 3	30·4	32·1	29·7	32·3	34·6	34·3	34·7	37·7	44·6	46·0	1888–89.
	30 4	32·0	33 0	28 8	32·2	31·0	33·2	37·9	41·0	48·7	48·1	1889–90.
	29·3	26 6	31·7	27·3	28·9	28·1	32·1	36·1	35·2	36·1	36·3	1890–91.
	18·0	18·1	19·9	17·4	18·2	17·6	19·2	20·9	20 5	21·6	21·0	1891–92.
	21·7	18·9	21·5	20·1	19·4	21·3	20·7	21·9	23·1	24·8	27·1	1892–93.
Cumbu ..	28·5	26·7	26·0	24·2	32·5	35·9	31·1	30·9	26·8	35·5	37·4	1874–75.
	22·5	24·7	22·8	22·0	29·4	25·5	30·6	28·8	26·4	..	26·0	1875–76.
	10·9	10·2	22·8	10 7	11·2	9·6	10·9	10·5	10·1	8·1	14·1	1876–77.
	9·0	9·5	..	9·2	9·8	8·5	9·0	10·2	9·1	11·0	10·3	1877–78.
	12·3	13·0	14·8	13·4	14·6	14·6	16·6	18·8	17·8	21·2	22·0	1878 79.
	17·7	19·0	17·7	18·4	18·7	21·3	19·5	24·9	26·5	27·1	22·8	1879–80.
	31·1	25·8	26·2	26·9	20·1	29·9	24·2	35·1	32·7	27·5	28·9	1880–81.
	29·5	27·2	28·3	25·7	18·8	21·9	27·4	36·5	31·0	..	27·0	1881–82.
	31·1	29·5	27·9	26·4	25·3	27·1	29·5	36·7	32·6	42·8	28·0	1882 83.
	30·4	29·2	30·2	30 3	30·3	36·3	32·6	42·2	32·5	40·1	..	1883–84.
	19·2	21·1	20·2	19·5	21·6	25·3	24·9	26·0	26·0	22·8	19·5	1884–85.
	23 4	23·5	23·6	21·1	21·1	29·3	26·3	27·8	..	..	30·4	1885–86.
	26·6	24·7	24·3	24·1	24·8	34·7	29·3	32·9	34·4	28·5	31·2	1886–87.
	28·3	27·2	26·3	26·9	25·8	37·6	30·7	34·2	35·5	..	22·8	1887–88.
	23·0	23·8	24·1	23·5	25·2	33·7	27·5	31·0	30·9	..	..	1888–89.
	22·2	22·8	22·6	23 9	26·8	32·5	28·1	32·0	30·2	..	..	1889–90.
	22·9	23·5	22·4	22·9	22·1	29·1	25·6	27·9	26·4	..	..	1890–91.
	15·8	15·0	14 7	14·8	14·8	18·7	15·8	22·1	14·2	..	..	1891–92.
	19·0	16·3	17·3	17·4	16·1	19·4	16·2	..	19·2	..	..	1892–93.

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE.

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78.			Total per cent. of population in 1871.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Cholum.	Rice (2nd sort).
December 1876	129,222	18,824	148,046	19·97	7·5	6·7
January 1877	140,110	28,274	168,384	22·70	7·8	6·7
February ,, ...	79,168	10,346	89,514	12·07	8·7	6·9
March ,, ...	48,598	12,135	60,733	8·19	9·5	7·1
April ,, ...	54,502	31,237	85,739	11·57	9·0	7·7
May ,, ...	74,544	48,567	123,111	16·61	7·9	7·2
June ,, ...	70,466	41,095	111,561	15·05	7·2	6·7
July ,, ...	76,601	43,811	120,412	16·24	6·2	5·8
August ,, ...	71,947	65,400	137,347	18·53	6·1	5·4
September ,, ...	28,957	92,578	121,535	16·40	6·6	5·4
October ,, ...	17,244	54,367	71,611	9·66	9·4	7·0
November ,, ...	10,326	15,673	25,999	3·51	10·6	7·5
December ,, ...	6,396	9,781	16,177	2·18	10·3	8·0
January 1878	611	4,291	4,902	0·66	11·1	8·4
February ,, ...	..	754	754	0·10	10·9	8·3
March ,, ...	..	649	649	0·09	11·4	8·3
April ,, ...	..	809	809	0·19	11·8	9·3
May ,, ...	51	1,611	1,662	0·22	11·6	9·9
June ,, ...	455	2,181	2,636	0·36	10·3	9·5
July ,, ...	1,051	1,657	2,708	0·39	9·9	9·2
August ,, ...	1,788	1,674	3,462	0·47	10·3	9·1
September ,, ...	1,969	1,813	3,782	0·51	11·4	9·7
Average over 22 months ..	37,000	22,160	59,160	7·98	9·6	7·8

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1891–92.			Total per cent. of population in 1891.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Cholum.	Rice (2nd sort).
December 1891	394	..	394	0·08	12·4	7·9
January 1892	515	278	793	0·17	13·6	8·5
February ,, ...	487	571	1,058	0·22	14·2	8·7
March ,, ...	910	240	1,150	0·24	14·8	8·8
April ,, ...	1,159	146	1,305	0·27	15·2	8·7
May ,, ...	1,211	131	1,342	0·28	16·1	8·9
June ,, ...	1,234	60	1,294	0·27	15·7	9·1
July ,, ...	141	20	161	0·03	18·5	10·6
Average over 8 months ..	756	181	937	·19	15·0	8·9

CUDDAPAH.

THIS district, which is bounded on the north by Kurnool, on the east by Nellore, on the south by North Arcot and the Mysore territories, and on the west by Anantapur, is divided into eleven taluks for administrative purposes. Naturally it is divided into three distinct sections separated from each other by ranges of hills, and each distinguished by marked differences of soil and water-supply.

General features.—The whole area is drained by the Pennéru and its affluents the Chitrávati, Pápaghni and Cheyyéru, which flow into it from the south, and the Kundér and Sagiléru which drain into it from the north. From the sacred hills of Tirupati, which lie just beyond the south-eastern border of the district, two ranges of hills start; of these, one, the Vellakondas, which are the outer line of the Eastern Ghâts running northwards, separate the district from the littoral country of Nellore. This range is pierced at about the centre of the eastern boundary of the district by the Pennéru, which carries off the drainage of the district through a single large gap at Soméswaram. The other range, the Pálkonda or Seshachellam hills, has, until it reaches the neighbourhood of the town of Cuddapah, a course slightly west of north, but a little to the east of that place bifurcates, the main Seshachellam range trending off nearly due west, and a branch, going by the names of Lankamala and Nallamala, running nearly due north and parallel with the Vellakondas up to the boundary of the Kurnool district. Through this range also the Pennéru forces its way, and from its entry amongst the hills near the town of Cuddapah runs between steep hill sides until its waters find an exit through the Eastern Ghâts. These three ranges of hills divide the district into the three sections already noted.

South of the Pálkondas, which have an average elevation of about 1,500 feet, the country gradually ranges upwards to the Mysore plateau, of which it really forms an extension, to a height of about 2,500 feet in the south, where are to be found some hill peaks and masses reaching an elevation of about 4,000 feet. The country thus shut in consists of the four taluks of Ráyachóti, Vayalpad, Madanapalle and Kadiri and undulates so continuously throughout its extent that it would be difficult to find in the whole one perfectly level mile of ground. Isolated hills and masses of rock stud the country, which, towards the south near Madanapalle, present the appearance of a continuous range, and are covered with vegetation though with but few forest trees; elsewhere most of the hills are very bare. These upland taluks are covered with a poor thin soil and are traversed by numerous valleys in which lie narrow strips of better quality protected to some extent by numerous chains of small tanks. This section of the district is drained on the west by the Pápaghni, which rises in the Mysore territories, and runs through the Madanapalle and Kadiri taluks and has a considerable amount of wet cultivation on its banks, as there is usually some water in it all the year round. It forces its way through the Pálkonda range at Vémpallé, and finally falls into the Pennéru. On the east in the Vayalpad taluk rises the Cheyyéru which, after receiving several small streams, winds through the Pálkonda and descends into the eastern section of the district in the Pullampet taluk.

The eastern section of the district, which is made up of the Pullampet, Siddhout and Badvel taluks, is of much lower elevation than the southern and consists of two more or less north and south valleys bounded on the east by the Vellakondas and on the west by the Pálkonda, Lankamala and Nallamala ranges. North of the Pennéru, which nearly bisects it from west to east, it is drained by the Sagiléru and Tummalér, whilst south of the Pennéru nearly the whole area is drained by the Cheyyéru. The valleys

of the Tummalér and Sagiléru are separated by a ridge running parallel to the Vellakondas. The former river rises in the Badvel taluk and flows into the Pennéru not far from the Sóméswaram gap; the latter rises amongst the Nallamalas in the Cumbum taluk of Kurnool and enters the Badvel taluk at its extreme northerly end. All these rivers have a more or less broad belt of alluvium rising gradually from either bank, and beyond these belts lie stretches of poor soils derived from the hard and coarse sandstones and shales which occupy that area. The banks of the rivers and their tributary streams are often occupied by *doruvus* and throughout the section wells are numerous and the underground water-supply is generally good.

West of the Lankamalas and Nallamalas lies the Cuddapah basin, which is a wide plain shut in a little to the east of the town of that name by hill ranges on the south and east, but opening out northwards into the Kundér valley and to the west into the Pulivendla taluk. This basin is divided into two unequal portions by the Pennéru which, after forcing its way through the southern end of the Erramala hills at the Gandikóta gorge, traverses the district from west to east on its way to the sea. The greater part of this area is occupied by a bare open plain of black-cotton soil which, towards the east, gives way to a strip of mixed and light soils near the foot of the enclosing hills; this strip extends around the town of Cuddapah, and is well supplied with irrigation water. To the west, the Erramalas are a low-lying plateau-topped range, with scanty soil on their summit, and with a few valleys well supplied with underground water running up into them. This section is drained by the lower parts of the Kundér, Pápaghni and Chitrávati. The course of the last-named river lies for a few miles only through the district before it joins the Pennéru; the first-named, after draining the Nandyal valley in Kurnool, enters the district on its northern border.

A large part of the district is covered with forests, the most valuable of which are to be found in the extreme south-eastern corner of the district where the Vellakonda and the Pálkonda separate, there "from peak to peak of the opposite hills the jungle stretches over an almost unbroken range of from 15 to 20 miles". These forests extend more or less continuously over the whole of the Pálkonda and Vellakonda ranges. Some forest is also to be found on the inner hills of the Nallamala and Lankamala ranges. The forests are rich in timbers, of which black-wood, red-sanders and *yépi* (*Hardwickia binata*) are the most important.

Cuddapah (17,379), the head-quarters of the district, is a Municipality with an income of about Rs. 25,800 from local taxation. It is enclosed on three sides by bare sandstone hills, and besides having a reputation for unhealthiness is extremely hot. The town is badly situated and squalidly built on the banks of a stream which fálls into the Pennéru. It is a place of considerable trade. Besides Cuddapah there are nine places in the district with a population of over 5,000, of which the chief are Proddatur (6,841), Madanapalle (6,527), Kadiri (6,059) and Jammalamadugu (5,866).

Climate.—The climate of the district, though trying, does not appear to be unhealthy. Fever prevails in the lower parts of the Cuddapah basin and along the foot of and amongst the hill ranges which traverse the district as well as in the Kadiri taluk. The Cuddapah basin is intensely hot, but the eastern section of the district is a good deal cooler, whilst on the more elevated plateau of the southern section the climate is a most pleasant one, being comparatively cool for the greater portion of the year and at no time excessively hot.

The average rainfall of the district is about 29 inches, but this includes extremes as low as 8·2 inches in 1876 and as high as 50·38 inches in 1874, in the latter year there having been not only a heavy cyclonic fall in October, but most exceptional rainfall, amounting to over 30 inches at Cuddapah itself, in September. During the 24 years ending in 1893, the annual rainfall has, however, only been largely below the average in four years. December and the first four months of the year are nearly rainless, but in May the advance showers of the south-west monsoon begin to fall, after which the falls become heavier, the wettest months being September and October. A considerable fall often occurs in November, but the rain in that month is

more uncertain than in the earlier months. Particulars of the distribution of the average rainfall in different parts of the district are given below :—

Section of the district.	Dry weather (January—March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June—September).	North-east monsoon (October—December).	Annual total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Pullampet	1·01	3·23	16·01	21·45	41·70
Eastern	0·33	2·15	17·08	12·53	32·69
Northern	0·32	1·92	13·94	7·09	23 27
Southern	0 61	2·71	13·14	11·03	27·49
District average ..	0·48	2·40	14·81	11·43	29·12

The rainfall in Pullampet, chiefly on account of the heavy fall during the north-east monsoon, is far heavier than in any other part of the district. Next to this comes the main portion of the eastern section, comprising the taluks of Siddhout and Badvel, where the fall is 9 inches less than in Pullampet, the deficiency occurring in the north-east monsoon rainfall, and in the Badvel taluk being even less than for the section as a whole. The northern section of the district receives about 9·5 inches less again, the fall throughout the year being smaller than in any other parts of the district; those parts bordering on Anantapur and Kurnool receiving least of all. The southern section, which comprises the upland taluks, receives a rather heavier rainfall than the northern, but rather less than the general average of all stations in the district, although during the north-east monsoon the fall in the tract is almost exactly that of the average for the district as a whole.

Agriculture.—As the character of the different parts of the district varies, so does the agricultural practice. In the eastern section paddy is a very important crop, being raised on about 9 per cent. of the total area of crop, whilst ragi occupies rather more; cholum is not of much importance and what is raised is chiefly of the early varieties, but cumbu occupies a larger area and is grown to a considerable extent under wells. Korra also is grown on a rather larger area than cholum. Horse-gram occupies about 10 per cent. of the area. Indigo is the chief industrial crop, but castor occupies a considerable area and some gingelly and cotton are grown, whilst groves of mango and tamarind trees are tolerably common.

In the northern section paddy sinks into comparative insignificance and especially so in the central parts of the section; whilst the area occupied by cholum accounts for 44 per cent. of the area and korra for about 14 per cent., whilst there are small areas of ragi, varagu, and cumbu also. Horse-gram and green-gram both occupy about 4 per cent. of the area. Some Bengal-gram is also grown on the black-cotton soils. The chief industrial crop is cotton, raised on 17 per cent. of the area, but indigo is also very important but on a much smaller area, and there is also a small area of castor, whilst the chief groves of importance are of *Tumma* (Acacia Arabica); and chillies are pretty extensively grown.

In the southern section again, cumbu on 31 per cent. of the area of crop is the most important cereal, with paddy, at 6 per cent., ragi at 11 per cent., and cholum at 4 per cent.; but the ragi is chiefly raised in the southernmost taluk, and the cholum as a second crop under wells and other sources of irrigation. In this section horse-gram occupies a much larger proportion of the area (14 per cent.) than in the others, and red-gram (4 per cent.) and green-gram (2½ per cent.) come in to increase the total area under food-grain. The most important industrial crop is sugarcane, which, though it only occupies about three-fourths of one per cent. of the area of crop, is very valuable: next to it comes castor on 14 per cent. with cotton on only 2½ per cent. A considerable area of gingelly is also raised.

In the table given below the average area of land sown in Government villages in each taluk during each month of the year is shown in hundreds of acres. The figures indicate that the most important sowing season for both dry and wet land is from August to October, that is to say, that by the middle of October nearly three-fourths of the dry land and nearly half of the wet land should have been sown :—

Months.	Pullampet	Siddhout.	Badvel	Cuddapah.	Proddatur.	Jammalamadugu.	Pulivendla.	Kadiri.	Rayachóti.	Vayalpad.	Madanapalle.	The whole district.		
												Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April ..	..	1,4	3	1,2	2,4	7	5	1,4	8	1,5	1,5	8,4	3,3	11,7
May ..	7	1,8	9	2,3	7	8	1,2	1,7	1,1	1,0	6	9,2	3,6	12,8
June ..	2,4	2,3	7	2,4	3	1,4	2,7	1,9	1,0	1,8	1,0	12,3	5,6	17,9
July ..	9,0	6,2	7,1	5,0	4,5	4,0	4,0	17,8	25,5	17,1	11,8	98,6	13,4	112,0
August ..	11,7	4,7	15,4	10,2	13,0	12,3	8,3	34,0	38,8	27,7	32,3	187,1	21,3	208,4
September ..	9,2	4,9	19,8	61,8	71,5	95,8	74,6	40,5	27,1	22,5	31,8	434,8	24,7	459,5
October ..	12,4	3,8	17,6	43,3	32,0	47,0	55,6	23,0	16,5	12,9	23,6	268,1	19,6	287,7
November ..	13,7	6,7	13,1	23,4	11,1	16,9	30,5	26,1	10,4	8,5	16,0	159,6	16,8	176,4
December ..	10,5	7,5	9,5	19,8	6,6	5,0	8,8	16,1	6,4	6,7	5,0	85,3	16,6	101,9
January ..	12,4	5,1	4,8	11,7	3,9	1,1	6,3	11,2	7,5	5,7	11,5	52,0	29,2	81,2
February ..	6,1	1,8	1,3	3,2	7	1,0	2,3	10,6	6,7	4,7	5,1	28,9	14,6	43,5
March ..	11,4	3,6	7,7	7,8	1,6	2,8	5,7	27,2	11,5	20,3	6,5	72,7	36,4	109,1
Total ..	99,5	49,8	98,2	192,1	148,3	188,8	203,5	211,5	153,3	130,4	146,7	1,417,0	205,1	1,622,1

The stock kept in different parts of the district varies considerably as is shown by the table given on the margin. In the eastern taluks a considerable number of cattle is bred locally, as also is the case in those parts of the Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks lying near the hills. In the remainder of the northern section the tilling cattle are almost all imported Nellores and breeding is not extensively carried on. In the southern section, on the other hand, a good deal of local breeding is fostered by the existence of extensive grazing grounds, and most of the working cattle are locally raised. The area of land which a pair of cattle can keep under cultivation depends chiefly on the nature of the soil; thus, in the taluks of the northern section where black-cotton soil covers a large proportion of the arable land, the area cultivated per pair runs high, whilst on the light soils of the eastern and southern sections it is much smaller. The proportion of the area which is under irrigation from tanks, &c., or wells, also affects this particular, and it is to the large number of wells in Siddhout that the low area tilled per pair there must be attributed. Cattle-breeding follows almost the same lines; the black-cotton soils, which require so small a number for their tillage, not being

Taluks.	Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres.			
		Occupied.		Cultivated.	
	Acres.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.
Pullampet	7·8	96	161	109	183
Siddhout	6·4	109	155	138	196
Badvel	10·3	61	78	75	95
Cuddapah	15·3	36	48	41	55
Proddatur	15·9	38	44	43	50
Jammalamadugu	19·4	32	41	35	45
Pulivendla	17·4	38	57	40	60
Kadiri	14·4	49	91	57	106
Rayachóti	8·4	84	107	92	119
Vayalpad	6·4	106	88	127	99
Madanapalle	7·3	87	96	106	118

used as breeding grounds, whilst in those parts where the lighter soils, which demand more tillage, prevail, are to be found the large areas of waste land and jungle which encourage the ryot to keep breeding stock.

The following table shows, in hundreds of acres, the distribution of the total area into arable, occupied and cultivated areas in each taluk. It shows that there are still very large areas of arable land available for cultivation in all parts of the district except the northern section; less than three-fourths of the arable land being in occupation in other parts; whilst, except in the black-cotton soil tracts, the area of waste held by the ryots is generally large :—

Taluks.	Total (ryotwari).		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated.
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied.	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	Area.
Pullampet	558,8	24	135,7	70	94,7	88	83,6
Siddhout	376,1	16	63,3	74	46,9	80	37,2
Badvel	448,2	36	162,7	64	105,1	81	85,6
Cuddapah	470,4	55	237,5	86	204,1	87	177,6
Proddatur	296,0	62	183,6	86	158,6	89	141,1
Jammalamadugu	349,3	61	212,8	94	199,7	92	183,3
Pulivendla	436,0	55	241,6	85	206,7	94	195,7
Kadiri	721,6	48	348,2	66	229,4	86	196,8
Ráyachóti	615,0	34	213,7	74	159,6	90	144,9
Vayalpad	512,4	43	216,7	67	146,6	83	122,0
Madanapalle	529,3	45	238,1	72	171,4	81	139,5

In the appendix a statement is given showing the area and assessment of Government lands in occupation, together with revenue demand and the amounts remitted for every year since 1866–67. Taking the period immediately anterior to the famine as a standard (100); the variations in the chief particulars are shown in the marginal table. The effect of the famine was to throw over 10 per cent. of the occupied area on the hands of the Government and to reduce the total revenue demand by about 6 per cent. Since the results of that calamity have passed away there has been a considerable recovery on the area in occupation, but this is still considerably below the average prior to the famine. The immediate result of the famine was to reduce the current demand of land revenue by 64·4 per cent. and of total land revenue by 62 per cent. for the year of greatest pressure. These items have since recovered somewhat, and the total amount of revenue demand has been in recent years within two per cent. of what it was before the famine. That the assessment during the later years has been lighter than previously is owing to the fact that the rates on the old permanently-improved well-irrigated lands were reduced in 1884–85 and 1885–86, thus causing a reduction of assessment on the "dry" area, whilst the area itself increased largely.

Period.	Proportional.			
	Holdings.		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net (current)	Total.
1866–67 to 1870–71 ..	99·9	103·4	102·9	103·6
1871–72 to 1875–76 ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876–77	96·4	92·1	35·6	38·0
1877–78	96·5	95·8	93·8	93·0
1878–79	94·9	95·8	97·0	96·8
1879–80	92·4	95·8	94·7	95·6
1880–81 .. .	89·9	93·9	94·7	94·9
1881–82 to 1885–86 ..	90·3	93·8	94·9	97·1
1886–87 to 1890–91 ..	97·1	94·6	96·7	98·1

The People.—According to the census of 1891, the population of the district amounted to 1,272,072 persons, a number showing an increase of 13·5 per cent. over that returned in 1881, when it was found that the population was 17 per cent. less than it had been in 1871. During the decade, last mentioned, the whole district suffered, the loss being heaviest in the Siddhout taluk, and in the southern uplands of the district, where it amounted to nearly one-fourth of the population. In those parts of the district, which suffered most severely during the great famine, the population was still about 12 per cent. less in 1891 than 20 years earlier, and for the district, as a

whole, nearly 6 per cent. less. The subjoined table shows the distribution of the population in reference to the area on which it depends, and the movement thereof during the last two decades in different parts of the district :—

Taluks.	Population in 1891.			Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.				
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Pullampet	152	974	1,636	— 7·5	+ 11·0	+ 2·7
Siddhout	110	1,042	1,776	— 22·9	+ 13·1	— 12·9
Badvel	123	533	1,059	— 11·4	+ 13·0	+ 0·1
Cuddapah	203	545	755	— 9·5	+ 5·1	— 5·0
Proddatur	206	512	663	— 11·8	+ 8·6	— 4·2
Jammalamadugu	164	441	502	— 16·4	+ 10·0	— 7·9
Pulivendla	151	420	524	— 13·4	+ 16·7	— 4·1
Kadiri	117	377	777	— 17·5	+ 16·0	— 4·3
Rayachóti	111	510	748	— 27·8	+ 22·4	— 11·6
Vayalpad	153	558	1,044	— 28·3	+ 21·6	— 12·7
Madanapalle	152	529	1,016	— 21·6	+ 19·9	— 6·0
The whole district ..	146	529	822	— 17·0	+ 13·5	— 5·9

Although the population in 1891 only averaged 146 per square mile of total area, with variations from 110 in Siddhout to 206 in the rich taluk of Proddatur, yet in proportion to the area on which it must depend for support, it appears to be very dense in the former taluk where there are about seven persons for every four acres cultivated and one for each acre of arable land. In Pullampet also, the pressure is not much less, whilst in Badvel, Vayalpad and Madanapalle about an acre is kept under crop for each head of population. In the remainder of the district, the pressure is much less and is least in Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla; whilst, bearing their resources in mind, it would appear that these two taluks and Proddatur support the lightest population and that there is room for a wide extension of cultivation in the Kadiri taluk. In this district rather over 5½ per cent. of the people reside in towns, which for this Presidency is a very low proportion.

The population is divided in the proportion of 89·83 per cent. Hindus, 9·4 per cent. Muhammadans, and 0·77 per cent. Christians. The Hindus lost most heavily (18 per cent.) in the famine; whilst the Christians increased by 22 per cent. during the decade ending in 1881. During the last decade the Christians increased by over 60 per cent., the Musalmans by 22·3 per cent. and the Hindus by only 12·3 per cent. The principal language spoken is Telugu (by 89·8 per cent.), but about 7·6 per cent. speak Hindustani, whilst considerable numbers (10,617) also speak Canarese, and smaller sections of the community Tamil (6,262), Erukula, Marathi, and the Lambadi dialect (4,202). Education is comparatively backward in the district, 89·9 per cent. of the males, and 99·6 per cent. of the females being illiterate.

According to the classification adopted at the last census, by the hereditary character of the caste, or tribal occupations of the people, the proportion of the agricultural castes was very low, but as in the neighbouring districts the proportion of the shepherd and leather-working castes, classified as artisans, was much higher than usual, and this latter feature, together with an unusual proportion of earth-workers, led to the result that the industrial or artisan classes greatly exceeded the presidency proportion. The priestly and professional castes were found to be fewer than usual, but the trading castes much stronger than is generally the case. There was also a large proportion who claim to be Asiatics—not Indian—by descent, chiefly Sheiks and Saiyads. When the people are classified according to the character of the occupations on which they are dependant, it is found that the proportions are about the average for the Presidency, though the number dependent on agriculture is rather larger than usual.

Class.	Percentage when classified by	
	Hereditary occupation.	Occupation on which dependent.
Agricultural	35·6	64·2
Commercial	12·6	1·7
Industrial	40·3	18·2
Government service	..	3·6
Professional	2·7	1·0
Personal service	..	3·2
Indefinite	8·8	8·1
Total ..	100·0	100·0

The numbers last mentioned were found to be as noted on the margin, and if the general labourers be included, show that 69·7 per cent. of the whole population is directly dependent on agriculture. Except in regard to the fact that this district shows a larger proportion of the people engaged in stock-breeding than any other in the Presidency, the distribution is in no way remarkable. Amongst the agricultural population itself the proportion of landholders is, as usual in the Deccan districts, high, but otherwise the distribution does not differ much from that of the surrounding districts. According to the agricultural returns, the landholders are divided as noted on the margin,* but it is evident from the census figures that these numbers are greatly exaggerated. The bulk of these men are, however, ryotwari holders under Government regarding whose status the subjoined abstract gives information :—

Group.	Number.	Percentage of	
		Total population.	Agricultural population.
Landholders ..	470,368	37·0	53·0
Tenants	148,311	11·7	16·7
Farm labourers ..	151,714	11·9	17·1
General labourers ..	70,561	5·5	8·0
Care of stock	42,547	3·3	4·8
Other agricultural pursuits	3,178	·3	·4
Total ..	886,679	69·7	100·0

Class.	Number.	Area held.
		ACS.
Peasant proprietors	253,802	1,241,061
Inamdars	131,355	582,492

Taluks.	Average size of holdings.				Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which assessment is			
	Area.	Assessment.			Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.
	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.								
Pullampet	3·65	8	6	8	30·0	33·9	26·0	10·1	74·9	19·3	5·3	0·5
Siddhout	3·01	7	1	5	36·1	34·5	22·8	6·6	81·3	14·5	3·9	0·3
Badvel	5·22	7	4	4	38·0	40·5	18 9	2·6	78·3	18 1	3·5	0·1
Cuddapah	6·16	10	3	1	24 3	31·9	34·2	9·6	68·4	23·6	7·3	0·7
Proddatur	7·76	13	9	10	19·0	30·9	36·0	14·0	63·4	25·3	10 1	1·2
Jammalamadugu ..	10 51	15	12	2	15·3	26·5	38·2	20·0	61 7	24·0	12·4	1·9
Pulivendla	9 17	10	15	1	22·1	38 1	34·7	5·1	63·9	28·2	7·5	0·4
Kadiri	10·68	7	3	3	43·5	25·2	24·8	6·5	79·3	16·2	4 2	0 3
Rayachóti	6·70	6	3	2	47·9	29·3	19·0	3·8	82·7	13 9	3·2	0·2
Vayalpad	5·16	6	11	10	43 5	35·6	15·8	5·1	81·5	15·8	2·4	0·3
Madanapalle	9·52	11	11	1	23·2	23·6	31·9	21·3	71·6	18·7	8·3	1·4
Total ..	6·96	9	4	3	29·1	31·5	29·0	10·4	73·8	19·6	6·0	0 6

Of these holdings there are 178,192 and on nearly 74 per cent. of these the revenue demand is less than Rs. 10 in each case, the proportion of such holdings being especially large in all except the four north-western taluks, whilst it is only in Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Madanapalle that any material proportion of the holdings are large ones. A vast majority of the pattadars have holdings only a few acres in extent; whilst the average holding only comprises 6·29 acres of dry, assessed at less than one rupee per acre, and ·67 acres of wet land. The great majority of the class cannot, therefore, be expected to tide over a season of scarcity. Added to this must be a large proportion of the mere tenants, and the great bulk of the labourers: the latter of whom alone form 25 per cent. of the agricultural and 17·4 per cent. of the total population.

Over and above the purely agricultural class there would be many in the industrial class who could not meet such a calamity unaided. That class accounts for over

18 per cent. of the people, and in it the workers in cotton fabrics, chiefly weavers, are, as is common in the surrounding districts, exceptionally numerous, and account for 5·9 per cent. of the total population. Many of these, as well as many of those engaged in the supply of food and drink, fuel and forage, &c., who form another 4·5 per cent. of the people, would need assistance in a time of scarcity.

The next table, which is an abstract of the village census tables, shows the general distribution of the people in all parts of the district, but the classification adopted in these tables differs somewhat from that followed in the general census report alluded to above:—

Taluks.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturists.				Other labourers.		Traders.		Artisans.				Others.	
	Land-holders.		Agricultural labourers.						Weavers.		Other artisans.			
	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.
Pullampet	72,000	18 3	27,069	18·2	10,996	7·4	11,275	7·5	7,021	4·7	7,264	4·8	13,484	9·1
Siddhout	31,630	47·4	10,607	15·9	5,278	7·9	5,410	8·1	4,209	6·3	3,120	4·6	6,556	9·8
Badvel	43,499	16·7	19,608	21·1	6,590	7·1	6,073	6·5	4,323	4·6	3,777	4·1	9,282	9·9
Cuddapah	52,746	34·1	37,380	24·1	16,707	10·8	13,210	8·5	6,009	3·9	5,757	3·7	23,090	14·9
Proddatur	42,862	43 6	16,734	17 0	9,743	9·9	6,411	6·5	6,096	6·2	5,461	5·5	11,111	11·3
Jammalamadugu ..	36,748	36·3	17,007	16·8	7,338	7·2	9,186	9·1	11,535	11·4	6,509	6·4	12,973	12·8
Pulivendla ..	55,790	52·7	10,060	9·5	8,518	8·0	5,908	5·6	6,020	5·7	8,124	7·7	11,422	10·8
Kadiri	60,251	44·6	19,755	14·6	14,998	11·1	9,275	6·9	6,356	4·9	8,873	6·5	15,407	11·4
Rayachóti	60,800	53 7	14,268	12·5	8,004	7·1	7,020	6·2	4,049	3·6	7,111	6 3	11,989	10·6
Vayalpad	53,492	42 1	20,789	16·4	12,680	10·0	10,181	8·0	4,276	3·4	9,612	7·6	15,983	12·5
Madanapalle ..	48,874	38·4	28,101	22 1	15,069	11·8	6,111	4·8	5,278	4·2	4,244	3·3	19,675	15·4
Total ..	558,692	43·9	221,373	17·4	115,921	9 1	90,060	7 1	65,172	5·1	69,882	5·5	150,972	11·9

Area liable to famine.—The greater part of the district lies within the famine zone of the Presidency, the only taluks which are not distinctly included in it being those which form the eastern section. Between 1800 and 1802 considerable distress prevailed in the district; in 1805–1807, the distress generally prevalent in the Presidency extended to the district, but was not so pressing as in the earlier years mentioned. In 1823–1824 and in 1833 famine again prevailed. In 1865–66, although crops were scanty and prices very high, no actual famine occurred, but in 1876–78 famine extended to all parts of the district, the sub-division, that is the southern section of the district, suffering most acutely. Again in 1891–92 there was severe distress owing to the failure of crop in parts of the eastern and the southern sections and relief works were opened on a considerable scale. At all times the latter section is much the most liable to distress caused by failure of crops, owing to the thinness and poverty of the soil; the northern section is richer and the people less likely to feel pressure, whilst in the eastern section the presence of numerous wells and of rivers from which supplies for irrigation are drawn aids the community in tiding over a period of scarcity.

The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is the only large irrigation work in the district. The area commanded by it is 2,145 acres in Jammalamadugu, 10,860 acres in Proddatur, and 24,304 acres in Cuddapah. Distributaries have been provided for the whole of the area commanded in Jammalamadugu, and for about 8,860 and 7,895 acres, respectively, in Proddatur and Cuddapah. Of the areas thus irrigable, about 82 per cent. in Cuddapah, 39 per cent. in Proddatur, and about 2¼ per cent. in Jammalamadugu are actually irrigated in ordinary years. The reason why canal water is so little used in the last-mentioned taluks is that the prevailing soil is a stiff black-cotton soil unsuited to irrigation and on which agriculture is almost entirely confined to dry or rain-fed crops. During the famine of 1876–77, however, the area irrigated in Proddatur was 8,800 acres, and in Jammalamadugu it rose to nearly 1,800 acres. The canal may be estimated as protecting about 17,000 acres of crop in all seasons.

The area protected by minor irrigation works and wells is considerable in the southern and eastern sections and in the Cuddapah taluk. In the eastern section and in Cuddapah wells are numerous, and in the southern section there are great numbers of these useful aids to agriculture situated within the ayacuts of the minor irrigation works, the irrigation from which they eke out to a very large extent.

The following table shows the particulars in hundreds of acres of the areas protected by all sources of irrigation talukwar:—

Sources of irrigation	Pullampet.	Siddhout.	Badvel.	Cuddapah.	Proddatur.	Jammalamadugu.	Pulivendla.	Kadiri.	Ráyachóti.	Vayalpad.	Madanapalle.	Total.
Area protected in all seasons.												
Kurnool-Cuddapah canal ..	..	..	..	6,4	8,8	1,8	..	..	..	..	..	17,0
Minor tanks and channels ..	9,0	5,0	5,0	7,7	3,3	3,0	4,0	5,0	6,0	5,0	7,0	60,0
Wells and doruvus	8,8·5	6,2·5	4,2·5	9,7	5,2	3,3·5	4,4	7	2,4·5	1,5	1,8	48,4·5
Total ..	17,8·5	11,2·5	9,2·5	23,8	17,3	8,1·5	8,4	5,7	8,4·5	6,5	8,8	125,4·5
Percentage of area occupied..	14 1	21·0	6 5	10 9	10·0	3·8	3·9	2·4	4·9	3 9	4·8	6 6
Percentage of area cultivated.	17·5	29·5	10·5	13·4	11·5	4·2	4·2	3·3	5·6	5 4	7·4	8·2
Area protected in ordinary seasons.												
Kurnool-Cuddapah canal ..	..	..	..	6,4	8,8	1,8	..	..	..	..	.	17,0
Minor tanks and channels ..	23,6	10,7	18,5	19,9	8,5	6,2	7,9	15,2	16,0	31,3	26,2	184,0
Wells and doruvus	17,7	12,5	8,5	19,4	10,4	6,7	8,8	1,4	4,9	3,0	3,6	96,9
Total ..	41,3	23,2	27,0	45,7	27,7	14,7	16,7	16,6	20,9	34,3	29,8	297,9
Percentage of area occupied..	32·7	43·3	18·9	21·0	16·0	6·8	7·7	6·9	11·5	20·4	16·1	15·6
Percentage of area cultivated.	40·5	61·4	30·5	25 7	18·4	7·5	8·4	9·5	13·8	28·6	23·6	19·6

Numbers relieved during past famines.—The first serious famine which affected the district, of which there is record, was that of 1833–34; but no information is available as to the numbers then relieved. The famine of 1866–67 was but very slightly felt in the district, and no relief appears to have been then afforded. During the famine of 1876–78 the average number of persons relieved during 22 months from December 1876 to September 1878 was 87,933, of whom 57,760 were employed on works and 30,173 relieved gratuitously. The average number relieved amounted to 6·51 per cent. of the population of the district in 1871. The maximum number relieved in any one month, viz., in September 1877, was 21·86 per cent. of the population in 1871 and during the 12 months of severe pressure from December 1876 to November 1877 the average number relieved amounted to 11·6 per cent. of the same population.

During the famine of 1891–92 the average number of persons relieved during 16 months from May 1891 to August 1892 was 3,488, of whom 3,472 were employed on works and only 16 relieved gratuitously. The total number relieved amounted to 0·4 per cent. of the population of the affected taluks in 1891, but in the parts most seriously affected, viz., Badvel taluk, amounted to as much as 1·35 per cent. The maximum number relieved in any one month (May 1892) was 1·47 per cent. of the population in 1891.

Accessibility for relief.—The district is divided into two very nearly equal sections by the North-West Line of the Madras Railway, which traverses it for 102 miles, with 16 stations. This railway passes through the taluks of Pullampet, Siddhout, Cuddapah and Jammalamadugu besides touching the borders of Proddatur. Shortly before this line reaches the district it is crossed by the Nellore State Railway which, with its extension from Tirupati to Dharmavaram in Anantapur, serves the taluks of Vayalpad, Madanapalle and Kadiri and opens them up to supplies of food-grain from the coast and from the Pennéru delta in Nellore, as well as affording a connection, through Guntakal, with the north, and especially with the Kistna and Gódávari deltas. The eastern section is fairly well provided with roads in the valleys of the Cheyyéru and Sagiléru, but the northern portion in the Badvel taluk needs to be more efficiently connected with the new Bellary-Kistna State Railway in Cumbum. The greateru part of the northern section lies within easy reach of the Madras Railway and is fairly supplied with roads, although in parts the nature of the prevailing soil renders their construction a very expensive matter. In the southern section roads are plentiful and easily maintained. Besides the new railway there are fair ghât roads leading up to the plateau: these are the Damalcheruvu ghât to Píléru in Vayalpad, which the railway passes, the Sonapay ghât from the Madras Railway at Rázampéta to the Ráyachóti taluk, the Guvvalcheruvu ghât from Cuddapah to the same taluk, and the Kurli ghât from the Pulivendla taluk and more distantly from the Madras Railway at Muddanúru to the Kadiri taluk. Over all these ghâts the roads are good and of no great difficulty.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluks.	Number and area of villages exclusive of Tributary States.								Deduct	
	Ryotwari.			Inam.		Zemindari.	Total.		Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes	Forest
	Number.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor inams.	Number.	Area.		Number.	Area.		
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.			ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Pullampet ..	89	528,973	29,846	53	67,481	Nil.	142	626,300	231,991	225,348
Siddhout	72	362,515	13,597	7	12,160		79	388,272	120,335	198,941
Badvel	91	407,492	40,734	47	34,285		138	482,511	132,199	153,278
Cuddapah	124	395,837	74,605	37	18,418		161	488,860	110,996	130,262
Proddatur	70	232,567	63,376	23	12,800		93	308,743	59,010	54,332
Jammalamadugu ..	104	276,047	73,254	26	44,593		130	393,894	123,900	42,757
Pulivendla ..	97	380,634	55,385	16	13,440		113	449,459	134,627	64,936
Kadiri	132	685,116	36,473	14	20,480		146	742,069	239,447	133,984
Kâyachôti	86	574,277	40,724	13	23,680		99	638,681	273,055	136,724
Vayalpad	112	471,424	41,005	15	20,473		127	532,902	199,058	97,356
Madanapalle ..	93	482,263	47,068	17	7,040		110	536,371	210,655	82,903
Inam villages * ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,070	4,797,145	516,067	268	274,850		1,338	5,588,062	1,834,273	1,320,826

* In Government taluks.

RENT-ROLL OF GOVERNMENT

Taluks.	Total holdings.						
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average extent. Dry.	Average extent. Wet.	Average assessment. Dry.	Average assessment. Wet.
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Pullampet ..	18,846	68,932	1,58,667	2·94	0·71	2 10 4	5 12 4
Siddhout ..	11,382	34,303	80,701	2·42	0·59	2 13 7	4 3 10
Badvel ..	13,152	68,793	95,653	4·50	0·72	2 12 7	4 7 9
Cuddapah ..	21,452	132,126	2,18,623	5·61	0·55	5 8 5	4 10 8
Proddatur ..	12,405	96,248	1,68,880	7·32	0·44	10 6 4	3 3 6
Jammalamadugu.	12,292	129,207	1,93,783	10·19	0·32	13 2 7	2 9 7
Pulivendla ..	16,854	154,678	1,84,426	8·82	0·35	8 5 6	2 9 7
Kadiri ..	17,661	188,760	1,27,459	10·00	0·68	3 12 4	3 6 11
Râyachôti ..	18,912	126,631	1,17,212	5·99	0·71	2 12 6	3 6 8
Vayalpad ..	21,589	111,504	1,45,573	4·38	0 78	2 6 8	4 5 2
Madanapalle ..	13,647	129,879	1,59,569	8·06	1·46	4 1 3	7 9 10
Total ..	178,192	1,241,061	16,50,546	6·29	0·67	5 0 6	4 3 9

CROPPING.

Taluks.	Cereals.							Pulses.		Vegetables and fruit trees.	Condiments and spices.
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Korra.	Ragi.	Varagu.	Others.	Horsegram.	Others.		
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Pullampet ..	14,166	9,902	23,077	6,490	24,716	6,743	529	8,855	707	2,476	2,979
Siddhout ..	3,551	10,683	8,363	.	11,877	217	2,197	2,641	231	903	1,034
Badvel ..	6,407	8,714	11,357	20,806	22,637	2,923	5,494	16,265	471	261	825
Cuddapah ..	22,369	92,653	3,108	20,105	14,270	4,481	3,126	6,275	6,373	2,121	4,968
Proddatur ..	10,133	59,283	3,024	22,202	7,488	6,761	2,665	7,022	1,574	624	2,454
Jammalamadugu.	7,001	91,067	68	15,396	6,441	3,216	638	3,277	1,743	892	2,559
Pulivendla ..	4,263	102,982	5,125	24,176	7,296	1,628	1,741	9,256	6,615	807	4,784
Kadiri ..	4,639	12,623	31,188	..	17,129	..	1,091	39,556	42,326	1,186	2,241
Râyachôti ..	6,234	6,849	82,098	615	5,713	146	431	18,862	18	1,067	1,057
Vayalpad ..	12,901	3,527	55,681	.	15,111	222	68	11,392	619	11,216	2,078
Madanapalle ..	9,702	4,180	31,019	238	34,293	1,346	2,563	21,754	2,379	1,361	4,355
Total ..	101,366	402,463	254,108	110,028	166,971	27,683	20,543	145,155	63,056	22,914	29,329

DIX.

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FOR 1891-92.

area of		Remainder.	Area in occupation.							
Zemindari and other land for which returns are not available.	Total.	Arable area (Government and inam).	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallows.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue exclusive of cesses.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head.			Taluks
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS.	A.	P.	
..	457,339	168,961	101,976	24,201	74·66	1,79,594	† 132,484	1	5	8	Pullampet.
..	319,276	68,996	37,835	15,755	77·7	66,879	† 65,657	1	0	4	Siddhout.
..	285,477	197,034	88,381	54,731	72·65	1,65,894	† 86,860	1	14	7	Badvel.
..	241,258	217,602	178,102	39,606	87 92	2,02,455	† 146,915	1	9	1	Cuddapah.
..	112,342	196,401	150,215	22,995	88·19	1,77,964	† 94,187	1	14	3	Proddatur.
..	166,657	227,237	194,973	21,191	95·14	1,99,779	† 93,843	2	2	1	Jammalamadugu
..	199,563	249,896	198,703	18,081	86·75	1,83,729	† 101,731	1	12	11	Pulivendla.
..	373,431	368,638	174,114	67,114	65·44	1,19,250	† 131,271	0	14	6	Kadiri.
..	409,779	228,902	150,913	22,358	75·69	89,995	† 109,230	0	13	2	Ráyachóti.
..	296,414	236,488	119,957	48,540	71·25	1,08,477	† 121,153	0	14	4	Vayalpad.
..	293,563	242,808	126,047	59,030	76·23	98,614	† 125,982	1	12	6	Madanapalle.
..	..	..	..	..	..	42,829	† 62,759	0	8	6	Inam villages.
..	3,155,099	2,432,963	1,521,216	353,602	76·78	16,35,459	1,272,072	1	4	7	Total.

† In ryotwari villages only.

LAND FOR FASLI 1301 (1891-92).

Pattas paying										Taluks.
Under Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to 30.		From Rs. 30 to 50.		From Rs. 50 to 100.		Rs. 100 and upwards.		
Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	
	RS.		RS		RS.		RS.		RS.	
14,108	47,572	3,636	53,712	643	24,244	356	17,065	103	16,074	Pullampet.
9,250	29,102	1,650	27,860	327	11,109	121	7,265	34	5,365	Siddhout.
10,300	36,378	2,383	38,713	354	11,748	100	6,328	15	2,486	Badvel.
14,677	53,049	5,059	69,868	1,012	38,416	556	36,349	148	20,941	Cuddapah.
7,870	32,163	3,136	52,194	761	27,518	491	33,389	147	23,616	Proddatur.
7,585	29,561	2,953	51,388	917	33 444	602	40,550	235	38,840	Jammalamadugu.
10,760	40,657	4,757	70,328	844	37,089	430	26,852	63	9,500	Pulivendla.
14,003	55,504	2,871	32,155	551	18,974	181	12,607	55	8,219	Kadiri.
15,638	56,205	2,626	34,375	475	13,931	139	8,287	34	4,414	Ráyachóti.
17,589	63,345	3,415	51,887	382	13,540	146	9,430	57	7,371	Vayalpad.
9,763	36,937	2,556	37,704	777	27,108	357	23,809	194	34,011	Madanapalle.
131,543	4,80,473	35,042	5,20,184	7,043	2,57,121	3,479	2,21,931	1,085	1,70,837	Total.

Industrial crops.									Taluks.
Indigo.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.	Oil-seeds.		Miscellaneous.	Total of first and second crops.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.	
			Castor-oil seed.	Others.					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
9,167	79	2	162	2,539	6,375	118,964	17,676	101,288	Pullampet.
9,448	934	1	211	723	265	53,279	13,105	40,174	Siddhout.
2,866	2,746	95	5,577	891	397	108,732	8,190	100,542	Badvel.
10,795	10,816	2	1,381	784	3,073	206,695	19,344	187,351	Cuddapah.
5,536	28,363	3	1,127	238	2,374	160,871	7,281	153,590	Proddatur.
987	63,124	3	1,900	797	2,375	201,484	3,821	197.663	Jammalamadugu.
2,823	29,973	..	8,998	484	868	211,819	7,379	204,440	Pulivendla.
21	10,316	445	40,434	1,571	9,997	214,763	11,872	202,891	Kadiri.
391	3,928	199	26,673	82	2,022	156,385	3,053	153,332	Ráyachóti.
..	100	1,238	8,345	224	6,902	129,624	4,719	124,905	Vayalpad.
..	3,651	3,174	15,014	248	9,175	144,452	5,453	138,999	Madanapalle.
42,034	154,030	5,162	109,822	8,581	43,823	1,707,068	101,893	1,605,175	Total.

AGRICULTURAL

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows	Bulls and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
Pullampet	26,415	5,088	* 1,721	21,589	18,636	17,606	153,018
Siddhout	10,535	1,143	8,709	7,525	12,480	10,840	72,829
Badvel	13,291	3,403	6,724	7,565	16,722	16,777	81,621
Cuddapah	18,965	4,319	5,438	6,720	20,732	16,758	98,476
Proddatur	13,882	3,813	5,009	5,894	16,748	15,246	70,394
Jammalamadugu	15,908	2,924	4,683	7,076	18,036	15,551	82,274
Pulivendla	20,241	2,224	11,444	12,966	18,343	14,196	117,948
Kadiri	24,744	2,599	36,033	29,217	9,601	9,097	208,071
Rayachóti	31,094	3,582	34,157	40,578	12,716	11,546	173,090
Vayalpad	36,211	1,815	45,499	58,717	7,615	5,605	120,228
Madanapalle	36,333	2,066	40,359	53,908	8,278	8,210	164,818
Total ..	247,619	32,976	199,806	251,705	159,907	141,432	1,342,767

* This is an obvious error, the figures for the previous year were 30,900, and for the subsequent year 14,498 after a year of drought.

WATER-SUPPLY

Taluks.	Government protective irrigation works.							
	Works.	Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated.			Average revenue.		
			First crop.	Second crop	Total.	Demand.	Remissions.	
							Amount.	Percentage on demand.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
Pullampet ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siddhout	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badvel	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.	7,895	7,225	745	7,970	28,401	2,636	9·28
Proddatur ..		8,860	3,488	1,123	4,611	15,350	348	2·26
Jammalamadugu ..		2,145	63	3	66	248	60	25·81
Pulivendla ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadiri	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rayachóti ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vayalpad ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		18,900	10,776	1,871	12,647	43,999	3,044	6·92

Taluks	Number of minor works,							
	Under 50 acres.				From 50 to 200 acres.			
	Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
Pullampet	31	7	16	2	26	3	25	2
Siddhout	51	2	5	..	42	2	2	..
Badvel	87	12	7	..	64	1	1	..
Cuddapah	33	7	56	5	25	1	36	..
Proddatur	8	..	11	1	8	..	..	..
Jammalamadugu	15	4	10	1	7	2	12	4
Pulivendla	48	12	95	6	12	2	16	1
Kadiri	426	25	108	4	42	1	13	..
Rayachóti	809	34	276	2	19	..	4	..
Vayalpad	1,451	84	300	26	71	9	20	..
Madanapalle	931	65	236	10	96	6	15	1
Total ..	3,890	252	1,150	57	412	27	144	8

STOCK IN 1890-91.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Sugar mills.	Indigo vats.	Boats.	Taluks.
105	2,245	15,191	4,358	..	349	..	Pullampet.
44	1,051	4,804	2,307	1	233	4	Siddhout.
124	599	8,473	3,209	14	249	..	Badvel.
102	1,322	12,226	6,592	..	435	5	Cuddapah.
120	1,603	6,514	3,894	..	173	..	Proddatur.
106	2,296	7,325	4,584	..	155	..	Jammalamadugu.
120	1,982	8,818	5,518	..	225	..	Pulivendla.
307	1,557	12,447	2,733	114	..	..	Kadiri.
213	1,260	15,510	3,393	67	91	..	Ráyachóti.
297	1,353	18,227	3,352	525	3	..	Vayalpad.
407	2,237	18,189	3,695	429	..	..	Madanapalle.
1,945	17,505	127,524	43,635	1,150	1,913	9	Total.

AND IRRIGATION

Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years.						Irrigation under wells.								Taluks.
	Average area cultivated.					Ordinary.				Doruvu.				
	First crop.		Second crop.			Number.		Area irrigated.		Number.		Area irrigated.		
Occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Percentage of remissions on demand.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	
ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS.			ACS.	ACS.	
24,693	24,280	98 3	13,171	53·3	2 7	3,161	344	17,115	3,247	188	18	631	107	Pullampet.
11,321	11,224	99·1	5,683	50·2	4·25	2,590	203	12,522	8,111	..	8	..	..	Siddhout.
19,220	19,054	99·1	7,176	37·3	2·6	1,804	119	7,259	1,342	313	24	1,330	331	Badvel.
21,169	21,162	100·0	14,611	69·0	6·0	3,737	661	18,978	3,881	36	7	427	91	Cuddapah.
8,055	8,783	98·0	2,847	31·8	4·0	1,985	220	10,386	2,763	12	..	73	14	Proddatur.
6,944	6,645	95·7	1,621	23·3	6·1	1,203	3	6,575	508	35	5	185	16	Jammalamadugu.
9,263	9,173	99·0	1,962	21·2	12·3	2,194	300	8,834	2,088	8	1	19	2	Pulivendla.
19,311	18,045	93·4	3,022	15·7	15·8	2,782	144	1,346	139	110	8	59	16	Kadiri.
24,381	24,135	99·0	5,119	21 0	33·3	3,039	87	4,929	359	14	1	14	9	Ráyachóti.
32,814	32,518	99·1	16,030	48·9	3·6	1,815	69	3,042	900	19	3	26	4	Vayalpad.
32,865	30,323	92·3	6,512	19·8	13·4	2,051	274	3,586	1,122	35	7	56	3	Madanapalle.
210,939	205,342	97·4	77,754	36·9	9·6	26,361	2,424	94,572	24,460	770	82	2,820	593	Total.

the ayacut of which is												
From 200 to 500 acres.				From 500 to 1,000 acres.				1,000 acres and over.				Taluks
Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair	In repair.	Out of repair.	
13	2	12	2	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	Pullampet.
6	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Siddhout.
3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Badvel.
11	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Cuddapah.
6	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	Proddatur.
3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jammalamadugu.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pulivendla.
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kadiri.
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ráyachóti.
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vayalpad.
10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Madanapalle.
67	3	25	2	13	1	3	..	6	..	1	..	Total.

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop assessment.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67)	1,121,706	146,978	..	1,268,684	8,22,025	9,83,362	61,908	54,804	..	19,22,099
1277 (1867-68).	1,154,964	147,382	..	1,302,346	8,35,538	9,85,074	51,293	38,940	..	19,01,845
1278 (1868-69).	1,170,540	147,137	..	1,317,677	8,23,529	9,82,716	63,871	45,824	..	19,15,940
1279 (1869 70).	1,196,097	115,499	..	1,311,596	8,93,929	7,84,416	67,313	49,933	..	17,95,591
1280 (1870-71).	1,201,564	115,650	..	1,317,214	8,98,808	7,84,995	74,522	58,500	..	18,16,825
Average ..	1,168,974	134,529	..	1,303,503	8,54,766	9,04,113	63,781	49,600	..	18,72,260
1281 (1871-72).	1,187,909	114,958	12,920	1,315,787	8,93,074	7,75,026	56,773	49,074	39,211	18,13,158
1282 (1872-73)	1,184,048	114,056	12,738	1,310,842	8,90,910	7,57,918	87,113	61,763	44,370	18,42,074
1283 (1873 74).	1,184,896	114,034	10,691	1,309,621	8,89,962	7,59,687	68,842	61,173	32,338	18,12,002
1284 (1874-75).	1,177,526	117,209	8,290	1,303,025	9,15,897	7,54,477	93,119	51,352	35,318	18,50,163
1285 (1875-76).	1,162,650	115,757	5,551	1,283,958	9,02,842	7,51,018	42,682	23,715	18,224	17,38,481
Average ..	1,179,406	115,203	10,038	1,304,647	8,98,537	7,59,625	69,706	49,415	33,892	18,11,175
1286 (1876-77).	1,137,838	114,971	4,209	1,257,018	8,91,837	7,44,232	19,378	3,878	8,082	16,67,407
1287 (1877 78).	1,135,829	116,824	6,092	1,258,745	8,81,645	7,53,382	62,003	24,341	13,761	17,35,132
1288 (1878-79).	1,112,566	116,723	8,679	1,237,968	8,69,652	7,56,005	57,187	29,724	23,359	17,35,927
1289 (1879-80).	1,078,805	118,282	8,535	1,205,622	8,85,689	7,63,510	35,483	22,018	27,917	17,34,617
1290 (1880-81).	1,045,031	116,151	10,877	1,172,059	8,72,328	7,54,003	37,058	23,228	14,738	17,01,355
1291 (1881-82).	1,024,764	113,614	18,039	1,156,417	8,60,858	7,33,857	33,705	20,765	27,575	16,76,750
1292 (1882-83).	1,027,261	114,532	41,437	1,183,230	8,71,633	7,17,643	35,033	46,992	44,931	17,16,232
1293 (1883-84).	1,015,377	114,478	10,269	1,140,124	8,61,721	7,17,134	47,939	44,703	64,616	17,36,113
1294 (1884-85).	1,036,003	115,329	48,033	1,199,365	8,46,891	7,20,806	34,594	32,620	44,822	16,79,733
1295 (1885-86).	1,047,882	116,106	45,062	1,209,050	8,39,322	7,24,309	38,573	26,105	54,172	16,82,481
Average ..	1,030,257	114,812	32,568	1,177,637	8,56,085	7,22,750	37,969	34,237	47,223	16,98,264
1296 (1886-87).	1,078,552	117,213	49,719	1,245,484	8,49,443	7,30,036	47,143	37,736	67,376	17,31,734
1297 (1887-88).	1,076,789	117,781	101,365	1,295,935	8,52,297	7,33,293	27,268	38,062	82,208	17,33,128
1298 (1888-89).	1,089,876	118,208	42,034	1,250,118	8,55,221	7,35,659	30,443	29,185	45,353	16,95,861
1299 (1889-90).	1,160,936	119,221	59,977	1,280,134	8,66,911	7,41,380	36,037	38,215	37,245	17,19,788
1300 (1890-91).	1,118,925	118,891	20,487	1,258,303	8,75,295	7,39,119	22,502	22,914	27,907	16,87,737
Average ..	1,093,016	118,263	54,716	1,265,995	8,59,833	7,35,898	32,679	33,222	52,018	17,13,650

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.					Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Deduct amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwar).	Fasli.
Due to season.			Fixed and other.	Total.						
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.								
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
69,037	731	331	21,628	91,727	18,30,372	1,80,660	20,11,032	..	20,11,032	1276 (1866-67).
1,72,224	35,648	885	19,347	2,28,104	16,82,741	1,84,286	18,67,027	..	18,67,027	1277 (1867-68).
99,749	10,118	2,478	22,392	1,34,737	17,81,203	1,86,344	19,67,547	..	19,67,547	1278 (1868-69).
91,033	1,908	117	19,304	1,15,362	16,80,229	1,92,070	18,72,299	..	18,72,299	1279 (1869-70).
43,021	357	108	20,420	63,906	17,52,919	2,13,482	19,66,401	..	19,66,401	1280 (1870 71).
95,613	9,752	784	20,618	1,26,767	17,45,493	1,91,368	19,36,861	..	19,36,861	Average.
1,06,425	11,172	4,881	17,695	1,40,173	16,72,985	1,57,467	18,30,452	..	18,30,452	1281 (1871-72).
31,936	108	812	18,504	51,360	17,90,714	1,77,362	19,68,076	..	19,68,076	1282 (1872-73).
35,285	1,019	1,315	18,155	55,774	17,56,228	1,75,101	19,31,329	..	19,31,329	1283 (1873-74).
7,655	8,313	1,414	77,279	94,661	17,55,502	1,83,113	19,38,615	..	19,38,615	1284 (1874-75).
1,36,966	16,968	13,580	61,743	2,29,257	15,09,224	1,68,530	16,77,754	..	16,77,754	1285 (1875-76).
63,653	7,516	4,100	38,675	1,14,244	16,96,931	1,72,314	18,69,245	..	18,69,245	Average.
6,42,037	3,41,782	52,142	27,430	10,63,391	6,04,016	1,05,760	7,09,776	..	7,09,776	1286 (1876 77).
80,244	6,405	8,262	48,187	1,43,098	15,92,034	1,46,433	17,38,467	..	17,38,467	1287 (1877-78).
38,919	570	4,067	44,711	89,167	16,46,760	1,62,946	18,09,706	..	18,09,706	1288 (1878-79).
34,968	3,121	12,310	77,999	1,28,398	16,06,219	1,80,436	17,86,655	28,493	17,58,162	1289 (1879-80).
27,678	623	6,299	59,834	94,434	16,06,921	1,67,310	17,74,231	26,746	17,47,485	1290 (1880-81)
45,261	4,253	15,253	54,643	1,19,410	15,57,350	1,85,947	17,43,297	26,627	17,16,670	1291 (1881-82).
19,166	1,498	5,635	61,973	88,272	16,27,960	2,14,892	18,42,852	26,678	18,16,174	1292 (1882-83).
2,268	313	6,243	49,248	58,072	16,78,041	2,13,710	18,91,751	26,617	18,65,134	1293 (1883-84).
29,812	430	11,409	39,717	81,368	15,98,365	2,05,090	18,03,455	26,592	17,76,863	1294 (1884-85).
51,087	174	8,684	32,680	92,625	15,89,856	2,05,533	17,95,389	26,718	17,68,671	1295 (1885-86).
29,519	1,334	9,445	47,652	87,950	16,10,314	2,05,035	18,15,349	26,646	17,88,703	Average.
9,927	14	5,417	29,298	44,656	16,87,078	2,13,015	19,00,093	26,762	18,73,331	1296 (1886-87).
8,666	32	4,442	26,480	39,620	16,83,508	1,88,090	18,81,598	25,697	18,55,901	1297 (1887-88).
35,273	372	7,887	25,468	69,000	16,26,861	1,86,216	18,13,077	27,642	17,85,435	1298 (1888-89).
13,539	24	4,738	22,806	41,107	16,78,681	1,99,156	18,77,837	26,886	18,50,951	1299 (1889-90).
1,01,737	3,515	43,758	24,364	1,73,374	15,14,363	1,78,050	16,92,413	27,162	16,65,251	1300 (1890-91).
33,828	792	13,249	25,683	73,552	16,40,098	1,92,906	18,33,004	26,830	18,06,174	Average.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Thermometrical Readings.

Months.	1885.				1886.				1887.	
	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.
January	74·5	20·1	88·6	60·0	75 9	21·8	95·1	59·3	77·2	24·0
February	79·7	22·6	96·1	63 6	80·5	29·8	104·5	63·4	80·8	28·7
March	84·5	24·6	102·9	65·4	88·3	28·0	106·2	68·9	88·9	26 5
April	89·8	24·9	106·6	71·4	94·2	25·7	109·6	77·5	91·5	24·6
May	91·3	21·2	108·3	71 0	91·4	20·7	111·5	74·2	93·0	22·9
June	86·1	17·2	103·5	73·0	87·8	18·1	103·5	75·7	86·4	19·3
July	84·1	16·6	100·6	71·7	84·8	16·8	98·8	72·8	84·1	17·1
August	85·6	18·1	101·3	73·2	83·5	14·8	98·2	71·1	82·6	16·2
September	84 4	16·9	100·3	72·4	84 3	16·5	97·3	71·0	82·0	15·2
October	82·1	16·5	97·2	71·7	81·2	13·6	93·2	69·4	80 7	14·6
November	76·5	16·6	93·1	60·8	78·9	17·8	96·0	63·3	76·5	14·4
December	75·1	16·4	89·1	59 1	74·9	19·0	90·2	57·4	74·1	16·2
Average ..	82·8	19 3	..	..	83·8	20·2	..	..	83·2	19·9

Average Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	1·18	..	0·65	0·23	1·34	3·23	2 83	6·52	4·61	10·18	0·97	..	31·74
1871	0·79	..	0·23	0·36	2·15	1·72	3·15	2·04	5·53	2·58	4·17	0·07	22·79
1872	..	..	..	0·14	3·70	1·77	3·27	4·28	4·02	6·68	6·64	1·99	32·49
1873	..	0·90	..	0·48	0·70	1·07	0 86	4·23	3·41	11·21	0·86	0·50	24·22
1874	..	..	0·02	0·06	6·31	3·77	5·84	1·98	17 06	12·92	1·65	0·77	50·38
1875	..	..	0 52	0 12	1·59	3 06	2 03	5·92	6·36	2·94	0·34	0·48	23·36
1876	..	..	0·42	0·42	0·44	1·33	0·78	3·30	1·02	0·24	0 25	..	8·20
1877	0 01	0·03	1·31	0·19	3·30	4·32	1·25	1·64	7·21	7·37	1·65	0·22	28·53
1878	..	..	0 17	0·46	1·14	3·12	7·84	7·07	8·34	4·85	3·19	0·71	36·89
1879	0·14	0·73	0·29	0·07	5·91	2·40	4·01	2·78	2·67	5·45	1·81	..	26·26
1880	..	..	..	0·31	2·09	2·64	1 25	3·52	2·91	6·16	8·96	0·21	28·05
1881	..	.	0·27	0·53	2·99	4·15	0·51	7·33	5·80	1·50	4·45	0·33	27·86
1882	0·46	..	..	0·88	1·04	1·52	0·64	3·57	4·79	3·47	12·53	0·04	28·94
1883	..	..	0·38	0·94	0 63	3·45	2·38	6·61	2·90	11·05	2·97	3·48	34·79
1884	0·11	0 02	0·04	0·05	0·50	1·75	0·33	2·77	3 78	9 32	7·00	2·09	27·76
1885	..	..	0 53	0·05	1·13	2·60	4·61	1·06	2·62	3·70	4·81	3·85	25·56
1886	..	..	0·26	..	3·01	1·47	4·43	5·73	4·66	8·29	3·40	0·79	32·04
1887	..	..	..	0·06	0 80	3·16	1·21	6·26	5·89	8·01	7·05	2·42	34·86
1888	..	..	..	0·75	1·70	0·85	2·66	3·44	5·66	4·69	6·81	0·68	27·24
1889	..	..	0·28	0·59	0·86	1·75	5·87	5·31	5·97	7·18	0·94	1·78	30·53
Average—1870-89 ..	0 13	0·08	0·27	0·33	2·07	2·46	2·79	4·30	5 26	6·39	4·02	1·02	29·12
1890	..	..	0·10	0·91	0·75	2·49	1·48	3·00	4·08	4·35	3·39	0 62	21·17
1891	0·12	0·39	0·18	0·33	0·46	1·10	1·69	2·98	3·15	3·29	0·61	0·56	14·86
1892	..	..	..	0·23	0·76	6·67	3·65	8·93	5·35	8·30	0·32	1·10	35·29
1893	0·11	0·26	0·34	0·70	2·08	3·47	5·37	1·62	2·84	6·43	8·98	..	32·23

STATEMENTS.

AT CUDDAPAH FOR FIVE YEARS.

		1888.				1889.				
Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Months.
96·5	61·8	76·1	21·1	92·9	62·2	75·7	24·7	93·1	58·8	January.
102·4	58·3	81·7	25·4	99·5	63·4	81·4	26·6	99·2	60·4	February.
106·2	70·8	88·1	27·0	107·3	66·8	87·4	27·5	108·3	62·9	March.
109·4	75·0	92·9	22·5	111·3	75·7	93 2	24·6	110·3	74·8	April.
107·8	73·9	92·8	20·6	111·4	74·9	96·5	22·6	113·3	73·8	May.
106·4	69·8	90·4	19·7	108·1	74·7	89·7	18·8	108·3	75·8	June.
100.3	72·7	85·4	17·8	100·8	71·2	85·2	16·4	99·7	73·2	July.
99·8	70·9	85·8	17·6	101·2	71·7	84·1	16·0	96·1	71·1	August.
96·7	72·7	85·0	18·6	99·8	71·2	83 4	16·3	96·1	69·0	September.
96·0	69·3	83·4	18·5	97·0	71·0	81·2	16·9	94·6	60·4	October.
88·6	62·8	78·8	17·1	92·8	61·0	77·6	19·3	91·5	59·3	November.
86·1	59·6	74·8	20·2	88·9	54·8	74·6	20·5	89·0	58·8	December.
..	..	84·6	20·5	..	..	84·2	20·9	..	..	Average.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WET DAYS.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	2	..	1	..	3	6	7	9	7	9	2	..	46
1871	2	..	1	1	4	4	6	3	6	4	7	..	38
1872	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	8	6	8	9	4	47
1873	..	1	..	1	2	2	2	8	5	14	2	1	38
1874	..	..	..	..	5	5	9	3	17	8	3	1	51
1875	..	..	1	..	3	6	5	8	8	4	1	1	37
1876	..	..	1	1	1	3	3	5	2	1	1	..	18
1877	..	..	1	1	3	5	3	4	11	11	4	1	44
1878	..	..	..	1	3	5	10	12	10	7	5	1	54
1879	1	1	1	..	6	4	7	6	6	7	3	..	42
1880	..	..	..	1	4	5	3	6	5	9	11	1	45
1881	..	..	..	1	4	6	2	9	8	3	5	1	39
1882	1	..	..	1	3	3	2	7	7	5	9	..	38
1883	..	..	1	1	1	6	6	9	4	11	4	2	45
1884	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	7	5	10	7	4	38
1885	..	..	1	..	2	6	6	4	4	6	4	4	37
1886	..	..	..	..	5	4	8	7	5	8	3	1	41
1887	..	..	..	..	2	5	3	8	6	11	10	5	50
1888	..	..	..	1	3	3	6	5	8	6	7	1	40
1889	..	..	..	1	1	4	10	8	8	8	2	3	45
Average—1870-89 ..	..	..	..	1	3	4	5	7	7	8	5	2	42
1890	..	..	..	1	2	4	3	6	7	7	5	1	36
1891	..	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	5	6	1	2	28
1892	..	..	..	1	2	8	6	13	8	11	..	2	51
1893	..	1	1	2	4	6	8	3	5	9	11	..	50

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

Variations of the Rainfall, 1870–89, in Inches.

Recording stations	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Chitvélu ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	..	..	..	2·40	0·55	4·20	1·50	17·92	11·05	4·25	41·87
	Minimum, 1889 ..	0·50	1·35	1·10	0·75	7·25	2·95	4·55	6·55	1·15	4·57	30·72
	Average, 1886–89 ..	0·12	0·34	2·29	1·69	4·44	3·97	3·59	11·39	6·99	2·82	37·64
Pullampet ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	..	7·25	6·18	9·45	1·10	10·75	24·62	4·23	3·77	67·35
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	0·65	1·60	0·65	3·25	0·35	..	0·15	..	6·65
	Average	1·01	0·32	2·91	3·15	3·47	4·18	5·21	10·26	8·38	2·81	41 70
Siddhout ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	0·25	1·10	2·45	16·75	14·50	10·70	6·25	1·85	1·35	55·20
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·60	..	..	1 35	0·70	3·68	1·25	..	0·70	..	8·28
	Average	0·33	0·41	2·13	2 83	4·08	5·65	5·83	7 30	4·73	1·20	34·49
Badvel ..	Maximum, 1872 ..	..	..	4·20	1·75	3·55	3·93	5·40	14·50	6 85	3·60	43·78
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·45	..	0·30	..	0·55	6·15	..	..	0·67	..	8·12
	Average	0·35	0·16	1·64	2·01	3 45	3·97	5·10	6·57	5·17	1 12	29·54
Cuddapah ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	..	4·50	2·90	4·05	1·60	30·55	11·85	2·60	0·45	58·50
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·20	..	..	0·80	0·75	6·25	1·10	0·35	..	..	9·45
	Average	0·30	0·21	1 90	3·02	3·80	6·16	7·15	6·82	3·82	0·87	34 05
Kamalápuram	Maximum, 1887 ..	..	..	..	6·30	1·30	9·40	6 95	6·05	8 40	0·30	38·70
	Minimum, 1888 ..	..	..	0 80	0·02	3·20	1·45	3·05	3·80	5·23	1·40	18·95
	Average, 1886–89 ..	..	0 29	0·60	2 37	4·12	5 73	3 95	6·62	3 73	0·54	27·95
Proddatur ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	0·30	4·58	1·40	7·90	2·83	22·60	7·35	0·50	0·10	47·56
	Minimum, 1876 ..	1·05	..	..	0·30	0·45	4·20	2·50	.	..	..	8·50
	Average	0 33	0 35	1 56	2·85	3·13	4·97	5·94	4·42	2 25	0·44	26·24
Jammalamadugu	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	0·25	3·00	4 15	4·95	1·80	17·25	8·90	0·30	..	40·63
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	..	0 10	0·45	3·50	0·35	..	..	..	4·40
	Average .. .	0 20	0·29	1·40	2·19	2·63	3 90	4·53	4·30	1 87	0 31	21·62
Pulivendla ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	0·15	7·63	4·15	2·10	1·15	19·45	8·85	0·92	0·33	44·73
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·75	0·40	1·10	1·30	0·25	1·60	0·50	0 10	.	.	6·00
	Average	0 43	0·32	1·84	2·28	1·50	3·11	4·78	4·91	2·41	0·36	21·94
Kadiri ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	..	11·85	4·95	5·87	7·83	24·25	14·38	1·42	0·30	70·85
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·75	0·03	0·60	1·68	1·00	2·83	0·80	0·22	0·32	..	8·23
	Average	0 50	0 36	2·48	2 54	2·49	4 47	5 40	6·34	2·59	0 47	27·64
Ráyachóti ..	Maximum, 1888 ..	..	1·55	2·35	0·15	1·65	5·95	17·68	2 26	14·48	1·16	47·23
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	..	1·85	0·30	1·25	1·10	..	..	..	4 50
	Average	0·56	0·28	1 65	2 03	1·86	3·75	5·31	5·38	4·15	0·94	25 91
Píléru ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	..	0·30	0·55	2·40	1·60	5·50	5·65	11·81	4·40	5·35	37·56
	Minimum, 1888 ..	..	0·10	1·65	1·60	1·35	4·00	6·30	5·15	3·65	..	23·80
	Average, 1886–89 ..	0·12	0·48	2·34	2 06	2 62	4 56	6·24	7·78	3 65	2·23	32·08
Vayalpad ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	..	8·00	5·30	3·65	0·80	12·55	14·90	1·40	1·00	47·60
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·40	1·65	1·43	1·90	1·00	0·98	1·25	0·75	..	9·31
	Average	0·72	0·28	2 34	1·86	2·10	4·08	4 56	6·35	4·41	1 27	27·97
Madanapalle ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	0·15	..	9·55	5·65	4·05	1·30	14·55	15·55	0 75	0·75	52·30
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·83	3·75	0·55	4·20	1·60	2·55	2·40	0·70	0·19	..	16 77
	Average	0·67	0·69	2 77	2·10	2·05	3·31	4·64	6·70	4·32	1 18	28·43
District ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	0·02	0·06	6·31	3·77	5·84	1·98	17·06	12·92	1·65	0·77	50·38
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·42	0·42	0·44	1·33	0·78	3·30	1·02	0·24	0·25	..	8·20
	Average	0·48	0·33	2·07	2·46	2·79	4 30	5·26	6·39	4·02	1·02	29·12

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	17·9	17·5	18·3	18·3	18·6	18·6	19·4	19·7	20·1	20·3	20·7	20·4	19·2	1874–75.
	20·7	20·4	20·0	19·3	17·8	15·6	14·8	14·7	14·5	13·7	14·1	13·9	16·6	1875–76.
	12·4	12·0	11·2	8·7	7·2	6·3	6·8	7·2	7·9	8·4	7·8	7·4	8·6	1876–77.
	5·8	5·8	5·6	7·1	7·7	8·5	8·6	7·8	7·7	8·6	9·2	8·6	7·6	1877–78.
	8·6	8·2	9·0	9·3	9·7	10·6	11·0	12·1	12·1	12·5	12·6	13·1	10·8	1878–79.
	13·4	13·4	13·7	13·9	14·2	14·6	14·2	14·3	15·0	14·8	15·0	14·9	14·3	1879–80.
	14·5	14·3	14·1	13·8	13·8	13·9	14·6	14·3	14·8	14·6	15·2	16·5	14·5	1880–81.
	15·2	14·9	15·2	15·1	15·0	15·1	15·4	16·3	15·7	15·8	15·8	15·6	15·4	1881–82.
	15·2	15·0	15·2	15·1	14·6	15·2	15·3	15·4	15·7	15·4	15·7	15·7	15·3	1882–83.
	15·7	15·5	15·5	15·4	15·7	16·2	16·5	15·9	15·9	15·6	15·7	15·9	15·8	1883–84.
	16·0	15·5	15·5	15·4	15·5	15·4	14·0	13·8	14·2	14·7	15·1	15·0	15·0	1884–85.
	15·4	15·1	14·7	14·8	14·8	14·3	14·1	14·2	14·0	14·0	14·2	14 3	14 5	1885–86.
	14·3	14·3	14·6	14·8	14·9	15·2	16·0	16·1	16·2	16·0	16·3	16·5	15·4	1886–87.
	16·4	16·2	16·0	16·0	16·1	16·2	16·3	16·5	16·4	16·4	16·7	16·0	16·4	1887–88.
	16·9	16·8	17·2	14·9	14·6	15·3	15·4	15·2	14·9	14·6	14·5	14·7	15·2	1888–89.
	14·6	14·4	14·3	14·5	14·7	13·9	13·8	13·8	13·8	13·5	13·6	13·8	14·1	1889–90.
	15·4	15·2	15·2	15·0	15·0	15·1	15·1	15·2	15·3	15·1	15·3	15·4	15·2	Average.*
	13·9	13·7	13·6	13·5	13·2	11·9	11·5	11·6	11·9	11·7	11·7	11·5	12·5	1890–91.
	11·2	10·9	10·4	10·1	9·3	7·8	8·0	8 3	8 3	8·3	8·4	8·4	9·1	1891–92.
	8·8	9·4	10·0	10·2	10·7	10·5	10·6	10·9	11·5	11·9	12·3	12·9	10·8	1892–93.
Cholum ..	28·2	26·8	29·0	28·5	27·9	29·0	28·1	29·7	31·2	31·8	31·3	30·8	29·4	1874–75.
	30·4	30·8	30·3	30·6	29·3	27·1	26·5	27·3	25·3	23·6	26·2	25·3	27·8	1875–76.
	21·9	20·2	17·1	11·8	8·7	7·2	6·0	8·5	9·5	9·3	8·6	8·3	11·4	1876–77.
	6·6	6·3	6·7	9·0	10·4	11·5	14 0	12·9	12·9	13·4	12·9	11·2	10·7	1877–78.
	11·3	11·7	13·4	14·5	14·8	16·1	16·8	17·3	18·0	18·1	17·1	16·7	15·5	1878–7 .
	16·5	17·4	18·4	18·6	19·4	19·9	21·7	22·8	22·9	23·9	24·4	24·5	20·9	1879–80
	25·4	24·9	26·6	27·8	29·8	30·1	32·4	32·0	32·5	31·3	31·7	33·1	29·8	1880–81.
	32·1	31·6	31·7	32·5	32·5	33·3	32·7	34·5	35·1	34·7	34·8	34·0	33·3	1881–82.
	31·0	30·5	30·7	31·8	32·1	32·4	32·7	32·9	30·7	30·2	30·9	30·9	31·4	1882–83.
	30·7	30·8	31·1	31·7	32·8	34·0	33·7	33·9	32·0	31·9	31·7	31·7	32·1	1883–84.
	30·2	29·6	28·3	27·6	27·9	27·3	24·8	23·9	24·1	25·3	25·6	26·4	26·8	1884–85.
	26·1	26·9	26·2	27·0	27·4	26·7	26·4	26·2	25·8	25·7	26·8	25·8	26·4	1885–86.
	25·7	25·5	25·9	28·2	28·8	30·0	30·8	30·7	29·6	28·9	29·8	30·0	28·6	1886–87.
	29·4	28·9	29·1	30·6	30·6	31·9	30·3	32·3	32·3	31·7	31·6	30·8	30·8	1887–88.
	30·2	31·0	30·1	27·4	26·3	28·1	29·4	29·2	28·8	28·4	30·3	30·0	29·2	1888–89.
	29·0	29·1	30·1	31·2	31·8	30 7	31·9	30 7	30·4	30·3	29·7	29·6	30·4	1889–90.
	29·0	28·9	29·0	29·6	30·0	30·4	30·5	30·6	30·1	29·9	30·3	30·2	29·9	Average.*
	29·8	29·0	29·5	29·1	27·1	26·0	23·9	24·0	24·4	26·1	27·0	25·1	26·7	1890–91.
	23·5	20·7	18·8	17·8	16·4	12 7	12·9	13·3	13·6	13·6	14·1	14·0	16·0	1891–92.
	14 6	15·8	17·0	17·5	18·7	16·8	16·7	16·8	17·8	18·1	18·3	18·7	17·2	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	
The standard prices for the district have been fixed at	15·4	33·0	30·0	30·0	Seers per rupee.
The warning rates do. do.	12·3	24·8	22·5	22·5	
The scarcity rates do. do.	9·2	16·5	15·0	15·0	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT—*cont.*

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Cumbu ..	27·7	27·7	29·5	31·5	31·5	31·8	30·9	31·0	30·9	31·2	31·6	31·7	30·6	1874–75.
	31·8	31·4	31·1	32·3	30·7	27·2	26·0	25·8	24·9	24·5	25·2	24·3	27·9	1875–76.
	21·1	19·7	17·0	11·6	9·0	7·4	7·4	7·7	8·2	8·4	8·0	7·6	11·2	1876–77.
	6·3	6·7	7·6	10·7	12·9	12·8	12·7	11·8	11·5	11·7	12·0	11·2	10·8	1877–78.
	10·8	11·1	13·4	18·3	18·8	18·7	19·0	19·0	18·8	19·3	18·8	17·7	17·2	1878–79
	17·0	17·4	18·8	19·2	20·6	21·4	21·5	21·4	22·0	22·7	22·9	22·4	20·8	1879–80.
	23·3	22·2	23·9	27·2	28·7	28·8	30·8	31 1	30·5	30·9	31·2	31·6	27·9	1880–81.
	30·9	29·5	29·5	33 1	34·1	34·3	33·5	33·5	33·5	33·1	32·9	32·7	32·7	1881–82.
	31·0	29·6	30·1	31·7	32·6	33·0	31·8	32·3	31·0	31·2	30·5	30·9	31·3	1882–83.
	30·9	31·3	31·7	32·3	34·0	34·9	34·2	33·4	32·7	32·3	31·9	32·1	32·7	1883–84.
	32·5	31·3	28·9	28·2	29·9	28·6	24·7	25·0	24·9	25·7	26·2	26·5	27·6	1884–85.
	26·7	26·1	26·2	27·8	28·6	28·3	27·3	27·4	26·9	26·8	26·6	25·1	27·0	1885–86.
	25·6	25·1	27·0	29·5	31·1	30·9	30·1	29·9	30·2	30·3	30·3	30·5	29·2	1886–87
	30·2	28·9	30·5	30·9	33·2	34·9	33·7	32·9	32·2	32·2	32·2	31·4	32·0	1887–88.
	31·5	30·2	25·6	28·8	28·6	28·6	28 6	28·0	27·0	27·5	27·7	27·1	28·5	1888–89.
	27·4	26 8	27 7	30·7	30·7	28·2	28·3	28 4	27·6	27·6	28·3	27·3	28·3	1889–90.
	29·0	28·1	28·4	30·0	31·2	31·1	30·3	30·2	29 7	29·8	29·8	29·5	29·7	Average.*
	27·1	25·9	26·0	26·4	25·8	22·1	19·9	19·5	19·6	19·8	19·9	19·4	22·5	1890–91.
	18·6	17·3	16·0	16·2	15·9	13·0	12·6	12·7	12·4	12·4	12·6	12·5	14·3	1891–92.
	13·1	13·5	15·7	22·8	23·5	19·7	19·1	19·1	19·3	19·2	19·5	19·6	18·9	1892–93.
Ragi ..	31·2	30·2	31·4	31·8	31·7	31·8	31·1	32·1	32·6	33·2	33·8	34·2	32·1	1874–75.
	32·6	32·3	31·5	32·2	29·4	28·2	27·7	27·7	27·3	27·6	27·6	26·7	28·7	1875–76.
	22·7	21·3	17·2	12·0	9·1	7·4	7·6	9·0	10·0	9·9	8·6	8·6	11·9	1876–77.
	6·8	6·4	6·8	9·1	10·4	12·0	14·0	12·7	12·9	13·5	14·0	12·2	10·6	1877–78.
	11·4	11·4	12·8	15·1	16·5	17·2	18 4	19·4	19·8	20·6	20·7	20·4	16·9	1878–79.
	20·2	20·7	21·0	21·1	22·2	23·5	24·2	25·2	25·8	27·6	28·6	28·8	24·1	1879–80.
	28·5	26·8	28·3	29·6	30·7	32·9	33·8	33·9	34·4	35·0	35·6	35·5	32·1	1880–81.
	35·7	34·5	34·9	36·0	35·4	36·5	37·3	37·4	37·2	37·2	37·2	36·0	36·3	1881–82.
	34·2	33·6	34·1	34·7	35·2	36·4	35·7	36·6	35·9	35·7	35·8	35·9	35·3	1882–83.
	35·3	35·3	34·8	34·8	37·3	38·1	37·6	35·7	35·8	35·6	36·4	35·5	36·0	1883–84.
	34·6	33·8	31·8	31·4	33·0	32·1	28·1	27·9	28·9	30·3	30·2	31·3	31·1	1884–85.
	31·2	30·9	30·1	31·1	31·0	30·6	29·6	29·7	29·7	29·8	29·8	29·0	30·2	1885–86.
	29·3	29·2	29·4	30·7	32·2	31·8	32·9	32·6	32·7	33·8	34·9	34·3	32·0	1886–87.
	34·4	33·7	34·6	34·3	35·3	35·8	36·1	35·9	36·3	35·0	36·2	35·6	35·4	1887–88.
	35·1	33·9	33·2	32·5	31·7	32·6	32·9	32·6	32·7	33·0	33·9	33·3	33·1	1888–89.
	33·1	33·2	33·7	34·8	34·6	32·6	32·7	32·7	32·9	33·2	32·9	32·6	33·3	1889–90.
	33·1	32·5	32·5	33·0	33·6	33·9	33·7	33·5	33·6	34·0	34·3	33·9	33·5	Average.*
	31·6	31·0	31·3	31·7	31·0	27·9	26·0	26·2	27·0	28·4	28·5	27·9	29·0	1890–91.
	25·9	23·1	20·8	19·5	17·9	14·0	14·1	14·6	14·8	15·6	16·3	16·3	17·8	1891–92.
	17·7	19·0	20·0	21·7	20·9	19·0	18·5	18·9	20·0	20·7	21·0	21·4	19·9	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

		Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	
The standard prices for the district have been fixed at	..	15·4	33·0	30·0	30·0	Seers per rupee.
The warning rates do do.	..	12·3	24·8	22·5	22·5	
The scarcity rates do. do.	..	9·2	16·5	15·0	15·0	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont*

Average Annual Prices at each station in the District.

Grains.	Madanapalle.	Vayalpad.	Piléru.	Ráyachóti.	Kadiri.	Pulivendla.	Jammalamadugu.	Proddatur.	Kamalápuram.	Cuddapah.	Badvel.	Siddhout.	Chitvéla.	Pullampet.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	23·6	23·4	23·0	18·8	21·7	18·1	16·6	17·3	17·2	14·8	16·0	15·6	24·3	17·9	1874–75.
	17·4	17·5	19·2	17·1	18·4	16·2	16·0	14·7	13·4	13·8	15·0	14·3	23·7	16·1	1875–76.
	8·2	7·9	8·8	8·9	8·1	7·9	9·0	8·7	9·2	8 6	9·0	8·7	8·6	8·5	1876–77.
	7·9	7·6	7·9	8·4	8·1	7·5	8·0	7·2	8·0	8·0	6·6	6 3	7·8	7·7	1877–78.
	12·2	12·7	12·2	11·3	12·7	9·2	9·5	10·6	9·4	9·8	9·7	11·4	10·7	9·7	1878–79.
	15·4	16·1	18·5	14·6	16·1	14·0	13 5	13·5	13·4	12·7	13 1	13·1	13·4	12·9	1879–80.
	15·9	16·2	17·5	14·3	16·5	13·8	13·6	14·0	14·9	12 7	14 5	12·2	14·3	13·3	1880–81.
	17·3	18·9	19·6	14·9	16·6	14·3	12·9	13·3	15·9	13 4	14 2	13 4	16·4	14 4	1881–82.
	17·7	18·2	19·3	14·7	15·3	14·1	13·3	14·2	15 5	13·6	14 0	13 9	15·2	15·1	1882–83.
	19 4	19·2	20·3	15·9	17·9	15·2	13·6	14 2	14·9	13 0	13 2	13·4	15·5	15·8	1883–84.
	16·9	17·5	18·0	15·4	15·5	13·6	12·3	13·5	13·7	13·0	14 7	13·3	16·0	16·5	1884–85.
	14·9	16·3	17·3	14 8	14·4	13 1	11·9	13·5	13·0	12·4	14·8	13·3	16·6	16·6	1885–86.
	17·6	19·0	19·2	15·1	16·1	14·5	12·7	14·6	13·7	12·4	14 4	13·4	16·6	16·6	1886–87.
	19·3	19·9	20·2	15·5	18·3	15·8	13 8	15 8	14·9	13·7	16·1	14·3	15·5	16·5	1887–88
	17·4	17·6	18·5	14·5	17 1	15·1	12·3	15·1	13·7	13·8	14·5	12·5	15·5	15·4	1888–89.
	15·7	14·9	14·9	14 1	14·9	14·4	11·9	13·0	13·2	13·4	13·2	14·1	14·0	15·4	1889–90.
	13·2	12·4	12·1	12·3	13 0	12·9	11·3	15·8	13 0	11 9	11·7	11 5	11·2	12·4	1890–91.
	9·4	9·5	8·7	8·6	9·3	8·6	9·0	11·4	9·8	9·0	8 4	8·3	8·4	9·4	1891–92.
	12·1	11·9	11·5	11·6	11·2	9·9	10·0	11·7	10·0	10 9	10·1	9·8	10 3	10·8	1892–93.
Cholum ..	36·7	32·7	..	35·0	37·7	31·1	24·1	22·6	24·3	22·2	25·1	23·9	42·5	29·2	1874–75.
	30·3	24·1	..	35·1	33·3	28·2	23·8	23 5	23·6	22 2	24·4	23·0	40·9	27·8	1875–76.
	10·5	9·2	10·4	12·1	11·9	11·2	11·8	11·8	11·8	10·7	12·2	11·9	11·4	12 2	1876–77.
	9·3	9·2	5·9	11·7	11·5	11·5	10 4	11·3	11·5	10·4	10·5	10·1	10·5	12·1	1877–78.
	17 0	10·1	..	16·9	18·7	15·2	14 0	15·1	13·7	13 6	16 1	14·4	24·4	16·9	1878–79.
	16·9	..	..	24·1	25·6	20·0	21·6	21·2	21·7	20·0	22·2	19·2	21·1	17·8	1879–80.
	26·7	..	..	33·4	36·3	32·9	30 8	31·6	30·9	28 2	29·0	25 1	26 7	25·8	1880–81.
	31·2	..	..	41·5	37·9	37·1	31·6	33·7	33·6	29·5	31·8	29·1	31·5	31·2	1881–82.
	29·0	..	..	41·2	40·1	34·2	28·8	30·6	30·1	28·5	27·5	27·1	30 9	29·5	1882–83.
	35·1	32·5	..	42·5	44·0	36·2	25·5	27·4	29·3	28·6	26·0	26 5	32 0	32·3	1883–84.
	30·2	31·6	..	33·2	32 8	25·5	21·6	23·5	25·1	24·3	25·2	24·2	27·3	28·2	1884–85.
	30·2	..	..	32·7	31·3	24·9	21·8	24·1	24·9	25·3	25·2	22·1	25·7	29·0	1885–86.
	38·9	..	..	38·0	32 8	27·9	24·6	25·9	24·9	24·8	26·0	21·7	26·9	28·6	1886–87.
	34·2	..	..	40 6	39·9	32·6	28·0	29·1	28·4	26·9	26 1	23·6	28·9	..	1887–88.
	35·7	37 9	..	36·7	36·5	31·4	26·5	26 2	27 3	23·0	25·1	23·0	..	..	1888–89.
	34 4	..	..	41 9	38·3	32·7	27·8	27·8	29·8	22·0	25·9	23·7	..	29·3	1889–90.
	26·6	..	17·7	30·2	30·8	31 5	27·4	26·5	28·1	24·1	23·0	20·7	..	24·2	1890–91.
	15·3	15·3	15·2	15·6	18·3	18·7	17·0	16·3	16·0	16 3	15·7	14·3	15·2	15·3	1891–92.
	19·0	17·3	15·5	15·4	21·6	19·0	16·3	16·4	16·3	16·4	16·8	16·1	15 7	17·0	1892–93.
Cumbu ..	39·4	35 8	33·2	34·0	35·2	31·4	22·7	24·3	25·7	28·6	22·9	24·7	40·9	27·6	1874–75.
	30 0	27·1	30·0	31·6	31·5	29·4	23·4	24·6	24·0	27·2	22·6	23·2	38·8	25·5	1875–76.
	9·6	9·2	10·1	11·1	11·1	17·0	12·5	12·6	12 2	10·4	10·7	11·6	10·2	11·0	1876–77.
	10·7	10·7	8·9	11·5	11·6	13·0	11·1	10·7	10·4	11·7	10·2	10·1	10·2	10·3	1877–78.
	19·8	17·7	18·6	16·7	19·5	18·6	14·4	16·7	17·0	15·2	17·1	15·1	17·5	17·3	1878–79.
	21·5	22·5	25 0	21·5	25·3	20·9	19·5	19·8	17·2	20·5	20·7	17·2	19·9	18·3	1879–80.
	29·1	26·3	34·4	29·7	34·7	29·4	20·3	27·0	26·3	29·4	25·9	25·4	22 0	25·9	1880–81.
	33·0	33 8	29·5	35·0	35·0	33·4	20·3	28·7	28·6	32 6	29·5	28·2	33·1	30·6	1881–82.
	33·6	33·3	44·7	34·0	67·7	31·8	23 2	26·3	30·0	31·8	24·6	27·1	29·2	28·2	1882–83.
	38·9	35·0	46·9	35 7	40·9	34·6	24·4	28·6	28 0	30·4	24·5	26·1	31 5	30·2	1883–84.
	31·4	30·2	40·6	29·7	32·5	24·8	23·4	23·8	22·5	23·0	24 2	23·7	27·2	25·3	1884–85.
	27·4	27·6	36·0	30·5	29·9	26·6	25·4	23·8	..	25·9	23·4	20·8	28·5	24·5	1885–86.
	35 8	34·4	39 2	31·6	32·7	24·3	25·1	24 9	..	26·8	23·0	23·7	28·5	27·1	1886–87.
	35·0	37·7	42·5	35·4	36·6	30·5	26 8	29·9	..	34·2	24·2	25·6	27·1	28·7	1887–88.
	32·2	32·5	38·2	31 8	34·2	28·8	21·8	25·6	22·2	26·0	22·5	22 4	28·5	24·3	1888–89.
	33·3	27·6	32 9	33·3	33·8	31·5	22·2	23·9	..	29·8	22·3	21·8	26·4	26·1	1889–90.
	21·5	21 8	24 8	21·5	26·8	..	18·3	22·4	..	22·4	21·2	21·0	20 5	22·9	1890–91.
	13·0	13·2	13 6	15·2	15·5	14·1	..	15·8	..	14·5	14·2	14·5	13·7	13·9	1891–92.
	19·9	18·1	20·4	20·7	20·5	21·2	17·6	18·1	18·2	19 2	18·4	17·5	17·8	17·5	1892–93.
Ragi ..	41·7	39·8	34·5	34·7	36·0	30·0	26·6	25 5	26·1	27·4	27·6	27·9	42·1	29·5	1874–75.
	30·2	28·6	31·1	31·7	32·0	29·8	25·0	25·5	25·0	26·2	25·3	25·0	45·4	29·0	1875–76.
	10·6	10·4	11·0	11·7	11·6	11·6	12·3	12·4	13·1	12·6	12·7	12·9	12·4	12·1	1876–77.
	9·6	9·3	8·5	11·4	11·6	10 5	11·6	11·5	11 0	11·0	10·1	10·1	11·8	11·7	1877–78.
	18·3	17·7	18·5	17·6	19·1	15·5	15·4	17·1	13 5	16·9	17·6	15·9	17·0	16·4	1878–79.
	25·1	23·3	26·0	24·5	25·9	23·5	21 6	23·4	22 8	24·2	25·0	23·4	25·3	23·2	1879–80.
	33·4	30·8	35·2	32·9	37 3	33·4	30·4	32·6	32·2	31·0	31·1	30·6	30·1	28·4	1880–81.
	36·3	37·1	47 1	38·5	39·0	36·0	34·1	34 5	34·6	32·6	35·8	33·7	36·9	32·1	1881–82.
	37·6	37·2	47·8	37·6	39·2	33 9	31·8	32·9	31·9	31·0	33·5	31·9	35·5	32·8	1882–83.
	44·1	40·6	48·9	38·2	42·8	34·6	31·1	31·4	30·6	31·0	29·8	30·4	36·9	33·9	1883–84.
	36·5	36·7	42·1	33·6	34·4	26·5	25·1	27·1	27·0	28·4	28·1	28·8	32·5	29·3	1884–85.
	33·8	35 9	38·4	32·7	32·3	26·0	24·6	26·9	27·3	28·4	26·5	28 5	32·3	29·1	1885–86.
	40·3	40·8	40·5	34·2	35·0	28·9	26·9	27·8	27·3	30·3	27·1	26·3	31·9	30·6	1886–87.
	47·1	45·1	44·0	38·0	38·6	33·3	30·2	31·0	30·0	33·6	29·9	29·9	33·7	31·3	1887–88.
	46·4	39 3	44 0	34·9	36·6	32·5	28·6	28·6	27·9	30·0	27·2	27·8	30·6	29·3	1888–89.
	45·0	36·3	41 1	35·4	36·3	33 3	30·0	30·0	30·0	30·3	27·0	28·5	31·8	30·7	1889–90.
	33·9	28·2	30·9	31·0	31·8	29·6	29 3	28 8	28·4	27·1	25·6	26·3	27·7	27 9	1890–91.
	18·5	17·3	16·4	17·7	19·1	18·9	17 6	17·8	17·0	17·0	17·3	17·1	19·1	17·7	1891–92.
	23·8	20·8	20·2	20·3	21·1	19·8	18·0	18 7	18·8	20 3	19·7	18·7	18·8	19·7	1892–93.

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE.

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78.			Total per cent. of population in 1871.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Cholum or jonna.	Rice (2nd sort).
December 1876	106,189	9,561	115,750	8·57	7·2	6·3
January 1877	193,886	1,050	194,936	14·43	6·0	6·8
February ,, ...	134,318	1,693	136,011	10·07	8·5	7·2
March ,, ...	60,311	3,313	63,624	4·71	9·5	7·9
April ,, ...	75,867	24,689	100,556	7·44	9·3	8·4
May ,, ...	63,175	26,823	89,998	6·66	8·6	7·8
June ,, ...	103,757	47,525	151,282	11·20	8·3	7·4
July ,, ...	134,575	90,574	225,149	16·66	6·6	5·8
August ,, ...	144,620	129,431	274,051	20·28	6·3	5·8
September ,, ...	138,754	156,676	295,430	21·86	6·7	5·6
October ,, ...	69,379	111,451	180,830	13·38	9·0	7·1
November ,, ...	26,807	28,978	55,785	4·13	10·4	7·7
December ,, ...	11,293	6,754	18,047	1·34	11·5	8·5
January 1878	4,983	6,328	11,311	0·84	14·0	8·6
February ,, ...	2,379	7,098	9,477	0·70	12·9	7·8
March ,, ...	165	4,408	4,573	0·34	12·9	7·7
April ,, ...	120	3,369	3,489	0·26	13·4	8·6
May ,, ...	144	1,664	1,808	0·13	12·9	9·2
June ,, ...	..	755	755	0·06	11·2	8·6
July ,, ...	..	610	610	0·05	11·3	8·6
August ,, ...	..	587	587	0·04	11·7	8·2
September ,, ...	..	476	476	0·04	13·4	9·0
Average over 22 months ..	57,760	30,173	87,933	6·51	10·1	7·7

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1891–92.			Total per cent. of population in 1891.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously	Total.		Cholum or jonna.	Rice (2nd sort).
May 1891	170	..	170	0·02	27·0	11·7
June ,, ...	325	..	325	0·03	25·1	11·5
July ,, ...	159	..	159	0·02	23·5	11·2
August ,, ...	397	7	404	0·05	20·7	10·9
September ,, ...	1,385	14	1,399	0·17	18·8	10·4
October ,, ...	744	4	748	0·09	17·8	10·1
November ,, ...	259	..	259	0·03	16·4	9·3
December ,, ...	..	..	..	..	12·7	7·8
January 1892	2,997	..	2,997	0·37	12·9	8·0
February ,, ...	3,513	..	3,513	0·43	13·3	8·3
March ,, ...	5,094	6	5,100	0·62	13·6	8·3
April ,, ...	9,095	16	9,111	0·11	13·6	8·3
May ,, ...	11,959	73	12,032	1·47	14·1	8·4
June ,, ...	11,402	81	11,483	1·40	14·0	8·4
July ,, ...	5,680	55	5,735	0·70	14·6	8·8
August ,, ...	2,383	2	2,385	0·29	15·8	9·4
Average over 16 months ..	3,472	16	3,488	0·4	17·1	9·4

NELLORE.

THIS district, which is divided for administrative purposes into four zemindari divisions and nine Government taluks, is bounded on the north by the Kistna district; on the east by the sea; on the south by Chingleput and North Arcot; and on the west by Cuddapah and Kurnool.

General features.—The whole district forms part of the plains of the Carnatic lying between the Eastern Ghâts and the sea. On the west the outer range of the ghâts, the Vellakondas, separates the district from Cuddapah and Kurnool throughout nearly the whole length of the district from the extreme south to the north of the Kanigiri taluk, whilst further north the range breaks up and trends much more to the east and lacks the bold character it presents to the south. This range is made up of rocks of the "Kaddapah" formation—quartzites and slaty beds—and along its foot on the eastern side, there is a narrow strip of the debris of these rocks forming a talus, which is covered by low jungle in some places mixed with bamboos. From the outer edge of the talus, the country slopes gently right away to the sea, but this generally flat region is broken at intervals by lofty ridges and hills which decrease in number and height eastwards. This plain is made up, for a great width, of gneiss or granite with trap, but towards the east the crystalline rocks below seem schistose and hornblendic. A narrow belt of patches of laterite runs through the district from north to south not far from the sea coast, to the seawards of which is the shore belt of flat land of recent alluvial and backwater deposits with only the slightest undulations, which varies from 2 to 14 miles in width, and close to the sea a narrow belt of blown sands which, from the southern extremity of the district as far north as the Kávali taluk, forms numerous backwaters, the best known of which is the Pulicat lake, the northern end of which lies within the district and cuts off the Srîharikóta island from the mainland.

The principal rivers, by which the district is drained, traverse it from west to east; of these the chief are the Swarnamukhi, which, entering the district from North Arcot after a course of about 30 miles through it, falls into the Bay of Bengal. It has a very rapid fall and supplies various tanks, but is dry for the greater part of the year. North of this the Kandleru, rising in the Vellakondas, crosses the district from west to east; and again further north the Pennéru, which, after penetrating the ghâts at Someswaram, runs in an irregular easterly course for 70 miles through the district to the sea. The latter is crossed by two anicuts, one at Sangam and the other at Nellore, from which channels are taken off for direct irrigation and to supply numerous tanks. Further north the Mannéru, Póléru and Músi rivers, rising in the Eastern Ghâts, also cross the district, and the Gundlakamma, which rises in the Nallamalas and receives the drainage of the great Cumbum tank in Kurnool, flows through the northern part of the district. The four rivers first named are alone utilised for irrigation purposes in the district, for the beds of the others lie so far below the level of the adjoining land that it is only from wells (doruvu) sunk in them that water baled by bullock-power can be utilized.

The coast line is marked by a narrow band of soils of fluviatile origin, chiefly consisting of blown sands. Within this a strip of alluvial soil formed by deposition from the rivers falling into the sea generally fills up the area till the laterite band is reached. The alluvium also extends up the valleys which cross the district, and in that of the Pennéru is of considerable width. The laterite belt gives rise to a poor soil, much of which is covered with "jungle waste" and is found in all the littoral taluks of Gudur, Nellore, Kávali, Kandukur and Ongole. The northern part of the last-named taluk is covered with régada of good quality which extends more or less continuously through the two more southern taluks and is bounded on the west by a more hilly,

broken and stony country which extends into the south-western part of the district, where also large areas of jungle are to be found. In the two central taluks—Atmakúru and Nellore—the alluvial beds of the Pennéru valley are a marked feature and irrigation works are common. In the extreme west the soils are poor and there is much jungle, and over the rest of the area the soils are heterogeneous. In the southern taluks and zemindari divisions, the red soils found near the hills are stony and to a great extent covered by jungle, the area under cultivation is inconsiderable and irrigation works are rare, but nearer the sea coast, before the laterite band is reached, the soils are loams and clays of fair quality and irrigation works are common. Large tracts of heavy soil are, however, met with which are strongly impregnated with saline matter (tchoudu).

Nellore (population 29,336) is a municipality with a revenue from local taxation of about Rs. 25,800. It is situated on the right bank of the Pennéru, across which an anicut or dam was constructed near the town in 1854 to provide irrigation for land lying on the south side of the river. It is the terminus of the Nellore-Tirupati State Railway and is connected by road also with the Buckingham canal at Kistnapatam. Ongole (10,860), the head-quarters of the sub-division, is also a municipality with a revenue from local taxation of about Rs. 7,500. Venkatagiri (9,623) is another large place; besides these, there are only four other places in the district of 5,000 inhabitants, but none of them are of any importance. The taluks and divisions into which the district is divided for administrative purposes are, excepting Pólúru, named after their head-quarter villages in each case.

Climate.—The climate of the district is dry and salubrious, and not subject to sudden variations of temperature. It is however trying and exhausting to European constitutions. During the early months of the year there is seldom much rain of any value, but in May a small quantity usually falls, and about the middle of June the south-west monsoon sets in, and, though precarious, brings general rain to the whole district up to the end of September, the heaviest falls occurring within the northern taluks. In October, the north-east monsoon rains set in and continue till December. These are on the whole heavier throughout the district than the earlier rains, and especially so in the south coast taluks. The average annual rainfall of the district is nearly 36 inches, an average which includes extremes such as 11 inches in 1876 and nearly 47 inches in 1887, whilst during the twenty-four years ending in 1893 the fall of the year has been materially below the average in four only. The driest portion of the district is that lying on the west to the north of the Pennéru where the north-east monsoon rains are much lighter than in other parts of the district; next to this comes the tract lying along the coast north of the same river, where though the south-west monsoon rains are heavier, those of the north-east monsoon are lighter than for the district as a whole, whilst over the portion of the district south of the Pennéru, owing to the heavier rainfall of the north-east monsoon, the year's fall is above the district average, and at Tada, in the extreme south, the fall is heavier still and more generally resembles that of the adjoining district of Chingleput. The extreme variations between different parts of the district are from 24·4 inches at Kanigiri to 45 inches at Tada during the year. Particulars of the average rainfall in inches are given below for the tracts into which the district may be divided by its rainfall :—

Section of district.	Dry weather (January—March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June—September).	North-east monsoon (October—December).	Annual Total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
North-west	0·81	2·04	9·35	15·85	28·05
North-east	0·69	1·75	12·03	19·80	34·27
South	1·04	1·78	10·17	25·13	38·12
Tada	1·61	2·27	13·08	28·08	40·02
District average ..	0·91	1·83	10·84	22·02	35·60

Agriculture.—The table given below shows the average area of land reported to have been sown in Government villages during each month of the year in each taluk in hundreds of acres. The record is always somewhat in arrear of the reality, and each monthly account is closed on or about the 20th of the month. Some sowings also are not brought to account till the close of the year, although they may have been made quite early in the season. Nevertheless the record shows that sowings in this district are usually made very late in the season. Up to about the middle of August not one-fourth of the total area has been sown on dry land and less than one-fifth on the wet land. On the latter class of land, sowings are very extensive during September and October, but on the former they are largest between November and January, or probably more correctly between October and December :—

Months.	Gudur.	Rapur	Nellore.	Átmakúru.	Udayagiri.	Kanigiri.	Kávali.	Kandukur.	Ongole.	The whole district.		
										Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April ..	..	..	..	2	1	3	4	8	1	1,4	5	1,9
May ..	3	1	3	1,1	9	4	6	7	8	8,4	1,8	5,2
June ..	9	4	6	1,0	1,1	4	4	1,2	1,0	5,1	1,9	7,0
July ..	3,2	3,0	2,8	6,5	3,5	12,7	1,7	15,0	25,8	68,7	5,5	74,2
August ..	5,5	1,5	22,7	6,7	5,8	23,7	4,1	29,4	52,0	122,5	28,9	151,4
September.	14,4	6,5	27,0	10,4	8,6	14,8	12,9	23,8	30,0	97,5	50,9	148,4
October ..	11,8	3,3	19,6	5,6	4,1	4,8	9,5	9,8	11,4	42,1	37,8	79,9
November.	12,0	11,8	12,6	22,5	10,7	11,2	6,9	16,6	25,9	101,4	28,3	129,7
December.	5,5	10,3	14,0	22,6	16,6	12,2	19,6	53,0	75,3	210,1	19,0	229,1
January ..	10,6	15,5	10,3	31,0	11,0	5,4	8,0	20,5	18,2	107,9	22,6	130,5
February.	4,8	2,1	2,7	6,0	4,4	1,0	7,9	3,0	3,5	28,1	6,8	34,9
March ..	10,7	8,6	11,5	12,9	1,3	5	7,0	1,3	4,1	37,7	20,2	57,9
Total ..	79,2	62,6	124,1	126,5	68,1	87,4	79,0	175,1	248,1	825,9	224,2	1,050,1

In reality, there are two cropping seasons corresponding with the two monsoons. With the south-west monsoon rains the early or *punása* and the chief or *pedda* crops are sown ; with the north-east monsoon rains the late or *paira* crops.

In the northern taluks the crops are almost all sown with the early monsoon, whilst in the southern almost the only *punása* crop is varagu (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), and there is but little of that grown. The only late crops largely grown in the northern taluks are horse-gram, Bengal-gram and variga (*Panicum miliaceum*), the latter being almost entirely confined to Ongole and Kandukur, whilst the bulk of the horse-gram is found in Kanigiri and Udayagiri. The latter crop is a very hardy one and usually follows cumbu, the greater portion of the area under which is also found in the same taluks. In the southern taluks cholum is often grown as a late crop on the same land without any intermission, but it usually receives whatever manure may still be available after the wet and garden lands have been attended to. On the whole, about 80 per cent. of the total area of crop consists of food-grains, of which paddy is an important crop only in the Nellore and Gudur taluks. The principal industrial crops are indigo, cotton and oil-seeds which occupy respectively about 7, 1½ and 6 per cent. of the area of crop. The greater portion of the indigo is found in Ongole and Kandukur, but the crop is raised to some extent in all parts of the district. The cotton is also to be found chiefly in the four northern taluks, but the area occupied by this crop is of importance only in Kandukur and Kanigiri. Castor is a tolerably important crop in all taluks except Gudur and Nellore, where, as well as in the other southern taluks of Rapur and Átmakúru, gingelly occupies some considerable area. Of the large area under condiments and spices in Ongole taluk, the principal is coriander—a crop also very extensively cultivated in the adjacent district of Kistna. There is a large extent under "miscellaneous crops" in Gudur and Ongole taluks

which includes considerable areas of casuarinas in the former, and of babool trees in the latter, taluk.

The table given below shows the number and description of stock kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the cultivated area :—

Taluks.	Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres.			
		Occupied.		Cultivated.	
	Acres.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.
Ongole	19·0	32	23	41	28
Kandukur	16·9	35	33	46	42
Kávali	9·5	45	41	68	62
Kanigiri	17·6	35	46	46	61
Udayagiri	15·8	42	84	48	95
Átmakúru	11·0	52	69	65	85
Rapur	9·5	65	115	89	157
Nellore	6·8	59	14	92	22
Gudur	4·6	76	45	141	84

The area tilled by a pair of working cattle is smallest in Gudur and small also in Nellore where the proportion of wet land is large. In the northern taluks it is comparatively large, owing, no doubt, to the preponderance of dry cultivation, and in Ongole especially where the area is largest, to the prevalence of regada soils in many parts. Although the total number of cattle maintained in proportion to the area cultivated is larger in the southern than it is in the northern taluks, cattle-breeding, as a business, is largely followed in the northern parts of the district. It is there, both in the Government taluks and zemindari divisions, that the breeding grounds of the celebrated Nellore breed are to be found, extending from Ongole westwards into Kurnool and northwards into parts of the Kistna district. It is from this tract that the great supplies of draught cattle for the regada soils of the Ceded Districts and Kurnool are drawn. In the southern taluks of the district the cattle, though superior to those of many other parts of the Presidency, are comparatively poor. Sheep and goats are naturally far more numerous in the hilly western parts than in the coast taluks. The Nellore breed of sheep are gaunt, hairy and long-legged animals closely resembling goats, and are of but little value except for manuring purposes and for mutton.

The following table shows the distribution of the total into arable, occupied and cultivated areas in hundreds of acres in each taluk so far as Government villages are concerned. It shews that everywhere, except in Ongole and Kandukur, there is a considerable margin of unoccupied arable land still available and especially in Gudur and Rapur. The proportion of uncultivated land held in occupation varies a good deal, but is largest in Kávali, Nellore and Gudur. In the last of the taluks, the proportion of the irrigated area is more than double what it is in any other part of the district :—

Taluks	Total (ryotwari).		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated.
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied.	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	Area.
Ongole	378,2	76	286,9	97	280,4	80	226,1
Kandukur	825,1	66	215,3	93	199,9	79	157,7
Kávali	236,2	57	135,2	77	104,0	67	69,6
Kanigiri	258,6	60	156,1	61	96,4	75	72,8
Udayagiri	260,5	42	110,0	61	67,2	87	58,7
Átmakúru	352,7	64	228,3	60	138,1	82	111,1
Rapur	311,0	54	141,6	55	77,8	75	58,3
Nellore	350,7	64	224,8	81	181,9	64	117,7
Gudur	428,8	73	315,4	42	136,3	54	73,8

Taking the averages for the quinquennial period immediately before the famine as a standard (100), the important variations in the holdings and the land revenue of the district since 1866–67 are shown in the table below :—

Periods.	Proportional.			
	Holdings.		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net (current).	Total.
1866–67 to 1870–71	94·3	96·6	104·7	104·6
1871–72 to 1875–76	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876–77	104·5	103·6	50·1	51·3
1877–78	105·3	109·4	113·3	108·3
1878–79	104·6	105·4	106·9	102·5
1879–80	105·9	106·5	114·7	109·7
1880–81	105·3	105·8	118·4	113·5
1881–82 to 1885–86	101·3	103·7	115·3	109·9
1886–87 to 1890–91	106·8	108·7	121·2	114·9

The area in occupation had been extending considerably up to the period of the famine, but, as a consequence thereof, the extension ceased and there was a retrogression afterwards, the smallest area occupied in recent years being reported in 1882–83. This has since been more than recovered though the gross extension during 15 years has not amounted to 7 per cent. The revenue demand has shown a great increase in recent years, due chiefly to the gradual introduction of the new rates of assessment commenced in 1873. In the table this increase is made to appear larger than it otherwise would owing to the fact that several large items of remission were granted in the quinquennial period ending 1875–76.

The People.—At the census of 1891, the population of the district was returned as numbering 1,463,736 or 19·96 per cent. more than it was ten years earlier. In the ten years ending in 1881, however, there had been a decrease of 11·37 per cent. on the number returned in 1871. The loss was heaviest in the southern taluks, being nearly double the district average in Rapur and not much less in the Venkatagiri division, whilst in the northernmost taluk, Ongole, the loss was small. Since 1881, the population has increased rapidly in all parts of the district, but especially so in the Venkatagiri, Póluru, Darsi and Podili divisions and in the Rapur taluk. Notwithstanding this, the population in 1891 was in some parts less than it had been twenty years earlier, and for the district as a whole only showed an increase of 6·3 per cent. Particulars of the fluctuations and of the present distribution of the population are shown below :—

Taluk or division.	Population in 1891.			Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.				
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Ongole	283	591	750	— 3·3	+ 19·4	+ 15·5
Kandukur	189	490	688	— 8·4	+ 17·1	+ 7·3
Kávali	151	447	793	— 10·4	+ 14·0	+ 2·1
Darsi and Podili	130	..	..	— 9·0	+ 23·7	+ 12·5
Kanigiri	129	370	798	— 14·5	+ 20·7	+ 3·2
Udayagiri	115	398	768	— 14·5	+ 16·1	— 0·8
Atmakúru	158	373	671	— 15·5	+ 15·3	— 2·6
Rapur	103	342	740	— 22·1	+ 23·2	— 4·0
Nellore	310	803	1,696	— 8·9	+ 20·9	+ 10·1
Gudur	149	288	1,259	— 14·7	+ 19·3	+ 1·8
Venkatagiri	109	..	..	— 19·8	+ 34·5	+ 7·9
Póluru	194	..	..	— 12·5	+ 24·4	+ 8·8
Total whole district	167	470	882	— 11·4	+ 20·0	+ 6·3

The population is heaviest in respect to the total area in Nellore and Ongole, the former taluk including a considerable town population and the latter alone possessing a large area of dry land of marked fertility. In most of the other parts of the district the population is scanty, and especially so in the Rapur taluk and the Podili

and Venkatagiri divisions. The pressure of population on the soil, as shown by the number maintained in relation to the arable area, is heaviest in the taluks first mentioned, light in Kanigiri, Rapur and Átmakúru, taluks and very light indeed in Gudur. On the other hand the pressure of population on actually cultivated soil is greatest in Gudur taluk, Nellore being excepted, for the proportion of the arable area cultivated in Gudur is the smallest in the whole district.

Hindus account for 91·43 per cent. of the population, Christians for 3·22 per cent., and Musalmans for 5·34 per cent. Of these, the latter, as usual, are congregated chiefly in the towns. During the famine the Hindus lost 13 per cent. and the Muhammadans only 6·6 per cent. of their numbers, whilst the Christians increased largely; but, since 1881, the increase of the latter has amounted to 126·87 per cent. and of the Musalmans to 27·45 per cent., and Hindus to not more than 17·57 per cent. The principal language of the district is Telugu, which is spoken by nearly 93 per cent. of the people, but Hindustani is spoken by about 65,000 persons and Tamil by about 27,000. Education is backward in the district, 88·6 per cent. of the male and 99·4 per cent. of the female population being illiterate.

Classified according to the hereditary occupations of their castes, tribes or races at the census, notwithstanding the fact that the number of the forest and hill tribes is larger than usual, the agricultural castes show a smaller proportion than usual owing to the fact that field labourers are comparatively few. On the other hand, the shepherds and leather-workers are more numerous than in the Presidency generally and most of these are now agricultural labourers. On the other hand, the census classification of the people according to the occupations on which they are dependent showed that agriculture maintained a much smaller proportion than usual, but that those dependent on indefinite labour, chiefly agricultural, were more numerous than the average, whilst the industrial classes also formed a larger section of the people than is general.

Class.	Percentage when classified by	
	Hereditary occupation.	Occupation on which dependent.
Agricultural	42·5	53·8
Commercial	10·9	1·9
Industrial	32·6	23·3
Professional	5·4	1·7
Government service	..	3·5
Personal service	..	3·8
Indefinite	8·6	12·0
Total ..	100·0	100·0

If the agricultural class be taken to include those persons who depend on general labour, it accounts for 62·4 per cent. of the total population which is a smaller proportion than in any other district except Malabar. Particulars are noted on the margin. The deficiency is most marked under the class "tenants" and is especially noticeable, as the district contains a very large zemindari area. The proportion of labourers is rather above the average, but there is a larger proportion of the population dependent on the provision and care of cattle than in any other district except the adjoining one of Cuddapah, whilst of the agricultural class itself, the proportion so dependent is larger than anywhere else. Nellore has long been known as a cattle-breeding country. Looking at the agricultural statistics the number of land-holders appears to be much understated in the census returns, and the comparatively small proportion of tenants does not account for the occupants of zemindari land satisfactorily, but it is not possible to determine how many of the persons noted on the margin as land-holders, whose holding of land is secondary to their chief means of subsistence, are counted more than once in these returns. In these figures the peasant

Group.	Number.	Percentage of	
		Total population.	Agricultural population.
Land-holders	452,907	30·9	49·6
Tenants	130,317	8·9	14·3
Farm labourers ..	153,019	10·5	16·8
General labourers ..	126,411	8·6	13·8
Care of cattle	47,763	3·8	5·2
Other agricultural pursuits	2,785	0·2	0·3
Total ..	913,202	62·4	100·0

Class.	Number.	Area held.
		ACRES.
Zemindars	3	1,254,400
Inamdars	65,582	585,707
Peasant proprietors	130,400	1,012,984

proprietors are practically the holders of Government land only, and regarding their holdings the following table summarises the details to be found in the appendix :—

Taluks.	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which assessment is			
	Area.	Assessment.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Ongole	12·3	19 6 4	12·3	27·0	40·7	20·0	51·5	30·8	15·3	2·4
Kandukur	10·8	16 5 5	13·2	31·4	36·8	18·6	50·5	33·7	13·6	2·2
Kávali	9·3	17 11 11	13·7	31·8	32·0	22·5	51·6	34·6	11·6	2·2
Kanigiri	10·8	8 10 7	32·1	44·2	22·4	1·3	72·1	23·5	4·3	0·1
Udayagiri	9·7	9 0 0	33·5	40·9	23 7	1·9	72·4	22·8	4·7	0·1
Átmakúru	9·9	16 8 6	23·6	31·9	34·5	10·0	59·5	26·2	13·0	1·3
Rapur	8·9	12 9 9	21·6	41·4	27·8	9·2	61·6	30·3	7·4	0·7
Nellore	8·6	33 5 7	5·9	18·8	34·3	41·0	36·8	34·5	22·4	6·3
Gudur	7·2	19 12 4	8·1	21·5	34·9	35·5	57·2	25·2	14·1	3·5
Total ..	9·7	20 3 3	12·5	26 7	34·7	26·1	53·5	30·0	13·8	2·7

The total number of holdings of the class analysed in the above table is 104,455, which include an average of 7·77 acres of dry and 1·92 acres of wet land, paying, as is shown, on the average, just over Rs. 20 as land assessment. It is only in the Kávali, Nellore and Gudur taluks that the holdings include a very large proportion of wet land. More than half the holdings are extremely small and 30 per cent. more of them fall into the class paying less than Rs. 30 each ; whilst the total number of really substantial holdings is less than 3,000, more than a third of which lie in the Nellore taluk, where they include a considerable proportion of wet land. In Gudur, Ongole and Kandukur also, there is a fair number of large holdings. Amongst these ryotwari holders, those of the lowest class could not be expected to tide over a period of distress without aid, and many in the next higher class might also need relief.

Amongst the industrial class also there are many whose means of subsistence would fail during a period of distress, especially many of those engaged in supplying food and drink, fuel, light, &c., who form 7·1 per cent. of the whole population, or who are engaged on minor industrial occupations. The district has also an exceptionally large part—6·4 per cent.—of its population engaged in weaving and 4·0 per cent. in working in leather, many of whom would need relief.

The next table, abstracted from the village census tables, presents the population classified according to their occupation in different parts of the district, but the classification differs somewhat from that adopted in the general census returns alluded to above :—

Taluks or divisions.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturists.				Other labourers		Traders		Artisans.				Others.	
	Land-holders		Labourers.						Weavers.		Other artisans.			
	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.
Ongole .. .	98,312	43·7	18,565	8·2	28,420	12·7	21,202	9·4	13,109	5·8	16,004	7·1	29,028	13·1
Kandukur	62,305	41·9	8,489	5·8	23,391	15·9	12,795	8·6	10,770	7·2	10,730	7·2	19,995	13·4
Kávali	37,237	44·8	10,040	12·1	8,836	10·6	8,281	9 9	4,700	5·7	5,125	6·2	8,890	10·7
Darsi	38,297	45·3	9,967	11·8	3,094	3·6	6,534	7·7	5,885	7·0	10,085	11·9	10,769	12·7
Podili	28,959	42·3	7,135	10·4	9,525	13·9	6,572	9·6	2,991	4·4	5,271	7·7	8,013	11·7
Kanigiri	43,463	33·1	22,305	17·0	11,650	8·8	14,147	10·8	10,100	7·8	13,265	10·1	16,292	12·4
Udayagiri	40,362	40·3	14,745	14·7	6,955	6·9	9,026	9·0	7,395	7·4	11,278	11·3	10,466	10·4
Átmakúru	44,776	44·2	13,916	13·8	9,027	8·9	8,682	8·6	7,297	7·2	7,567	7·5	9,889	9 8
Rapur .. .	27,464	44·8	10,883	17·8	2,575	4·2	5,596	9·0	3,122	5·1	5,372	8·8	6,299	10·3
Nellore	63,648	32·2	39,098	19·7	23,201	11·7	20,757	10·5	8,499	4·3	11,239	5·7	31,470	15·9
Gudur	34,480	25·4	25,361	18·6	16,718	12·3	18,300	13·5	5,232	3·8	10,389	7·6	25,520	18·8
Venkatagiri ..	24,006	42·6	3,223	5·7	7,664	13·6	5,821	10·3	2,562	4·6	3,232	5·7	9,879	17·5
Pólúru	30,516	43·8	9,564	13·8	8,520	12·2	7,575	10·8	1,548	2·3	2,709	3·9	9,161	13·2
Total ..	573,834	39·2	193,291	13·2	159,576	10·9	145,288	9·9	83,210	5·7	112,266	7·7	196,271	13·4

Area liable to famine.—With a scanty rainfall, limited means of irrigation, and the general prevalence of soils of poor quality, the district is always exposed to the calamities of nature. In the years 1805–1807, 1823–24, in 1832–34, 1876–78 and

again in 1891 and 1892 the district suffered from famine. Serious inundations along the Pennéru have at times caused widespread damage, and destructive storms on the sea-board have been recorded in several years. In the famine of 1833, known as the Guntúr famine, when, in August 1833, "the roads were strewn with dead bodies, although 10,000 persons were being fed in town," the northern taluks suffered most. In the more recent one of 1876–78, the only tracts which realised any harvest were the northern taluks and parts of the Venkatagiri zemindari, and a few favoured villages on the sea coast towards the south. In 1890–91, the southern parts of the district suffered a severe drought and in 1891–92 in the more northerly taluks famine relief works were found necessary.

The only considerable portion of the district in which the crops are protected from the effects of drought is that, lying in the Nellore and Gudur taluks, which is irrigated from the Pennéru and Sangam anicuts, which divert the water of the Pennéru for irrigation purposes. The supply in that river is, however, fitful and inconstant, and the works under the Sangam anicut are not as yet fully developed and have never been tested as to their capacity for affording protection in a time of drought. The area commanded by the last work is 94,000 acres, but hitherto not more than 55,191 acres have ever been irrigated under it, and in ordinary seasons not more than 50,000 acres of crop are protected by it. The Nellore tank has been known to irrigate as much as 6,854 acres in one year, but on an average of seasons the crop of not more than 5,800 under it can be regarded as protected, whilst in a season of prolonged drought it is probable that the tank may fail entirely. It is filled by flood-cuts from the Pennéru and local drainage, and during the drought of 1876–77 only 500 acres of crop are reported to have been raised under it. The Pennéru anicut, which is thrown across the river close to the town of Nellore, commands an area of 63,433, but on an average of seasons is only capable of protecting the crop on about 52,000 acres, whilst during the famine of 1876–77 the water-supply almost entirely failed and though 19,700 acres were cultivated under it, remissions to the amount of 89 per cent. of the revenue demand on this area had to be granted, and the work cannot be taken as protecting more than 2,000 acres of crop in all seasons. About 800 acres in the north of Ongole taluk are irrigated under the Kistna anicut. The areas protected by these works are marked on the map. Besides this, however, there is a considerable area protected in ordinary seasons by minor tanks and channels and wells. The following statement shows the areas, in hundreds of acres, protected in seasons of drought as well as in ordinary seasons in the several taluks of the district :—

Sources of irrigation.	Ongole.	Kandukur.	Kávali.	Kanigiri.	Udayagiri.	Átmakúru.	Nellore.	Gudur.	Rapur.	Total.
Area protected in all seasons.										
Pennéru anicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,3	7	..	2,0
Nellore tank	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Sangam anicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,0	..	.	2,0
Kistna anicut	8	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	8
Minor tanks and channels ..	..	2	1,0	..	2	4	3,1	1,3	..	6,2
Wells and doruvus	7	1,8	1,1	6,6	3,7	3,5	1,9	1,0	2,0	22,3
Total ..	1,5	2,0	2,1	6,6	3,9	3,9	8,8	3,0	2,0	33,8
Percentage of area occupied.	0·4	·8	1·9	5·9	3·9	2·5	3·6	1·5	2·2	2·2
Percentage of area cultivated.	0·6	1·2	2·5	8·7	5·6	2·8	7·2	3 7	2·7	3·2
Area protected in ordinary seasons.										
Pennéru anicut	.	..	.	..	..	..	34,3	17,7	..	52,0
Nellore tank	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,8	..	..	5,8
Sangam anicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,0	..	..	50,0
Kistna anicut	8	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	8
Minor tanks and channels ..	2,8	13,7	21,7	9	2,4	22,7	20,9	30,8	7,5	123,4
Wells and doruvus .. .	1,4	3,7	2,2	12,3	7,4	7,1	3,8	2,1	4,0	44,0
Total ..	5,0	17,4	23,9	13,2	9,8	29,8	114,8	50,6	11,5	276,0
Percentage of area occupied.	1·6	7·5	21·9	11·9	9·8	18·8	46·7	26·2	12·8	17·8
Percentage of area cultivated.	2 1	10·4	28·6	17·4	14·0	21·4	94 6	62·2	15·6	26·1

Numbers relieved during previous famines.—No information is available as to the number of people relieved during the famine of 1807. During the famine of 1824, about 2,000 people appear to have been fed for three months at a relief depôt opened in September 1824.

The district suffered terribly from the famine of 1833. About 10,000 people appear to have been fed in the town of Nellore almost throughout the year, but no information is available as to the number relieved by employment on works.

During the famine of 1876–78 the average number of persons relieved during 22 months from December 1876 to September 1878 was 52,703, of whom 40,826 were employed on works and the rest were gratuitously relieved. The average number relieved amounted to 3·8 per cent. of the population in 1871. During the 12 months of most severe pressure during 1877 the average number amounted to as much as 82,408, or 5·98 per cent. of the population in 1871. The maximum number relieved in any one month was 124,450 in August 1877, or 9·04 per cent. of the population in 1881.

During the famine of 1891–92, the average number of persons relieved during 14 months, from July 1891 to August 1892, was 6,338 or 0·5 per cent. of the population in 1891. During 1891 relief was entirely confined to employment on works in the southern taluks where, during six months, an average of 2,147 persons was employed. In 1892 it was found necessary to open works in the north-western taluks, and during the eight months up to August an average of 9,418 persons were employed besides 126 persons on the average for four months who received gratuitous relief. The maximum number relieved in any one month was 22,855 in June 1892, or 1·8 per cent. of the population in 1891 of the taluks in which relief was then being granted.

Accessibility for relief.—Possessed of a line of sea coast 150 miles in length, in which are situated seven ports at which supplies of grain may be landed; traversed throughout its length by the Buckingham canal which connects the district with the Kistna and Gódávari deltas on the north and the port of Madras on the south; touched in its north-east corner by the Bellary-Kistna State Railway; and traversed in the south for about 83 miles by the Nellore State Railway, from Rénigunta on the Madras Railway, the district is fairly well provided with main channels of traffic to allow of supplies of food being thrown into it in cases of scarcity. Besides the means of supply mentioned, the district is well supplied with main roads throughout its area, and there can seldom be much difficulty in distributing the necessary supplies of food, if local stocks fail.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluks.	Number and area of villages exclusive of Tributary States.									Deduct	
	Ryotwari			Inam.		Zemindari.		Total.		Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forests.
	Number.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor inam.	Number.	Area.	Number	Area	Number.	Area.		
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ongole	95	291,780	86,460	22	24,320	59	107,520	176	510,080	74,062	3,229
Kandukur	85	288,031	37,089	54	30,080	57	148,480	196	503,680	87,175	22,677
Kávali	37	209,778	26,382	18	33,920	24	80,640	79	350,720	60,567	40,366
Kanigiri	34	217,203	41,357	23	23,040	152	367,360	209	648,960	81,085	28,500
Udayagiri	34	246,904	13,576	19	30,080	82	266,880	135	557,440	63,483	87,000
Átmakúru	74	327,189	25,451	32	30,080	9	26,880	115	409,600	117,939	9,766
Rapur	52	295,615	15,425	67	59,520	..	10,880	119	381,440	56,927	97,247
Nellore	105	314,630	36,090	49	57,600	.	..	154	408,320	102,997	22,941
Gudur	79	397,476	31,324	44	44,160	43	109,440	166	582,400	52,203	61,209
Zemindari divisions.	..	..	..	..	..	552	1,256,960	552	1,256,960	..	..
Inam villages * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	595	2,588,606	313,154	328	332,800	978	2,375,040	1,901	5,609,600	696,438	377,935

* In Government taluks.

RENT-ROLL OF GOVERNMENT

Taluks.	Total holdings.						
	Number.	Extent	Assessment.	Average extent. Dry.	Average extent. Wet.	Average assessment. Dry.	Average assessment. Wet.
		ACS.	RS.	ACS	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ongole	16,034	197,831	3,11,021	12·17	0·16	18 7 8	0 14 8
Kandukur	15,435	166,743	2,83,005	9·87	0·93	13 5 1	3 0 4
Kávali	8,726	81,341	1,54,847	6·94	2·38	5 15 8	11 12 3
Kanigiri	5,249	56,563	45,466	10·69	0·08	8 1 5	0 9 2
Udayagiri	5,759	56,091	51,832	9·46	0·27	7 8 1	1 7 11
Átmakúru	12,128	120,300	2,00,508	8 59	1·32	9 4 9	7 3 9
Rapur	7,806	69,397	98,458	8·14	0·75	8 14 2	3 11 7
Nellore	17,917	153,185	5,97,409	3·36	5·19	3 7 3	29 14 4
Gudur	15,401	111,583	3,04,566	4·25	2·99	4 1 11	15 10 5
Total ..	104,455	1,012,984	20,47,112	7·77	1 92	9 10 9	10 8 6

CROPPING.

Taluks.	Cereals.						Pulses.	
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Varagu	Others.	Horse-gram.	Others.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS	ACS.	ACS.
Ongole	10,449	53,922	20,387	4,177	..	87,865	13,505	4,945
Kandukur	10,772	68,363	12,779	3,926	10,719	16,042	14,738	1,104
Kávali . ..	24,363	34,375	3,075	2,935	6,393	116	4,801	647
Kanigiri	619	21,397	12,715	9,299	6,591	5,197	12,825	59
Udayagiri	1,524	28,355	6,632	8,323	9,384	861	10,646	89
Átmakúru .. .	20,403	68,671	7,036	8,572	8,010	.	4,412	1,563
Nellore	105,502	2,580	713	3,758	334	..	1,098	1,450
Gudur	64,308	11,622	3,080	4,868	887	..	444	1,555
Rapur ..	8,211	37,227	4,156	2,881	..	..	1,917	7,602
Total ..	246,151	326,512	70,573	48,739	42,318	† 110,081	64,386	‡ 19,014

† Includes large areas of *Varigalu*, especially in Ongole and Kandukur.
‡ Includes a great deal of Bengal-gram in Ongole and of green-gram in Rapur.

DIX.

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FOR 1891-92.

area of Zemindari and other land for which returns are not available.	Total.	Remainder. Arable area (Government and inam).	Area in occupation. Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head.	Taluk.
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.	
116,631	196,922	311,158	240,957	66,017	98·7	3,56,995	169,642	1 15 10	Ongole
148,480	258,332	245,348	168,084	64,567	94·8	2,95,432	105,490	2 12 10	Kandukur.
80,640	181,573	169,147	83,439	25,569	64·4	1,73,018	60,281	2 13 11	Kávali.
367,360	476,945	172,015	76,023	34,717	64·4	53,524	57,715	0 14 10	Kanigiri.
266,880	417,363	140,077	70,068	29,457	71·0	57,695	43,777	1 5 1	Udayagiri.
26,880	154,585	255,015	139,340	19,056	62·1	2,19,529	84,998	2 9 4	Átmakúru
60,965	215,139	166,301	73,707	16,271	54·1	1,03,476	48,615	2 2 1	Rapur.
..	125,938	282,382	121,382	122,187	86·3	7,12,808	180,565	3 15 2	Nellore.
109,440	222,852	359,548	81,320	112,121	53·8	3,32,725	101,963	3 4 3	Gudur.
1,256,960	1,256,960	..	..	..	..	4,06,376	514,809	0 13 0	Zemindari divisions.
..	..	..	..	..	..	82,358	95,881	0 13 9	Inam villages.*
2,434,236	3,508,609	2,100,991	1,054,270	489,962	73·5	27,73,936	1,463,736	1 14 4	Total.

LAND FOR FASLI 1301 (1891-92).

Pattas paying. Under Rs. 10. Number.	Under Rs. 10. Assessment.	From Rs. 10 to 30. Number.	From Rs. 10 to 30. Assessment.	From Rs 30 to 50. Number.	From Rs 30 to 50. Assessment	From Rs. 50 to 100. Number.	From Rs. 50 to 100. Assessment.	Rs. 100 and upwards. Number.	Rs. 100 and upwards. Assessment.	Taluks.
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
8,259	38,294	4,939	83,812	1,402	54,025	1,048	72,631	386	62,261	Ongole.
7,792	37,217	5,201	88,911	1,282	50,030	824	54,224	336	52,623	Kandukur.
4,506	21,270	3,015	49,288	647	24,820	368	24,675	190	34,794	Kávali
3,788	14,615	1,232	20,070	162	6,082	62	4,105	5	594	Kanigiri.
4,169	17,382	1,314	21,228	188	7,028	81	5,236	7	958	Udayagiri
7,221	47,328	3,172	63,983	1,090	40,861	489	28,272	156	20,064	Átmakúru
4,808	21,259	2,366	40,761	400	15,549	180	11,861	52	9,028	Rapur.
6,595	34,925	6,181	1,12,078	2,302	89,445	1,713	1,15,427	1,126	2,45,534	Nellore
8,802	24,804	3,876	65,599	1,265	48,496	896	57,716	542	1,07,951	Gudur.
55,940	2,57,094	31,296	5,45,730	8,758	3,36,334	5,661	3,74,147	2,800	5,33,807	Total.

Fruit trees and vegetables.	Condiments and spices.	Industrial crops. Cotton.	Indigo.	Oil-seeds.	Miscellaneous.	Total (first and second crop).	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.	Taluks.
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
47	11,489	2,608	31,719	17,631	8,357	267,101	26,954	240,147	Ongole.
541	1,391	4,266	18,000	13,201	2,194	178,036	23,186	154,850	Kandukur.
452	559	919	4,505	2,839	693	86,672	6,503	80,169	Kávali.
29	216	4,258	2,423	9,491	224	85,343	10,215	75,128	Kanigiri.
84	247	8,208	4,193	5,994	355	79,895	8,725	71,170	Udayagiri.
1,100	1,008	1,756	8,690	6,440	1,871	139,532	12,916	126,616	Átmakúru.
3,281	1,385	..	5,880	615	2,589	129,185	5,883	123,302	Nellore.
892	975		2,242	1,913	6,012	98,798	5,515	93,283	Gudur.
46	644	775	2,832	4,321	1,208	71,820	4,981	66,839	Rapur.
6,472	17,914	17,790	80,484	62,445	23,503	1,136,382	104,878	1,031,504	Total.

AGRICULTURAL

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bullocks and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.	Buffaloe calves.	Sheep and goats.
Ongole	21,453	5,604	18,211	19,153	21,783	25,062	75,570
Kandukur	14,958	5,080	15,638	14,678	14,026	15,494	73,153
Kávali	9,770	5,476	12,562	8,546	8,132	6,893	45,081
Udayagiri	6,964	960	5,774	5,974	6,810	5,435	64,191
Kanigiri	8,107	761	7,705	8,585	10,058	10,006	67,283
Átmakúru	13,925	6,650	17,981	16,363	12,146	12,072	96,666
Rapur	10,807	1,987	13,751	18,199	7,749	6,957	83,785
Nellore	18,620	10,030	38,870	9,240	7,970	4,180	16,230
Gudur	16,028	9,960	34,296	18,226	8,076	6,551	48,745
Total .	120,632	46,508	159,788	113,964	96,750	92,650	570,704

WATER-SUPPLY

Taluks.	Works.	Irrigation under Government protective works.						
		Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated.			Average revenue.		
			First crop.	Second crop	Total.	Demand.	Remissions.	
							Amount.	Percentage on demand.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
Ongole ..	Kistna anicut	* 160	160	..	160	641	42	6·5
		† 722	722	..	722	2,889	551	19·0
	Total ..	882	882	..	882	3,530	593	16·8
Nellore ..	Sangam anicut	94,000	51,178	1,717	52,895	2,55,703	10,141	3·97
	Nellore tank	7,260	6,785	251	7,036	30,257	3,913	12·93
Nellore .. Gudur ..	Pennéru anicut ..	38,528	35,126	855	35,981	1,87,477	4,267	2·27
		24,905	17,808	485	18,293	85,978	898	1·04
	Total ..	63,433	52,934	1,340	54,274	2,73,455	5,165	1·88

* In Government villages. † In zemindaries.

Taluks.	Number of minor works,									
	Under 50 acres.				From 50 to 200 acres.				From 200 to	
	Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.	
	In repair.	Out of repair	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
Ongole	20	..	43	..	18	..	1	..	5	..
Kandukur	30	11	..	..	22	8	..	..	18	3
Kávali	23	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	15	..
Kanigiri	27	3	52	4	6	2	..	..	2	..
Udayagiri	26	13	1	.	12	4	..	..	1	..
Átmakúru	29	11	119	33	29	6	2	..	9	..
Nellore	14	6	1	..	13	6	..	..	16	3
Gudur	36	5	37	1	35	3	24	..	31	..
Rapur	42	11	..	..	35	..	..	..	3	..
Total ..	247	60	253	38	209	29	27	..	100	6

STOCK IN 1890–91.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Indigo vats.	Sugar mills.	Boats.	Taluks.
138	1,240	11,436	5,965	563	.		Ongole.
155	1,456	8,538	2,964	403	3	56	Kandukur.
92	273	6,192	1,600	148	..	30	Kávali.
103	402	3,329	1,138	98	..	73	Udayagiri.
104	911	4,282	578	61	4	..	Kanigiri.
161	790	8,537	2,128	245	..	16	Átmakúru.
160	362	5,369	1,266	51	..	..	Rapur.
120	635	2,780	1,711	170	..	75	Nellore.
94	467	10,200	1,414	76	..	157	Gudur.
1,127	6,536	60,663	18,764	1,815	7	407	Total.

AND IRRIGATION.

Taluks.	Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years.						Irrigation under wells.							
		Average cultivated area.					Ordinary.				Doruvu.			
		First crop.		Second crop.			Number.		Area irrigated.		Number.		Area irrigated.	
	Occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Percentage of remissions on demand.	In repair	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.
	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS.			ACS.	ACS.
Ongole ..	3,452	3,156	91·4	273	7·9	10·3	422	..	1,257	1,190	85	..	161	..
Kandukur ..	16,582	15,111	91·1	589	3·5	9·1	896	157	3,563	1,829	102	8	151	34
Kávali ..	24,011	22,540	93·9	1,341	5·6	3·5	526	..	2,210	701	..	..	..	..
Kanigiri ..	938	918	97·9	221	23·6	3·3	2,003	..	12,342	8,510	..	..	..	..
Udayagiri ..	2,997	2,730	91·1	977	32·6	10·6	1,355	172	6,807	5,307	139	17	588	501
Átmakúru ..	23,796	23,297	97·9	5,146	21·6	2·4	933	..	7,173	3,518	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	24,955	23,509	94·2	429	1·7	7·2	1,428	272	3,878	35	..	..	..	..
Gudur ..	36,198	33,721	93·2	2,202	6 1	8·3	479	57	2,107	625	267	66	1,068	672
Rapur ..	8,375	7,992	95·4	587	7·0	5·6	1,222	305	4,012	2,653	..	..	..	..
Total ..	141,304	132,974	94·1	11,765	8·3	6·3	9,264	963	43,349	24,368	593	91	1,968	1,207

the ayacut of which is										Taluks.
500 acres.		From 500 to 1,000 acres.				1,000 acres and over.				
Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ongole.
..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	Kandukur.
..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	Kávali.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kanigiri.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Udayagiri.
1	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	Átmakúru.
..	..	6	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	Nellore.
10	..	9	..	10	..	8	..	6	..	Gudur.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rapur.
11	1	26	2	10	..	23	3	8	..	Total.

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second-crop.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67).	613,405	187,016	Not available.	800,421	8,07,269	8,96,039	5,686	25,697	Not available.	17,34,691
1277 (1867-68).	650,447	194,994		845,441	8,37,008	8,91,632	2,930	21,000		17,52,570
1278 (1868-69).	679,591	200,070		879,661	8,66,674	9,03,661	11,215	24,065		18,05,615
1279 (1869-70).	727,479	203,232		930,711	9,02,263	9,10,237	12,367	34,239		18,59,106
1280 (1870-71).	760,835	200,597		961,432	9,14,669	8,96,802	15,657	48,519		18,75,647
Average ..	686,351	197,182		883,538	8,65,577	8,99,674	9,571	30,704		18,05,526
1281 (1871-72).	729,474	189,616	6,648	925,738	8,75,848	8,47,032	8,777	40,320	15,795	17,87,772
1282 (1872-73).	723,504	187,893	14,689	926,086	8,70,742	8,39,698	12,099	40,264	31,169	17,93,972
1283 (1873-74).	715,999	189,492	7,809	913,300	8,37,639	10,25,892	15,077	25,779	20,544	19,24,931
1284 (1874-75).	737,546	192,252	15,398	945,196	8,82,694	10,21,540	21,075	22,394	20,269	19,67,972
1285 (1875-76).	766,960	193,255	11,802	972,017	8,97,790	10,24,514	10,646	17,529	16,868	19,67,347
Average ..	734,697	190,501	11,269	936,467	8,72,943	9,51,735	13,535	29,257	20,929	18,88,399
1286 (1876-77).	773,750	193,040	12,044	978,834	9,01,692	10,24,733	6,630	5,191	17,309	19,55,555
1287 (1877-78).	779,102	194,804	12,457	986,363	9,06,047	10,32,929	84,288	21,249	20,756	20,65,269
1288 (1878-79).	769,841	196,311	13,736	979,888	8,96,783	10,39,720	13,854	18,227	20,994	19,89,578
1289 (1879-80).	779,427	197,559	14,835	991,821	9,05,531	10,45,361	17,699	20,622	22,700	20,11,913
1290 (1880-81).	774,432	195,220	16,305	985,957	8,99,024	10,34,759	12,752	25,536	25,867	19,97,938
1291 (1881-82).	745,744	193,031	17,445	956,220	8,72,331	10,24,356	13,804	23,779	29,300	19,63,570
1292 (1882-83).	734,504	190,149	18,994	943,647	8,60,851	10,11,801	19,351	26,103	40,056	19,58,162
1293 (1883-84).	732,842	189,243	23,726	945,811	8,56,222	10,06,689	19,340	28,898	42,645	19,53,794
1294 (1884-85).	734,261	188,423	26,850	946,534	8,57,641	10,03,008	15,287	29,184	41,227	19,46,347
1295 (1885-86).	734,627	190,275	24,607	949,509	8,56,137	10,12,067	18,608	31,893	43,589	19,69,294
Average ..	736,396	190,224	21,724	948,344	8,60,636	10,12,984	17,278	27,972	39,363	19,58,233
1296 (1886-87).	762,081	189,890	24,048	976,019	8,77,256	10,24,612	25,672	37,544	44,690	20,09,768
1297 (1887-88).	772,820	189,466	25,374	987,660	8,87,156	10,31,393	29,006	42,965	54,151	20,44,671
1298 (1888-89).	769,926	190,610	27,515	988,051	8,84,659	10,38,510	34,853	37,978	52,212	20,48,212
1299 (1889-90)	785,644	194,188	33,851	1,013,683	8,98,538	10,61,826	30,997	43,545	37,887	20,72,793
1300 (1890-91).	804,083	196,277	35,975	1,036,335	9,15,276	10,70,213	24,288	37,447	43,669	20,90,893
Average ..	778,911	192,086	29,353	1,000,350	8,92,576	10,45,311	28,963	39,896	46,522	20,53,268

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.										
Due to season.			Fixed and other.	Total.	Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions	Settled demand (ryotwari).	Fasli.
Waste.	Withered crop	Others.								
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	
64,302	882	20,995	388	86,567	16,48,124	2,88,134	19,36,258	..	19,36,258	1276 (1866–67).
1,43,922	140	34,533	367	1,78,962	15,73,608	1,98,378	17,71,986	..	17,71,986	1277 (1867–68).
1,50,039	18,094	9,045	322	1,77,500	16,28,115	2,19,921	18,48,036	..	18,48,036	1278 (1868–69).
77,441	1,928	9,699	361	89,428	17,69,678	2,28,237	19,97,915	..	19,97,915	1279 (1869–70).
50,278	208	16,815	361	67,663	18,07,984	2,33,766	20,41,750	..	20,41,750	1280 (1870–71).
97,196	4,250	18,218	360	1,20,024	16,85,502	2,33,687	19,19,189	..	19,19,189	Average
84,903	219	16,461	107	1,01,690	16,86,082	2,12,632	18,98,714	..	18,98,714	1281 (1871–72).
25,043	160	10,433	107	35,743	17,58,229	2,46,245	20,04,474	..	20,04,474	1282 (1872–73).
37,883	971	21,506	2,55,366	2,95,726	16,29,205	2,43,312	18,72,517	.	18,72,517	1283 (1873–74).
64,121	1,627	1,76,233	1,94,107	4,36,088	15,31,884	2,27,178	17,59,062	..	17,59,062	1284 (1874–75).
1,95,247	1,76,944	14,566	1,39,336	5,26,093	14,41,254	1,96,364	16,37,618	.	16,37,618	1285 (1875–76).
81,439	35,984	47,840	1,13,805	2,79,068	16,09,331	2,25,146	18,34,477	..	18,34,477	Average.
5,58,832	3,93,464	95,335	1,01,327	11,48,958	8,06,597	1,34,995	9,41,592	.	9,41,592	1286 (1876–77).
1,45,427	21,053	12,966	61,655	2,41,101	18,24,168	1,63,375	19,87,543	..	19,87,543	1287 (1877–78).
1,50,697	62,274	18,451	87,700	2,69,122	17,20,456	1,61,686	18,82,142	1,370	18,80,772	1288 (1878–79).
1,14,692	6,609	10,485	33,571	1,65,357	18,46,556	1,71,993	20,18,549	6,360	20,12,189	1289 (1879–80).
60,300	896	11,363	19,680	92,239	19,05,699	1,82,947	20,88,646	6,001	20,82,645	1290 (1880–81).
1,17,731	1,767	10,486	18,811	1,48,795	18,14,775	1,83,565	19,98,340	6,001	19,92,339	1291 (1881–82).
68,010	4,845	28,985	16,702	1,18,542	18,39,620	1,70,447	20,10,067	6,001	20,04,066	1292 (1882–83).
70,626	854	15,777	12,616	99,873	18,53,921	1,69,242	20,23,163	6,326	20,15,837	1293 (1883–84).
49,755	175	15,699	12,817	78,446	18,67,901	1,54,834	20,22,735	6,004	20,16,731	1294 (1884–85).
36,187	3,790	13,024	12,390	65,391	19,03,903	1,55,320	20,59,223	5,880	20,53,343	1295 (1885–86).
68.462	2,286	16,794	14,667	1,02,209	18,56,024	1,66,682	20,22,706	6,043	20,16,663	Average.
22,528	3,707	11,258	10,005	47,498	19,62,270	1,62,924	21,25,194	6,585	21,18,609	1296 (1886–87).
10,007	191	10,192	10,216	30,606	20,14,065	1,31,370	31,45,435	6,164	21,39,271	1297 (1887–88).
64,575	27,228	16,055	9,490	1,17,348	19,30,864	1,28,791	20,59,655	6,164	20,53,491	1298 (1888–89).
59,579	31,072	16,137	7,807	1,14,595	19,58,198	1,82,940	21,41,138	6,791	21,34,347	1299 (1889–90).
93,523	61,635	37,932	9,792	2,02,882	18,88,011	2,14,842	21,02,853	6,758	20,96,100	1300 (1890–91).
50,042	24,767	18,315	9,462	1,02,586	19,50,682	1,64,173	20,14,855	6,491	21,08,364	Average

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS.

Average Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	3·89	0·08	0·04	0·18	0·19	2·03	2·73	4 18	7·82	13·42	4·20	0·06	38·82
1871	1·51	0·11	0·64	0·29	1·38	0·76	4·32	2·37	3·28	3·24	17·33	0·95	36·18
1872	..	..	..	0·08	2·57	0·97	2·56	5·02	3·04	10·28	12·00	4·77	41·29
1873	..	2·61	..	0·10	0·06	1·09	1·33	3·55	1·93	17·80	5·67	1·23	35·37
1874	..	0·06	0·04	..	3·45	3·00	4·99	1·33	8·25	14·19	4·98	3·17	43·46
1875	0·57	0·04	0·32	0·21	1·04	0·87	2·58	4·38	5·02	8·16	1·80	3·72	28·71
1876	0·01	..	0·11	0·04	1·26	2·23	1·02	3·84	0·85	0·23	1·49	..	11·08
1877	0·18	0·34	1·73	0·17	6·67	1·46	1·02	0·94	5·43	11·11	4·48	2·61	36·14
1878	..	..	..	0·58	1·01	0·70	4·97	5·65	5·21	4·84	2·64	2·87	28·47
1879	0·91	0·22	0·42	..	4·29	2·17	2·52	3·31	2·16	12·72	11·02	0·11	39·85
1880	0·11	0·03	..	0·22	0·71	1·58	0·99	3·04	2·48	8·81	24·16	2·23	44·36
1881	0·16	..	0·12	0·29	1·25	2·43	0·72	3·83	3·44	1·08	11·92	2·09	27·33
1882	1·41	..	..	0·24	0·83	1·33	1·60	2·34	2·20	6·81	22·28	2·35	41·39
1883	0·03	..	0·05	0·30	0·08	2·33	2·21	2·43	2·05	21·00	6·18	2·60	39·21
1884	0·84	..	0·09	0·34	0·11	1·69	0·74	2·43	3·56	13 97	16·64	5·02	45·43
1885	0·01	0·10	0·41	..	0·74	1·76	2·29	0·75	3·12	3·71	12·21	7·21	32·31
1886	0·03	..	0·34	0·07	2·93	1·68	4·04	3·88	3·76	15·20	3·80	1·60	37·33
1887	..	..	0·03	..	0·54	1·92	2·04	2·81	4·31	17·54	13·65	3·98	46·82
1888	0·41	..	..	0·41	3·13	1·01	2·54	2·32	1·99	6·76	9·28	1·70	29·55
1889	0·07	..	0·07	0·46	0·45	2·07	3·36	3·04	3·93	9·19	1·89	4·51	29·04
Average—1870–89 ..	0·51	0·18	0·22	0·20	1·63	1·65	2·43	3·07	3·69	10·00	9·38	2·64	35·60
1890	0·02	..	0·34	0·20	0·28	2·87	1·91	2·02	3·75	3·83	6·56	2·17	23·95
1891	1·08	1·07	0·08	0·30	0·08	0·56	1·64	1·85	3·22	5·26	1·46	2·49	19·01
1892	0·01	0·12	..	0·02	0·45	1·84	3·71	7·60	6·53	11·74	0·23	2·41	34·66
1893	0·27	0·06	1·30	0·17	0·71	3·19	3·11	0·98	2·66	6·15	25·19	0·06	43·85

Average Number of Wet Days.

Years.	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	3	..	..	..	..	4	5	5	9	8	4	..	38
1871	2	..	1	1	2	2	7	4	4	4	11	1	39
1872	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	7	5	7	10	5	44
1873	..	1	..	..	..	2	4	7	4	16	5	2	41
1874	..	..	..	..	4	5	8	3	12	8	6	3	49
1875	1	..	1	1	1	2	6	7	8	6	3	5	41
1876	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	5	1	1	3	..	19
1877	1	1	2	..	3	3	2	2	9	11	5	3	42
1878	..	..	..	1	2	2	9	10	8	9	4	4	49
1879	1	..	..	..	3	5	5	7	3	9	6	1	40
1880	..	..	..	1	2	4	4	5	4	10	18	3	51
1881	1	..	..	1	2	4	1	6	6	1	9	2	33
1882	2	..	..	..	1	3	5	4	5	7	10	1	38
1883	..	..	..	1	1	4	4	4	3	13	6	2	38
1884	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	5	7	10	10	6	44
1885	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	3	6	6	7	7	38
1886	..	..	1	..	4	4	7	5	6	13	5	3	48
1887	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	4	6	13	13	5	49
1888	1	..	..	1	2	2	6	4	4	8	10	2	40
1889	..	..	..	1	1	4	6	6	6	7	3	3	37
Average—1870–89 ..	1	..	..	..	2	3	5	5	6	8	7	3	40
1890	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	5	6	7	7	3	38
1891	1	1	..	1	..	1	5	4	5	8	3	4	33
1892	..	..	..	..	1	4	6	11	8	11	..	2	43
1893	1	..	2	1	2	4	6	3	5	8	15	..	47

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

VARIATIONS OF THE RAINFALL, 1870–89, IN INCHES.

Recording stations.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Darsi	Maximum, 1886 ..	..	..	4·30	2·65	2·70	5·75	5·25	12·00	1·70	0·80	35·15
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	..	3·65	..	1·80	1·50	0·80	1·20	..	8·95
	Average	0·95	0·37	1·75	2·55	2·19	3·01	4·37	5·62	3·96	1·34	[illegible]
Kanigiri ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	0·30	1·20	1·70	2·45	3·90	3·20	2·40	14·90	[illegible]	0·80	33·95
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	0·35	1·45	0·90	1·95	1·00	0·15	0·65	..	6·45
	Average	0·72	0·37	1·38	1·76	2·57	2·08	3·38	6·35	4·54	1·26	24·41
Udayagiri ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	1·50	..	0·20	1·45	1·55	1·67	1·92	19·45	14·65	6·75	49·14
	Minimum, 1876 ..	2·05	0·30	0·50	4·95	0·85	2·10	0·30	0·15	2·80	..	14·00
	Average	0·88	0·40	1·83	1·28	1·69	2·23	2·55	8·68	7·68	2·49	29·71
Dévaráyapalle.	Maximum, 1872 ..	..	..	1·80	0·95	3·10	6·20	2·60	14·40	17·10	7·65	53·80
	Minimum, 1875 ..	..	0·70	..	1·10	2·50	2·80	5·55	8·30	0·40	3·60	24·95
	Average, 1870–75 ..	1·23	0·57	1·45	1·59	3·08	3·10	3·37	10·98	8·99	2·63	36·99
Átmakúru ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·70	..	..	1·15	0·55	1·70	2·80	15·30	21·35	7·70	51·25
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	0·90	0·60	..	2·80	..		0·20	..	4·50
	Average, 1876–89 ..	0·69	0·10	1·96	1·04	1·64	2·37	2·67	8·69	9·65	3·15	31·96
Pádarti ..	Maximum, 1880 ..	..	..	..	2·47	0·75	5·05	2·20	7·25	23·90	1·05	42·67
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	2·00	4·40	2·60	6·85	1·30	..	1·50	..	18·65
	Average, 1870–80 ..	1·15	0·22	2·28	1·98	2·78	3·45	4·55	10·04	5·44	0·77	32·66
Ongole ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	0·70	..	2·50	3·25	5·95	8·05	4·30	21·05	3·95	1·60	51·35
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	1·40	3·40	1·70	6·30	2·35	1·60	0·55	..	17·60
	Average	0·54	0·20	1·71	2·03	3·17	3·80	5·22	9·82	6·42	1·18	34·09
Kandukur ..	Maximum, 1880 ..	..	..	1·20	0·60	0·60	4·10	5·50	4·45	27·85	3·30	47·60
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	1·20	1·60	2·35	3·20	1·60	0·40	0·65	..	11·00
	Average	0·42	0·21	1·39	1·81	2·98	3·29	4·28	9·07	7·72	2·00	33·17
Pákala ..	Maximum, 1870 ..	0·50	..	..	1·90	0·70	7·80	16·00	14·25	6·40	..	47·55
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	1·20	3·45	0·90	3·10	1·30	..	1·50	..	11·45
	Average	0·37	0·15	1·23	1·56	2·36	3·03	3·56	9·63	6·31	2·12	30·32
Rámáyapatam.	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	..	2·20	2·40	3·80	1·60	10·70	18·90	9·55	2·50	51·65
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	.	1·45	1·20	1·00	4·00	..	..	1·10	..	8·75
	Average, 1870–86 ..	0·85	0·11	1·50	1·19	2·15	2·94	4·37	11·48	9·74	1·74	36·07
Kávali ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	..	1·30	1·70	4·90	2·30	10·35	20·95	7·85	6·75	56·10
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	2·90	1·30	1·65	4·82	0·10	..	0·82	..	11·59
	Average	0·82	0·14	1·37	1·27	2·66	3·16	4·58	12·00	10·97	2·38	39·35
Iskapalle ..	Maximum, 1880 ..	..	..	0·20	1·30	0·30	4·20	4·05	21·00	30·90	1·85	63·80
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	2·80	0·95	1·40	8·55	..	..	1·60	..	15·30
	Average	0·76	0·06	1·04	1·37	2·53	3·30	4·62	13·18	10·67	2·50	40·03
Nellore ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	..	..	3·00	1·50	1·50	2·65	2·85	26·60	20·75	4·00	62·85
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	1·50	0·57	2·32	5·75	0·07	..	3·30	..	13·51
	Average	0·85	0·11	1·87	1·26	2·49	3·07	3·61	11·41	12·35	3·24	40·26
Kistnapatam ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	..	..	..	3·15	4·22	2·62	3·95	26·70	18·40	6·32	65·36
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	2·60	2·20	..	6·75	1·60	..	1·30	..	14·45
	Average	0·84	0·17	1·49	1·94	3·12	3·38	2·95	10·69	9·61	2·84	37·03
Gudur ..	Maximum, 1872 ..	..	..	5·20	0·90	0·20	7·20	1·20	11·25	23·15	6·50	55·60
	Minimum, 1875 ..	..	..	0·65	1·80	0·10	..	0·15	..	..	..	2·70
	Average	0·83	0·14	1·35	1·03	1·34	2·69	3·10	8·75	9·98	3·25	32·46
Rapur	Maximum, 1874 ..	0·65	..	5·40	4·90	7·75	1·00	5·85	23·25	6·05	6·75	61·60
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	1·05	2·90	..	2·95	0·05	0·05	1·65	..	8·65
	Average	1·70	0·19	2·11	1·68	2·42	3·19	3·36	10·74	11·04	4·20	40·63
Vonkatagiri ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	5·10	0·95	..	2·10	0·30	4·70	3·45	16·15	24·10	12·30	69·15
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	..	..	0·25	2·20	1·10	0·20	2·80	..	6·55
	Average	1·33	0·20	2·15	1·47	2·35	2·84	2·59	8·94	12·09	4·22	38·18
Monapalem ..	Maximum, 1871 ..	1·60	..	..	1·90	4·20	1·50	5·10	5·60	34·10	4·70	58·70
	Minimum, 1876 ..	.	.	1·25	3·95	1·00	1·95	1·85	0·10	1·60	..	11·70
	Average	0·98	0·01	1·57	1·79	2·00	2·89	2·79	10·83	12·76	2·61	38·23
Tada	Maximum, 1879 ..	7·90	..	13·70	2·10	5·80	4·20	4·00	24·10	17·40	..	79·20
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·20	0·40	0·85	1·85	1·35	4·00	1·00	0·60	3·60	..	13·85
	Average	1·61	0·16	2·11	2·36	2·78	4·28	3·66	10·69	12·86	4·53	45·04
District ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	0·03	..	0·54	1·92	2·04	2·81	4·31	17·54	13·65	3·98	46·82
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·12	0·04	1·26	2·23	1·02	3·84	0·85	0·23	1·49	..	11·08
	Average	0·91	0·20	1·63	1·65	2·43	3·07	3·69	10·00	9·38	2·64	35·60

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

Average Monthly Prices for the whole District.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June)
Rice, second sort.	15·5	15·7	15·6	15·6	15·6	15·4	15·3	15·7	15·5	15·9	16·6	17·2	15·8	1874-75.
	17·5	17·0	17·5	17·5	17·7	16·4	15·9	15·5	15·7	15 4	15·1	14·9	16·4	1875-76.
	15·0	14·5	13·9	11·7	8·2	6·9	7·0	8·1	7·2	7·9	7·8	7·8	9·7	1876-77.
	6·8	5·7	5·8	6·4	6·9	7·5	7·8	7·5	7·6	7·7	8·2	8·1	7·2	1877-78
	7·9	8·2	8·5	8·5	8·0	8·4	8·9	9·8	10·1	10·4	10·5	11·2	9·2	1878-79.
	11·8	11·8	12·1	12·3	12·5	13·0	13·5	14·0	13·9	14·0	14·1	14·6	13·1	1879-80.
	14·9	14·6	14·3	14·2	14·4	14·8	15·0	15·9	16·0	15·7	16·5	16·6	15·3	1880-81.
	17·1	16·8	17·3	16 9	16·9	17·4	17·7	18·2	18·2	18 4	17·9	17·9	17·6	1881-82.
	17·8	17·6	17·3	16·8	17·1	16·2	15·8	15·3	14·8	14·6	14·5	14·5	16·0	1882-83.
	14·3	14·6	14·4	14·3	14·1	15·0	15·0	15·0	14·9	14·9	14·8	14·8	14·7	1883-84.
	14·0	14·6	14·6	14·6	14·8	14·8	14·6	14·6	14·7	14·8	15·3	14·2	14·7	1884-85.
	16·0	14·4	15·9	16·0	15·1	15·2	15·1	15·1	15·1	15·2	15·1	14·9	15·1	1885-86.
	15·1	15·2	15·2	15·2	15·1	15·0	14·2	15·0	15·0	15·4	15·5	15 4	15·2	1886 87.
	15·4	15·6	15·4	15·5	15·5	15·6	15·5	15·7	15·7	15·8	15·6	15·8	15·6	1887-88.
	16·1	15·9	15·9	14·3	14·3	14·9	15·0	13·8	13·8	14·5	14·4	14·5	14·7	1888-89.
	14·4	14·4	14·1	14·2	14·3	13 0	13·6	13·7	13·5	13·4	13·3	13·3	13·8	1889-90.
	15·5	15·4	15·3	15·1	15·2	15·2	15·2	15·2	15·2	15·3	15·4	15·3	15·3	Average.*
	13·1	12·8	12·7	12·7	12·3	11·8	11·8	12·0	12·1	11·9	12·2	11·9	12·3	1890-91.
	11·5	11 4	11·3	11·4	10·9	9·3	9·5	9·1	9·2	9·2	9·2	9·3	10·1	1891-92.
	9·6	9·7	10·4	11·1	11·3	11·2	11·8	11·2	11·3	11·6	12·1	12·3	11·1	1892-93.
Cholum ..	22·5	23·0	22·7	23·1	23·5	24·4	25·6	26·0	26·3	27 6	28 4	29·8	25·2	1874-75.
	29·5	29·1	28·5	28·8	28·4	27·5	27·3	27·8	27·1	28·1	27·8	27·5	28 2	1875-76.
	26·7	24·8	23·8	17·6	12·0	8·7	8·0	8·9	9·4	9·4	9·2	9·4	14·1	1876-77.
	8·0	6·4	6·8	7·2	7·5	8·9	10·5	11·3	11·8	12·5	13·0	12·4	9·9	1877-78.
	11·2	11·7	12·4	13·7	13·2	16·3	18·0	18·6	19·7	20·5	19 2	18·9	16·4	1878-79.
	19·4	19·1	19·5	20·1	20·4	22·7	23·6	23 4	22·6	23·7	24·4	26·0	22·0	1879-80.
	25 1	24·5	24·3	25·0	24·8	25·1	26·1	27·5	27·7	27·6	28·4	29·0	26·3	1880-81.
	29·3	29·2	29·1	29·1	29·4	30·7	31·2	33·1	33·6	34·8	35·0	34·4	31 6	1881-82.
	23·6	32·1	31·3	31·0	31·2	29·4	28·0	27·0	26·8	26·8	26·1	24·9	29·0	1882-83.
	24·1	24·2	24·0	23·7	23·6	23·9	23·5	22·4	23·7	24·1	24·3	24·3	23·8	1883-84.
	24·5	24·3	22·9	23·7	23·4	23·8	23·8	23·9	24·2	24·6	24·9	25·1	24·2	1884-85.
	25·2	25·1	24·3	24·0	24·7	24·1	24·6	24·4	24·5	25·0	24·8	24·6	24·6	1885-86
	24·0	24·5	24·8	25·0	25·6	24·4	25·2	27·1	27·9	27·1	27·2	27·0	25·9	1886-87.
	26·4	25·6	25·8	26·0	25·9	25·8	25·7	24·9	24·8	25·3	24·6	25·5	25·5	1887-88.
	25·7	23·9	23·4	22·1	22·5	22·7	23·2	21·2	20·9	23·2	22·9	22·4	22·9	1888-89.
	22·6	23·2	23·0	23·7	27·8	22·2	22·4	24·2	22·9	23·3	22·9	23·3	23·1	1889-90.
	26·1	25·7	25·3	25·3	25·4	25·3	25·4	25·6	25·7	26·2	26·1	26·1	25·6	Average *
	26 2	22·6	22·6	22·0	21·3	21 3	20 9	21·2	21·7	22·6	22·2	22·3	22·0	1890-91.
	21·3	20·7	19·7	19·6	18·0	14·6	13·0	12·8	13·3	13·5	13·5	13·4	16·1	1891-92.
	13·9	14·5	16·7	18·4	18·9	18·1	17·9	18·2	18·5	20·3	21·1	21·9	18·1	1892-93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

		Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumbu.	
The standard prices for the district have been fixed at	..	15·2	25·0	20·0	24·0	Seers per rupee.
The warning rates do. do.	..	12·2	18·8	21·8	18·0	
The scarcity rates do. do.	..	9·1	12·5	14·5	12·0	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT—*cont.*

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Cumbu ..	20·6	21·3	23·0	24·2	26·9	25·5	26·1	25·4	25·5	25·3	24·1	23·9	24·7	1874–75.
	23·8	23·7	23·6	27·4	28·8	26·3	25·7	25·9	25·1	25·7	25·5	25·0	25·8	1875–76.
	25·1	24·4	22·7	17·6	11·4	8·3	7·3	8·1	8·2	8·5	8·6	8·7	13·0	1876–77.
	7·2	6·3	7·0	8·0	8·5	8·7	9·8	9·6	9·6	10·3	11·1	10·9	8·8	1877–78.
	10·5	10·3	13·5	16·6	15·1	15·8	16·5	16·6	16·8	17·2	17·1	16·8	15·7	1878–79.
	17·4	17·6	19·3	22·5	22·5	22·6	22·2	21·6	21·5	21·1	21·7	21·8	21·1	1879–80.
	22·5	22·1	22·4	23·2	23·8	23·6	24·4	24·8	25·7	25·5	25·5	26·1	24·2	1880–81.
	25·6	26·1	26·3	28·9	29·3	29·6	29·8	30·3	30·5	31·3	31·5	29·7	29·3	1881–82.
	29·2	28·9	28·7	28·4	29·5	27·5	25·6	23·7	24·1	23·9	23·2	22·6	26·5	1882–83.
	22·0	22·7	23·1	24·6	24·8	24·8	24·3	23·8	23·4	23·4	23·6	23·6	23·7	1883–84.
	23·3	23·6	22·7	23·7	23·9	24·3	23·8	23·6	23·6	23·2	23·0	22·7	23·5	1884–85.
	22·8	23·2	22·5	23·7	25·3	24·9	24·1	23·8	23·4	23·6	23·2	22·1	23·6	1885–86.
	22·7	22·6	24·0	24·5	25·3	24·8	25·0	24·8	25·2	25·5	25·3	24·5	24·5	1886–87.
	23·9	23·6	24·0	24·2	24·2	25·0	25·0	24·6	24·0	23·6	23·3	23·2	24·1	1887–88.
	21·8	22·4	21·7	21·5	21·9	22·0	21·7	20·0	19·9	20·7	20·7	20·4	21·2	1888–89.
	20·6	20·4	21·3	22·8	23·7	21·9	22·4	22·1	21·7	21·7	21·6	21·6	21·8	1889–90.
	23·4	23·6	23·7	24·6	26·2	24·8	24·6	24·2	24·2	24·2	24·1	23·7	24·2	Average.*
	21·1	20·2	20·4	20·6	20·8	19·6	19·3	19·5	19·0	19·0	19·0	19·7	19·8	1890–91.
	19·3	18·6	17·7	18·9	17·4	13·6	11·8	12·0	12·4	12·4	12·3	12·4	14·7	1891–92.
	12·3	12·6	15·7	20·8	21·4	18·8	17·9	17·6	17·0	17·2	17·4	18·0	17·5	1892–93.
Ragi ..	26·8	27·2	26·9	27·8	27·9	27·6	27·9	28·3	29·0	29·0	31·5	32·6	28·6	1874–75.
	31·5	31·0	30·9	31·2	30·9	28·9	28·6	28·5	28·8	29·9	29·8	29·6	29·9	1875–76.
	29·3	26·4	24·9	18·8	13·3	8·8	8·1	9·2	10·6	11·2	10·7	10·6	15·4	1876–77.
	8·5	7·1	7·0	8·0	8·6	9·2	11·4	11·4	11·9	13·2	14·3	13·6	10·5	1877–78.
	12·3	12·5	13·2	14·7	13·9	14·0	17·1	17·2	17·5	20·5	20·7	20·3	16·5	1878–79.
	20·9	21·6	22·2	23·0	24·0	24·4	24·7	24·5	25·4	26·4	27·1	28·2	24·3	1879–80.
	28·8	27·2	27·4	27·5	28·0	27·8	28·6	29·5	30·0	30·0	31·8	31·9	29·1	1880–81.
	32·8	33·0	32·8	32·3	32·2	33·0	33·1	35·1	36·1	39·3	36·7	36·7	34·3	1881–82.
	35·8	36·2	35·7	35·5	35·5	33·9	32·3	30·3	29·8	29·8	30·1	29·3	32·7	1882–83
	28·8	28·1	27·2	26·7	26·8	27·6	27·7	27·0	27·3	27·5	28·0	28·5	27·7	1883–84.
	28·3	27·8	27·2	27·0	27·8	28·2	28·3	28·2	28·1	28·5	29·7	29·1	28·2	1884–85.
	29·3	28·5	27·0	28·7	28·8	28·7	29·0	28·7	28·7	29·6	29·7	29·0	29·0	1885–86.
	29·6	29·4	29·5	29·4	29·3	29·5	29·1	29·0	29·7	30·3	30·8	30·9	29·7	1886–87.
	31·2	31·0	30·5	30·6	30·7	30·8	30·7	30·9	30·6	30·7	30·6	30·4	30·7	1887–88.
	30·2	29·9	28·8	25·5	25·4	26·4	26·2	24·8	25·0	26·1	27·0	27·0	26·8	1888–89.
	27·1	27·5	27·6	27·6	27·6	25·2	25·6	26·0	25·5	25·4	25·4	25·2	26·3	1889–90.
	30·2	29·9	29·4	29·1	29·2	29·1	29·1	29·0	29·1	29·7	30·0	29·8	29·5	Average.*
	25·5	25·0	24·2	24·1	24·2	22·5	22·4	22·5	23·4	24·3	24·0	23·8	23·8	1890–91.
	23·2	22·1	20·5	20·5	20·0	15·0	13·6	13·8	14·0	14·4	14·5	14·4	17·1	1891–92.
	15·3	16·0	17·3	19·1	20·3	18·8	18·7	19·3	20·1	22·1	23·3	24·0	19·5	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

		Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumbu.	
The standard prices for the district have been fixed at	..	15·2	25·0	29·0	24·0	Seers per rupee.
The warning rates do. do.	..	12·2	18·8	21·8	18·0	
The scarcity rates do. do.	..	9·1	12·5	14·5	12·0	

PRICES OF

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES AT EACH

Grains.	Ongole.	Addanki.	Darsi.	Podili.	Kanigiri.	Kandukur.	Kávali.	Udayagiri.
Rice ..	14·4	14·5	..	13·8	14·7	16·0	17·4	17·2
	15·7	14·5	..	15·5	15·1	16·1	22·1	17·9
	9·6	9·6	7·4	9·5	9·1	10·7	11·0	9·9
	7·6	7·1	6·9	7·5	6·8	7·7	7·1	6·7
	8·0	7·8	8·8	9·6	9·3	9·6	9·6	9·7
	11·6	11·5	..	12·0	11·8	13·3	14·0	13·8
	14·0	13·9	14·0	13·7	13·6	17·0	17·5	16·0
	15 1	14·5	..	14·3	15·5	23·8	17·4	19·8
	14·7	13·0	..	13 8	14·4	19·1	16·1	16·8
	13·7	11·1	..	13·1	14·4	18 0	15·3	15·6
	14·3	10 8	..	13·1	13 7	15·9	15·5	16·0
	14·2	12·3	..	13·1	14·1	15 9	15·7	15·8
	13·9	12·6	11·3	13·8	14·4	16·5	15·9	15·8
	14·2	12·3	12·0	14·4	14·4	17·8	16·6	15·8
	13 0	11·8	11·5	13·3	13·7	15·8	14·8	16·2
	12·0	12·4	11·3	13·5	12·8	14·5	14·0	10·7
	13·0	11·4	11·4	12·7	11·5	14 1	13·5	12·1
	10·4	9·9	9·9	10·1	9·4	12·2	10·9	11·8
	11·4	9·4	9·2	11·6	9·2	18·1	11·8	14·1
Cholum ..	23·6	23·2	23·4	25·5	23·5	26·4	24 6	26 1
	28·4	25·6	28·0	29·7	26·9	31·1	29·7	26·6
	15·2	15·0	14·4	14 4	14 5	15·3	14·1	12·5
	9·4	9·7	9·1	9·1	9·3	10·0	9·6	14·0
	17·7	14·2	18·9	15 7	18 2	17·0	16·1	17·6
	20·8	20·6	22·2	24·0	24·4	22·5	22·9	21·1
	25·7	23·7	25·3	27·4	29·0	28·0	28·1	28·0
	31·5	29·2	27·6	28·9	32·5	38·5	36·1	34·7
	28·0	25·7	26·7	29·8	32·4	35·5	31·2	29·9
	23·4	22·4	23·5	26·8	28·4	28·4	24·9	24·1
	23·2	21·8	25·2	26·8	26·7	25·2	24·6	26·7
	23·7	20·7	26·4	27·0	27·7	28·2	26·4	24·6
	24·6	25·3	26·8	26·5	28·1	31·2	28·3	24·1
	23·8	23·1	26·9	26·4	28·7	28·0	26·1	24·9
	21·6	18·3	20·5	23·3	23·4	21·6	21·8	23·6
	23·3	19·1	20·9	22·1	24·4	22·4	22·7	23·5
	21·0	18·8	20·8	21·8	24·6	24·8	22·9	24·4
	16·1	15·3	17·2	16·9	19·1	17·9	16·1	17·6
	17·7	16·1	17·3	19·4	17·6	17·7	17·4	19·4
Cumbu ...	23·2	24·7	21·8	25·4	23·8	27·7	..	25·2
	26 5	23·9	25·4	28·0	25·7	29·1	..	26·0
	14·1	14·0	13·9	13·1	13·1	..	..	8·4
	9·5	9·0	8·8	8·7	8·5	8·3	..	10·0
	15·0	13·0	15·7	16·0	16·8	17·1	..	19·0
	19·1	18·8	21·1	22·2	23·7	24·1	..	21·7
	22·6	22·0	23·1	24·7	25·9	..	..	29·7
	28·4	27·7	24·6	26·1	29·3	..	..	35·6
	24·4	23·3	23·7	25·9	26·5	41·6	24·4	29·7
	22·7	21·1	22·6	24·5	25·0	23·1	24·4	28·1
	21·7	20·0	22·1	24·1	24·7	..	..	28·9
	21·8	20·5	22·2	24·3	24·7	..	..	26·6
	24·1	22·1	23·0	23·7	25·0	..	..	26·2
	22·6	21·3	24·2	24·5	24·4	..	..	27·4
	18·3	16·6	18·7	20·2	19·8	..	18·3	23·7
	19·7	18·6	19·4	20·3	19 6	..	17·6	23·1
	18·5	17·9	18·8	19·5	19·9	..	22·0	23·3
	14·9	14 0	15·2	15·1	16·0	15·6	12·3	16·7
	16·6	15 9	17·3	17·3	16·8	18·3	18·5	19·0
Ragi ..	32·1	29·5	26·4	30·2	29·2	30·6	26·1	28·7
	32·7	29·9	30·7	33 4	31·8	33·7	29·9	29·4
	18·1	16·7	16·3	16·2	15·4	18·3	14·8	13·6
	10·3	10·2	10·1	10·4	10·1	9·0	10·4	10·5
	18·0	12·2	15·7	16·7	19·5	16·5	17·7	20·4
	23·5	21·3	23·6	25·1	30·1	25·5	26·7	27·4
	27·9	26·3	28·1	29·4	32·6	36·4	33·0	33·6
	34·7	31·0	32·2	32·0	35·8	40·3	38·6	40·7
	36·2	28·4	29·8	32·0	34·3	..	35·3	36·6
	28·7	25·9	26·3	28·4	31·9	.	28·2	31·7
	27·3	25·3	26·9	29·5	32·0	..	29·0	30·2
	27·9	28·0	28·1	31·9	33·4	..	30·6	28·0
	29·4	28·4	28·4	30·9	33·1	..	32·3	28·5
	30·5	28·2	28·2	31·0	33·4	..	33·7	30·2
	23·9	21·0	22·9	24·3	25·2	..	26·2	26·3
	26·6	21·3	22·8	24·6	25·7	..	25·5	27·1
	24·9	22·4	22·6	24·9	26·4	..	25·1	27·0
	18·3	17·7	17·8	18·6	19·5	16·3	17·9	19·7
	19·2	18·5	19·2	19·8	19·7	22·5	19·7	20·6

FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

STATION IN THE DISTRICT.

Atmakúru.	Nellore.	Allúru.	Gudur.	Kota.	Kapur.	Venkatagiri.	Podúru.	Years (July to June).
18·5	16·4	17·2	17·5	14·5	14·3	17·4	13·9	1874–75.
15·8	16·5	17·7	17·3	14 8	14·8	18·1	15·2	1875–76.
8·9	9·9	10·2	9·9	9·8	9·2	9·6	10·1	1876–77.
6·2	7·2	7·0	7·1	7·7	7·0	7·7	7·7	1877–78.
9·2	9·6	9·2	9·4	9·3	8·8	10·2	9·2	1878–79.
12·2	14·9	14·3	14·4	13·0	12·1	13·9	14·3	1879–80.
13·6	16·2	17·4	15·8	15·5	13·8	14·4	17·3	1880–81.
15·9	19·5	19·4	16·5	17·8	18·0	17·0	19·1	1881–82.
14·8	18·2	17·8	16·3	16·8	15·7	15·4	18·3	1882–83.
12·7	16·0	15·7	14·7	15·2	14·0	14·1	16·6	1883–84.
13·0	16·0	16·5	14·7	16·0	12·8	14·2	17·7	1884–85.
13·0	16·0	15·8	15·7	16·0	15·7	14·2	17·4	1885–86.
13·5	16·0	17·0	16·7	16·0	14·8	14·8	18·3	1886–87.
15·4	16·5	19·8	16·0	16·5	14·0	14·7	17·7	1887–88.
13·9	15·0	15·8	15·9	15·9	14·9	15·5	18·8	1888–89.
12·5	13·6	14·8	15·6	14·8	14·6	13·9	14·9	1889–90.
11·5	11·8	13·6	12·5	12·4	12·0	11·2	12·0	1890–91.
9·6	9·9	..	9·5	9·9	9·0	9·7	9·9	1891–92.
11·2	11·7	13·1	10·9	10·0	10·4	11·1	10·5	1892–93.
28·9	27·0	..	25·0	.	24·6	25·2	..	1874–75.
30·5	27·9	..	29·1	..	26·2	26·6	..	1875–76.
13·8	13·4	..	25·8	13·4	12·3	12·1	..	1876–77.
12·8	10·5	..	..	13·4	9·2	9·7	..	1877–78.
15 9	15·7	..	18·6	17·5	14·9	14·6	..	1878–79.
21·8	23·6	..	21·5	..	20 4	20·7	..	1879–80.
29·7	26·2	..	23·2	28·8	24·5	23·2	..	1880–81.
34·9	31·8	..	27·1	..	28·9	28·4	..	1881–82.
30·3	26·2	..	29·4	..	26·5	26·0	..	1882–83.
23·3	22·0	..	19·8	..	20·2	22·7	..	1883–84.
26·9	22·4	..	21·1	..	21·0	21·9	..	1884–85.
26·9	21·6	..	20·5	..	23·6	21·6	..	1885–86.
26·9	23·8	..	22·6	..	25·6	20·9	..	1886–87.
26·9	25·5	..	..	..	24·8	21·3	..	1887–88.
26·8	23·1	..	..	19·2	24·7	25·3	..	1888–89.
25·9	23·1	..	..	..	25·1	23·6	..	1889–90.
24·9	20·6	..	20·1	16·5	20·3	21·8	..	1890–91.
17·5	14·5	..	14·9	13·9	13·7	15·0	..	1891–92.
21·1	18·3	..	17·2	16·9	18·6	18·4	..	1892–93.
29 7	23·4	..	24·4	29·8	23·5	25·1	..	1874–75.
35·7	26·0	..	24·4	..	24·6	24·5	..	1875–76.
18·3	10·8	..	23·4	24·4	11·9	9·1	..	1876–77.
7·4	7·8	..	..	9·1	9·1	9·3	..	1877–78.
..	15·7	..	16·3	14·8	15·1	14·7	..	1878–79.
..	20·5	..	20·2	24·4	19·6	20 1	..	1879–80.
..	24·1	..	22·6	25·8	22·6	22·9	..	1880–81.
..	27·0	..	26·7	37·6	30·3	28·7	..	1881–82.
..	22·6	..	28·3	33·5	26·2	25·9	..	1882–83.
24·4	18·3	..	21·9	29·8	22·3	23·0	..	1883–84.
24·4	23·5	..	21·4	..	23·6	25·0	..	1884–85.
..	22·0	..	23·8	..	25·0	25·5	..	1885–86.
..	22·5	..	21·4	30·5	26·5	27·1	..	1886–87.
26·1	23 3	..	..	..	24·8	24·7	..	1887–88.
24·4	21·8	..	..	..	25·3	25·1	..	1888–89.
23·6	23·7	..	..	26·3	24·9	26·9	..	1889–90.
23·0	20·5	..	17·1	13·2	19·3	20·1	..	1890–91.
..	12·7	..	11·8	15·0	13·9	13·4	..	1891–92.
25·7	16·2	..	..	18·1	20·2	16·4	..	1892–93.
32 3	29·5	31·9	26·8	25·9	27 3	26·0	25·8	1874–75.
33·7	28·9	31·6	28·1	25·8	27·0	26·4	26·2	1875–76.
14·7	13·9	15·4	16·2	15·8	13·3	13·3	15·3	1876–77.
14·3	10·4	9·3	..	11·1	10·5	10·4	11·5	1877–78.
16·5	16·4	15·1	17·2	14·7	16·3	16·8	14·5	1878–79.
23·4	24·5	23·9	23·0	22·3	21·9	24·0	24·4	1879–80.
32·2	28·2	30·1	25·5	26·5	27·0	28·8	25·7	1880–81.
39·7	33·2	35·4	28·0	31·9	32·2	34·1	31·8	1881–82.
33·8	30·2	33·8	31·6	28·2	30·1	32·3	36·1	1882–83.
26·8	25·0	27·1	25·0	25·6	25·9	28 1	31·7	1883–84.
26·4	25·7	28·4	25·5	25·5	26·7	30·2	32·0	1884–85.
30·4	25·3	28·0	25·5	28·8	26·9	30·5	32·2	1885–86.
29·6	27·2	29·9	25·8	32·1	27·8	29 3	32·9	1886–87.
30·9	29·6	31·9	25·5	32·3	28·6	28·9	31·8	1887–88.
28·0	26·7	27·4	..	31·4	29·3	30·0	32·6	1888–89.
26·3	27·2	25·9	..	28·6	28·0	29·0	27·7	1889–90.
25·4	22·1	23·8	21·0	21·0	23·7	24·2	21·5	1890–91.
18·3	15·0	16·7	16·2	14·3	16·5	16·1	14·6	1891–92.
23·0	19·9	17·0	18·6	17·4	20·7	18·5	17·0	1892–93.

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE.

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78.			Total per cent. of population in 1871.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Ragi.	Rice (2nd sort).
December 1876	36,846	445	37,291	2·72	8·8	6·9
January 1877	60,191	6,720	66,911	4·76	8·1	7·0
February ,, ...	65,955	7,481	73,436	5·33	9·2	8·1
March ,, ...	74,037	5,597	79,634	5·78	10·6	7·2
April ,, ...	61,237	33,025	94,262	6·85	11·2	7·9
May ,, ...	52,324	19,329	71,653	5·20	10·7	7·8
June ,, ...	61,510	25,271	86,781	6·30	10·6	7·8
July ,, ...	65,860	31,790	97,650	7·09	8·5	6·8
August ,, ...	70,378	54,072	124,450	9·04	7·1	5·7
September ,, ...	54,616	32,106	86,722	6·30	7·0	5·8
October ,, ...	54,844	18,049	72,893	5·29	8·0	6·4
November ,, ...	39,406	11,348	50,754	3·67	8·6	6·9
December ,, ...	40,440	6,020	46,460	3·38	9·2	7·5
January 1878	32,460	4,772	37,232	2·70	11·4	7·8
February ,, ...	25,961	3,024	28,985	2·11	11·4	7·5
March ,, ...	20,187	1,352	21,539	1·57	11·9	7·6
April ,, ...	16,927	489	17,416	1·27	13·2	7·7
May ,, ...	17,977	252	18,229	1·32	14·3	8·2
June ,, ...	15,430	78	15,508	1·13	13·6	8·1
July ,, ...	11,917	35	11,952	·87	12·3	7·9
August ,, ...	10,125	29	10,154	·74	12·5	8·2
September ,, ...	9,540	29	9,569	·70	13·2	8·5
Average over 22 months ..	40,826	11,877	52,703	3·83	10·5	7·4

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1891–92.			Total per cent. of population in 1891.*	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Ragi.	Rice (2nd sort).
July 1891	398	..	398	0·03	23·2	11·5
August ,, ...	2,502	..	2,502	0·20	22·1	11·4
September ,, ...	3,885	..	3,885	0·32	20·5	11·3
October ,, ...	3,916	..	3,916	0·32	20·5	11·4
November ,, ...	1,030	..	1,030	0·08	20·0	10·9
December ,, ...	1,153	..	1,153	0·09	15·0	9·3
January 1892	5,841	..	5,841	0·47	13·6	9·5
February ,, ...	3,753	..	3,753	0·30	13·8	9·1
March ,, ...	5,688	..	5,688	0·46	14·0	9·2
April ,, ...	6,644	..	6,644	0·54	14·4	9·2
May ,, ...	11,107	95	11,202	0·99	14·5	9·2
June ,, ...	22,744	111	22,855	1·84	14·4	9·8
July ,, ...	16,723	175	16,898	1·37	15·3	9·6
August ,, ...	2,846	122	2,968	0·24	16·0	9·7
Average over 14 months ..	6,302	36	6,338	0·51	16·9	10·0

* Of the affected taluks.

CHINGLEPUT.

THE district is divided for administrative purposes into six taluks, all of which are named after their head-quarter towns or villages. It comprises a flat strip of country, bounded on the east by the Bay of Bengal, with a coast line of 115 miles. On the south it adjoins South Arcot, on the west North Arcot, and on the north Nellore. Situated at about the middle of its eastern boundary lies Madras, the head-quarter town of the Presidency, which it completely embraces on all sides except the east.

General features.—The only hills of any importance in the district are the Nágalápuram hills and Kámbákkam Drúg which lie on the borders of North Arcot. Elsewhere the general aspect of the district is that of a nearly level plain fringed towards the sea-coast by a line of sand-hills, and broken by a few low rocky hills towards the south. Behind the sea-coast ridge of blown-sand lies a net-work of lagoons or back-waters, which have been connected by canals so that a line of water communication runs parallel with the sea through the district from north to south. The country is generally flat and uninteresting with a large extent of sandy, stony and unprofitable waste covered to some extent by low scrub jungle or lines of the dismal palmyra palm.

The district is crossed from west to east by the Arani, Korttalaiyár and Pálár, all of which rivers come from beyond its boundaries. The latter, which receives the Cheyáru, an important tributary, within the district, has a course in it of about 40 miles. It is by nature capricious and uncertain, liable to heavy freshets and long periods of dryness. It has a heavy fall and therefore a strong current. A considerable number of irrigation channels are taken off from it during its course. The Korttalaiyár is tapped to provide water for the Chembrambakam, Red hills and several other tanks, the supply to the former being carried part of the way by the Cooum, a stream which rises in the district and enters the sea at Madras.

The only forest in the district is some comparatively poor growth on the Nágalápuram hills, but on the sand-hills of the sea-coast and elsewhere very large areas have been planted by private enterprise of late years with casuarinas, which have materially altered the physical aspect of the coast and supply Madras with firewood. The latter commodity is also obtained in considerable quantity from the scrub jungle found over large areas in the southern parts of the district.

Madras (452,518), though not situated in the district, is the natural capital of it. The head-quarters of the Collector are situated at Saidapet (5,702) just beyond the municipal limits of Madras. Conjeeveram (42,548) is the only municipality in the district and has a revenue from local taxation of Rs. 23,900. It is celebrated as a place of pilgrimage, and is the centre of a large weaving population. The other places of importance in the district are St. Thomas' Mount (13,137), a military cantonment, 9 miles from Madras, Tiruvottiyur (7,429), practically a suburb of Madras, Chingleput (6,180), and Tiruvallúr (5,023), which is another sacred place and the head-quarters of the taluk of that name.

Climate.—The district is one of the healthiest in the Presidency, severe fevers being almost unknown in it, although it occasionally suffers from epidemic cholera and small-pox. The climate of the district is, compared with that of the inland districts, temperate. The mean temperature is about 82°, varying from about 62° to 107° during the year, the extreme heat being tempered by sea breezes. The district is particularly liable to feel the effect of cyclones which usually occur either in May or in October and November. Many cyclones have caused great damage, and they are frequently accompanied by a deluge of rain, which causes heavy floods. About the middle of June the first showers of the south-west monsoon are expected, but they are fitful and uncertain, and it is not until July that rain can usually be counted on and the air gets cooled after the parching heat of the hot weather. The

showery weather continues through August and September, but, with the latter month, the south-west wind dies away, and leaves the air sultry and oppressive until some time about the middle of October the north-east wind sets in and brings with it very heavy rain, usually lasting until the middle and often up to the end of December in more or less abundance. Throughout the district, the fall from January to March is small, but less in the southern than in the northern taluks. The April-May pre-monsoon rainfall, which is chiefly cyclonic, is practically uniform throughout the district and amounts to about 2·35 inches. The south-west monsoon rains are rather heavier in the south than in the north and vary from 14·5″ to nearly 18″. The north-east monsoon rains vary a good deal. At and near Madras they amount to nearly 33″ and in the country lying northwards therefrom reach as high as 27·4″, whilst they are as low in the southern taluks as 24·45″, and as 22·25″ inland at Tiruvallúr. The annual average for the district is about 46″; but this is made up of extremes such as 19·3″ in 1876 and 73·1″ in 1884, whilst during the twenty-four years ending in 1893, the fall has been considerably below the average in six years. Saidapet near the coast shows an annual average of nearly 53″, whilst Tiruvallúr, 30 miles inland, has only 40·5″.

Agriculture.—The rains of the south-west monsoon are utilised for raising gingelly (*Sesamum orientale*) and cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) on the dry land, and some sorts of paddy; a great deal of the latter being sown under these rains, but only brought to maturity by the aid of the north-east monsoon rains, which fill the numerous tanks scattered over the district. The average actual areas sown in Government villages during each month of the year are shown in the following table in hundreds of acres :—

Months.	Ponnéri.	Saidapet.	Tiruvallúr.	Conjeeveram.	Chingleput.	Madurántakam.	The whole district.		
							Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April	5,2	9,2	2,8	3,0	5,0	3,9	22,7	6,4	29,1
May	6,6	13,3	5,5	4,2	3,0	3,0	23,6	12,0	35,6
June	11,9	10,0	6,1	6,6	4,4	7,6	30,8	15,8	46,6
July	8,3	9,6	23,2	25,6	10,4	25,5	53,2	49,4	102,6
August	9,7	8,5	15,0	26,0	14,2	36,5	44,8	65,1	109,9
September ..	44,5	35,7	62,2	61,4	35,2	68,2	94,0	213,2	307,2
October	31,5	92,9	52,0	54,9	28,4	44,1	78,7	162,1	240,8
November ..	16,6	16,4	26,6	30,7	16,0	33,0	48,4	90,9	139,3
December	8,0	7,1	10,0	17,5	7,6	18,4	24,0	44,6	68,6
January .. .	5,4	8,1	6,7	21,1	7,1	18,1	16,1	50,4	66,5
February . ..	5,0	6,6	6,1	7,6	4,4	5,9	9,4	26,2	35,6
March	6,8	8,2	18,6	15,6	6,8	10,1	17,8	48,3	66,1
Total ..	159,5	162,6	234,8	274,2	142,5	274,3	463,5	784,4	1,247,9

By far the most important month for sowing is September when about one-fourth of the dry land and nearly one-third of the wet land is usually sown, whilst next in importance is October, by the middle of which month nearly 75 per cent. of the dry land and nearly 67 per cent. of the wet land should have been sown.

Nearly 83 per cent. of the total area of crops is devoted to food-grains, of which paddy, varagu (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*) and ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) are the chief. Paddy, however, alone comprises over 67 per cent. of the crop raised. Industrial crops of all sorts, of which indigo, gingelly and ground-nuts are the chief, occupy only about 8·4 per cent. of the area of crops. Indigo is most important in Tiruvallúr, but is grown to a considerable extent in all the other taluks except Chingleput and Madurántakam. Gingelly and ground-nuts are, on the other hand, the more important crops of the class in those two taluks, whilst the former is extensively grown in Conjeeveram and Tiruvallúr also, and the latter is of some importance in Tiruvallúr.

Plantations of the casuarina have of late years become a conspicuous feature of the sea-board of the district and now occupy about 5 per cent. of the total area of crop. The system of cultivation practised in the district is generally regarded as very indifferent as compared with that of other parts of the Presidency. This is attributed in a great measure to the fact that the land is very largely held by absentees and the actual cultivation is performed by pauper sub-tenants.

The cattle of the district are of a small and inferior type and usually but poorly fed. The table given below shows the number and description of stock kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the cultivated area. The Chingleput and Tiruvallúr taluks, which, as compared with other parts of the district, are more hilly and jungly, are the richest in cattle and sheep. The area tilled by each pair of cattle is remarkably small in the Chingleput taluk and low all over the district, owing chiefly to the poorness of the cattle and the large proportion of paddy grown :—

Taluks.	Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres.			
		Occupied.		Cultivated.	
	Acres.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.
Ponnéri	6	47	81	62	41
Saidapet	6	54	29	79	43
Tiruvallúr	6	72	52	91	65
Conjeeveram	8	65	33	76	38
Chingleput	4	76	44	116	67
Madurántakam	7	72	39	93	50

The following table shows the distribution of the total into arable, occupied, and cultivated areas, in hundreds of acres. The area of arable land not in occupation is nowhere large, though considerable in Tiruvallúr and Madurántakam. The proportion of the occupied area left uncultivated is generally large except in Conjeeveram, but this is chiefly *inam* land over which the Government has no control :—

Taluks.	Total		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated.
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied.	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	Area.
Ponnéri	199,8	63	125,4	90	113,0	76	86,6
Saidapet	208,9	67	140,8	88	124,7	68	84,7
Tiruvallúr	291,9	59	171,4	79	134,7	79	107,1
Conjeeveram	293,6	62	181,8	89	161,8	86	139,1
Chingleput	243,0	51	124,8	83	109,1	65	71,2
Madurántakam	340,6	64	217,0	80	173,2	77	134,1

Taking the averages for the quinquennial period immediately before the famine as a standard (100), the proportional variations in the area of the holdings of Government land and in the land revenue of the district since 1866–67 are shown in the marginal table. It will be seen that the area occupied as well as the revenue has increased during the whole period referred to, up to the maximum reached in the latest quinquennium. The increase in the assessment has not

Period.	Proportional.			
	Holdings.		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net (current).	Total.
1866–67 to 1870–71	95·3	96·1	83·0	84·6
1871–72 to 1875–76	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876–77	101·3	92·4	30·1	32·2
1877–78	105·7	103·0	105·4	104·5
1878–79	107·1	100·3	101·4	101·9
1879–80	106·9	105·5	122·7	124·3
1880–81	105·0	103·0	120·4	120·7
1881–82 to 1885–86	107·9	103·2	116·2	116·8
1886–87 to 1890–91	117·5	107·6	116·6	116·5

kept pace with that of the area of holdings owing chiefly to the fact that no enhancement of the total assessment was made on the excess area discovered at the survey, which brought about a large increase in the wet area in 1877–78. The increase in the revenue demand has on the whole been in much the same proportion as that of the area of holdings, but during the period 1871–72 to 1875–76 heavy remissions both on dry as well as on wet land in 1873 and 1875 on account of severe droughts, reduced the demand largely. Remission on dry land is most unusual.

The people.—According to the census of 1891, the population of the district was 1,136,928 against 981,381 in 1881, or 15·8 per cent. greater. In the latter year it showed an increase of 4·6 per cent. over the population returned in 1871. The latter increase, though small, was common to all the taluks except two, and would naturally have been much larger, had not the district felt the effects of the famine of 1876–78 severely. The increase in the second period between 1881 and 1891 was very generally distributed throughout the district, except that in the Saidapet taluk, where it did not amount to 10 per cent. During the whole 20 years alluded to, the population of the district has increased by over 21 per cent., the increment being especially large in Madurántakam and Conjeeveram, and small—3·8 per cent.—only in the Chingleput taluk. Particulars as to the amount of the population during the whole period are shown in the subjoined table, as well as regarding its present distribution in the district :—

Taluks.	Population in 1891.			Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.				
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Ponnéri	353	916	1,479	+ 3·2	+ 13·8	+ 17·4
Saidapet	658	1,561	4,286	+ 9·7	+ 9·7	+ 20·3
Tiruvallúr	336	829	1,538	— 4·4	+ 19·3	+ 14·0
Conjeevoram	425	1,095	1,795	+ 10·5	+ 17·8	+ 30·1
Chingleput	315	1,040	2,125	— 11·4	+ 17·1	+ 3·8
Madurántakam	378	941	1,780	+ 13·1	+ 18·0	+ 33·4
Whole district ..	400	1,044	1,967	+ 4 6	+ 15·8	+ 21·2

The population is fairly dense, and in the semi-suburban Saidapet taluk numbers rather more than one for each acre of area. On the whole there are nearly two persons maintained for each acre cultivated, whilst in the Saidapet taluk there are about 17 persons for every four acres under cultivation. In the remaining taluks the population is not quite so dense, and varies from about three for every two acres in Ponnéri to 17 for every 8 acres in the Chingleput taluk. The population is a very large one in comparison with the natural resources of the district, for though the proportion of wet land in the district is large, its irrigational facilities are poor and the land is of inferior quality. Only 8·28 per cent. of the population, moreover, is urban in character.

About 96 per cent. of the people are Hindus, about 2·3 per cent. Muhammadans and nearly 1·7 per cent. Christians. Of the total population about 8 per cent. is found in towns, but amongst them the proportion of Muhammadans and Christians is double that found generally in the district. Between 1871 and 1881, the Hindus increased only 4·40 per cent., whilst the Muhammadans showed an increase of 7·94 and the Christians of 10·68 per cent., but in the 10 subsequent years the Hindus increased by 16·2 per cent., the Mussalmans by only 4·8 per cent., and the Christians by 13·1 per cent. The parent tongues of most of the people in the district are Tamil and Telugu, which are spoken by 75·9 and 21·4 per cent. of the people respectively, but Hindustani is the language of nearly 2 per cent., whilst Kanarese, Marathi and English were returned as their languages by not inconsiderable sections. At the time of the last census 19·76 per cent. of the male and 1·08 per cent. of the female population were educated or under instruction, the proportion for males being much, and that for females very slightly, above the averages for the Presidency.

When classified at the census according to the hereditary occupations of the castes, tribes, &c., of the people, the number belonging to the regular castes of cultivators appears very low (14 per cent. against 26·7 per cent. for the Presidency), but owing to the fact that the field labourers—the Pallis and Pariahs—are very numerous, the total agricultural class is larger than usual. On the other hand the artisans are fewer in proportion, as also are the commercial castes. Naturally, however, the professional castes—Brahmins, writers, &c.—are more numerous than is generally the case. If classed according to the character of the occupations on which the people depend for their subsistence, the proportion of the agricultural class is shown to be rather less than usual, but on the other hand the numbers dependent on indefinite labour are much greater, and many of the latter no doubt obtain part of their incomes from agricultural labour. The industrial class is also smaller in proportion than the average. The commercial affects fewer than generally, but a larger proportion depend on Government service in this district than is generally the case.

Class.	Percentage when classified by	
	Hereditary occupation.	Occupation on which dependent.
Agricultural	61·0	60·4
Commercial	6·1	2·0
Industrial	23·6	16·4
Professional	5·6	1·9
Government service	..	3·2
Personal service	..	2·9
Indefinite	3·7	13·2
Total ..	100·0	100·0

If with the agricultural class those who depend on general labour be grouped, 70·9 per cent. of the whole population look to agriculture as their chief, if not sole, means of support. The proportion of the people who live by their interest in the land as occupants thereof is, however, below the average, and in the class the low proportion of such individuals is more marked, especially when compared with the facts seen in adjoining districts. The proportions of those who live by cultivating land for others, either as tenants or labourers, is, however, higher than usual, and, especially as regards the number who are tenants, the district is peculiar in the Carnatic and southern half of the Presidency generally, excepting Tanjore. Comparing the number of land occupants as given in the census returns with those shown in the agricultural statistics, it would appear that a very large proportion of the individual owners look chiefly to agriculture for support. The bulk of these, who also occupy the greater part of the land, are ryotwari land-holders, regarding whose holdings the subjoined table gives an abstract of the details to be found in the appendix:—

Group.	Number	Percentage of	
		Total population.	Agricultural population.
Land-holders ..	346,282	30·5	42·9
Tenants	184,977	16·3	23·0
Farm labourers ..	122,754	10·8	15·2
General labourers ..	119,933	10·5	14·9
Care of cattle	23,690	2·1	2·9
Other agricultural pursuits	8,891	·7	1·1
Total .	806,527	70·9	100·0

Class.	Number.	Area held.
		ACRES.
Zemindars	372	229,437
Inamdars	34,753	275,036
Peasant proprietors	122,339	622,275

Taluks.	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which assessment is			
	Area.	Assessment.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Ponnéri	5·94	13 15 10	18·8	30·8	32·3	18·1	63·7	25·5	9·4	1·4
Saidapet	5·90	16 4 4	14·9	22·5	26·8	35·8	69·9	20·3	7·6	2·2
Tiruvallúr	6·16	14 14 10	16·0	27·1	34·1	22·8	64·3	23·6	10·3	1·8
Conjeeveram	7·06	19 1 9	7·6	22·8	43·4	26·2	50·8	28·2	17·3	3·7
Chingleput	6·34	15 11 6	17·0	29·5	33·9	19·6	59·5	27·3	11·4	1·8
Madurántakam	7·99	20 2 8	11·0	23·9	38·5	26·6	54·6	27·3	15·2	2·9
Total ..	6·65	16 8 11	13·2	25·5	35·9	25·4	59·9	25·5	12·2	2·4

On nearly 80,000 pattas, which pay 38·7 per cent. of the revenue, not more than Rs. 30 is paid in any case, and on nearly three-fourths of these not more than Rs. 10 in any case. These small pattas are most numerous in Ponnéri and Saidapet, these taluks also showing the lowest average area per patta. The holdings are very small ones on the whole, but except in Madurántakam, the area of wet exceeds that of the dry land in each patta. In Madurántakam the holdings are largest owing to their having more dry land included in them. In Chingleput and Conjeeveram, the preponderance of wet land is greatest.

The condition of the people is at a low ebb. Poverty and poor cultivation are general characteristics. Much of the land in the district is poor and much of it is held by mirasidars who are absentees and sub-let to payakarries whose tenancy is insecure. Proximity to Madras also encourages habits of unthrift and carelessness; the ryots being able to live from hand to mouth content themselves with just what they require without due thought for the future and neglect the cultivation. Good farming is a rarity, weeding and manuring are neglected, and most of the district bears a poverty-stricken aspect. In these circumstances, it cannot be expected that any considerable proportion of the agricultural classes could withstand the effects of scarcity unaided.

The population also includes 16·4 per cent. whose occupations are of an industrial character, the more important being those engaged in the supply of food and drink, fuel and forage, &c., 7·35 per cent., and workers in cotton fabrics, chiefly weavers, 3·7 per cent. These proportions are about normal for the Presidency as a whole, but a considerable number of the persons concerned must inevitably suffer severely in a period of distress.

The village census tables of occupation, an abstract whereof is given below, show the distribution of occupations for each taluk. The classification adopted therein differs somewhat from that followed in the general census tables alluded to above :—

Taluks.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturists.						Traders.		Artisans.				Others.	
	Land-holders.		Labourers.		Other labourers.				Weavers.		Other artisans.			
	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.
Ponnéri ..	55,297	45·2	19,744	16 1	7,290	5·9	14,752	12·1	3,657	3·0	4,997	4·1	16,681	13·6
Saidapet ..	68,985	30·7	24,996	11·2	42,230	18·8	33,095	14·7	5,932	2·6	11,460	5·2	37,774	16·8
Tiravallúr ..	96,953	56·7	17,639	10·3	23,960	14·1	8,441	4·9	3,193	1·9	6,361	3·7	14,392	8·4
Conjeeveram	104,777	47·9	27,901	12·8	22,871	10·5	15,260	7·0	22,143	10·1	9,330	4·3	16,389	7·4
Chingleput..	70,257	51·2	17,555	12·8	14,061	10·2	11,144	8·1	2,733	2·0	5,406	3·9	16,135	11·8
Madurántakam ..	140,393	53·4	40,395	15·4	26,958	10·2	16,113	6·1	5,069	1·9	10,747	4·1	23,462	8·9
Total ..	536,662	47·2	148,230	13·0	137,370	12·1	98,805	8·7	42,727	3·8	48,301	4·2	124,833	11·0

Area liable to famine.—The district has suffered from the effects of famine five times since the beginning of the century, viz., in 1807, 1824, 1833, during the great famine of 1876–78 and lastly in 1891. It has also, at other times, notably in 1867–68 and 1868–69, suffered from scarcity of crop caused by deficient or irregular rainfall. Proximity to the sea-board and consequent facility for the supply of food-grain render actual famine improbable, but the people must suffer severely if the seasons be unpropitious.

Although not included within the famine zone of the Presidency, the crops of the district are more or less precarious. A large area of land is, moreover, usually cropped with "rain-fed" paddy, and this crop is far more precarious than the ordinary dry crops, being equally dependent on the falling rain and requiring a far heavier rainfall. Though in ordinary seasons a considerable area is protected by irrigation works, the nature of these works is such that they fail almost entirely to secure protection if the seasons be unfavourable. None of the larger works irrigate very extensive areas, and even in them the supply in a prolonged drought is not to be depended on. Of these there are six, and judging by the experience of 1876, although in ordinary seasons they will irrigate 55,400 acres, in a bad year they are unable to protect more than 15,100. The minor irrigation works protect about 335,400 acres of crop in

ordinary years, but in a year of prolonged drought, judging by the experience of the year already referred to, not more than 41,000, whilst the area protected by wells is small. The following table shows the particulars, talukwar, in hundreds of acres :—

Sources of irrigation.	Ponnéri.	Saidapet.	Tiruvallúr.	Conjeeveram.	Chingleput.	Madurántakam.	Total.
Area protected in all seasons.							
Vallúr anicut	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sholavaram tank	1,0	..	..	..	..	..	1,0
Red Hills tank	.	6	..	..	..	..	6
Chembrambakam tank	..	1,4	..	..	..	..	1,4
Pálúr anicut	..	..	..	11,2	..	..	11,2
Madurántakam tank	.	..	..	..	..	8	8
Minor tanks and channels	7,3	6,9	9,5	3	7,5	9,4	40,9
Wells and doruvus	2	1,9	1,2	6	1	1,1	5,1
Total ..	8,6	10,8	10,7	12,1	7,6	11,3	61,1
Percentage of area occupied ..	7·5	8·7	7·9	7·4	6·9	6·5	7·4
Percentage of area cultivated ..	9·9	12·7	9·9	8·7	10·6	8 4	9·8
Area protected in ordinary seasons.							
Vallúr anicut	4,8	..	..	..	..	..	4,8
Sholavaram tank	2,9	..	..	..	..	..	2,9
Red Hills tank	..	4,2	..	..	..	..	4,2
Chembrambakam tank	..	12,1	..	..	..	..	12,1
Pálúr anicut	..	..	..	24,7	..	..	24,7
Madurántakam tank	..	..	..	..	.	6,7	6,7
Minor tanks and channels	39,4	40,7	63,6	65,5	55,3	70,9	335,4
Wells and doruvus	4	3,8	2,5	1,1	2	2,2	10,2
Total ..	47,5	60,8	66,1	91,3	55,5	79,8	401,0
Percentage of area occupied ..	42·0	48·8	49·0	56·4	50·8	46·0	49·1
Percentage of area cultivated ..	54·8	71·8	61·7	65·6	77·9	59·5	64·3

Numbers relieved during past famines.—No information is available regarding the numbers of people relieved in any famine prior to 1866–67. During the famine in that year the average number of people relieved during five months from October 1866 to February 1867 was only 242. All of them were on gratuitous relief. During the famine of 1876–78, the average number of people relieved during 22 months from December 1876 to September 1878 was 39,867 or 4·25 per cent. of the population in 1871, of whom 11,965 were employed on works and 27,902 relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved during any one month was in September 1877, when 12·39 per cent. of the population in 1871 were in receipt of relief. During the famine of 1891–92, the average number of people relieved during 12 months from February 1891 to January 1892 was 6,003 or 0·53 per cent. of the population of the affected taluks in 1891, of whom 5,360 were employed on works and 643 relieved gratuitously (but in parts most seriously affected, viz., the Ponnéri taluk, the average number relieved was 1·08 per cent. of the population in 1891). The maximum number relieved during any one month was 9,849, in October 1891 or ·86 per cent. of the population in 1891.

Accessibility for the purposes of relief.—Situated as it is on the Bay of Bengal littoral, the district is exceptionally favoured for relief in times of distress, but the experience of past famines shows that large numbers of distressed persons often wander into it from other districts who make for the Presidency town in hopes of finding relief there. The district is traversed at about its centre by the Madras Railway from east to west, and the South Indian Railway runs for 59 miles through it from Madras southwards. The latter line is connected with the former between Chingleput and Arkonam by a branch which runs through Conjeeveram. Besides these, the Buckingham canal runs from north to south through the district close to the coast, and these means of communication, together with good-made roads, provide fully for the distribution of food in times of distress.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluks.	Number and area of villages exclusive of Tributary States.									Deduct	
	Ryotwari.			Inam.		Zemindari.		Total.		Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.
	Number.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor inams.	Number	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.		
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ponnéri	155	157,839	8,071	42	33,876	55	22,244	252	222,030	68,917	5,426
Saidapet	203	164,848	10,688	53	33,317	26	9,387	282	218,240	60,529	7,506
Tiruvallúr ..	227	250,540	11,889	51	29,487	23	33,122	301	325,038	53,490	67,024
Conjeeveram ..	292	239,445	13,041	68	41,111	39	34,723	399	328,320	106,281	5,777
Chingleput ..	223	211,255	10,062	36	21,753	52	35,973	311	279,043	86,948	31,357
Madurántakam ..	356	288,658	20,438	45	31,515	118	104,427	519	445,038	96,130	27,504
Inam villages * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zemindari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,456	1,312,585	74,189	295	191,059	313	239,876	2,064	1,817,709	472,295	144,594

* In Government taluks.

RENT-ROLL OF GOVERNMENT

Taluks.	Total holdings.											
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average extent.		Average assessment.						
				Dry.	Wet.	Dry.			Wet.			
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Ponnéri	13,032	77,446	1,81,429	2·72	3·22	2	13	2	11	2	8
Saidapet	14,011	82,580	2,28,814	2·31	3·59	2	11	9	13	8	7
Tiruvallúr	17,156	105,719	2,56,067	2·76	3·40	2	14	11	11	15	11
Conjeeveram	18,721	132,168	3,57,222	2·88	4·18	3	1	9	16	0	0
Chingleput	12,673	80,171	1,99,183	2·34	4·00	2	2	9	13	8	9
Madurántakam	8,023	144,191	3,63,454	4·12	3·87	5	7	0	14	11	8
Total ..	93,616	622,275	15,86,169	2·92	3·73	3	3	4	13	5	7

CROPPING

Taluks.	Cereals.					Pulses.	Fruit trees and vegetables.	Condiments and spices.
	Paddy.	Ragi.	Cumbu.	Varagu.	Others.			
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ponnéri	70,900	4,467	1,115	664	53	1,008	1,982	441
Saidapet	74,111	4,282	107	812	532	115	8,008	851
Tiruvallúr	78,465	12,888	4,265	4,807	3,093	1,854	3,329	596
Conjeeveram	135,747	10,380	3,524	4,844	788	527	5,185	184
Chingleput	60,887	5,678	218	7,460	50	501	1,878	672
Madurántakam	90,697	12,208	1,904	24,475	5,576	568	4,338	526
Total ..	510,807	49,903	11,133	43,062	10,092	4,573	24,720	3,270

DIX.

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FOR 1891–92.

area of Zemindari and other lands, for which returns are not available.	area of Total.	Remainder, arable area (Government and inam).	Area in occupation. Cultivated (actually cropped).†	Area in occupation. Fallows.	Percentage of the total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head.	Taluks.
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS		RS. A. P.	
22,244	96,587	125,443	72,109	30,038	89·4	1,92,628	86,398	2 3 8	Ponnéri.
9,387	77,422	140,818	44,921	66,222	78·9	2,43,856	168,447	1 7 2	Saidapet.
33,122	153,636	171,402	90,588	34,021	72·7	2,63,651	123,811	2 2 1	Tiruvallúr.
34,723	146,781	181,539	112,637	47,225	88·1	3,73,827	177,751	2 1 8	Conjeeveram
35,973	154,278	124,765	54,214	52,644	85·2	2,05,150	106,025	1 15 0	Chingleput.
104,427	228,061	216,977	110,714	64,829	80·9	3,73,827	181,424	2 1 0	Madurántakam.
..	..	..	..	..	..	73,831	134,537	0 8 9	Inam villages.*
.	..	..	..	..	..	1,02,376	158,535	0 10 4	Zemindari.
239,876	856,765	960,944	485,183	294,979	81·2	18,29,146	1,136,928	1 9 9	Total.

† The year 1891–92 was a very unfavourable year, and the area actually cropped much below the average.

LAND FOR FASLI 1301 (1891–92).

Pattas paying: Under Rs. 10. Number.	Under Rs. 10. Assessment.	From Rs. 10 to 30. Number.	From Rs. 10 to 30. Assessment.	From Rs 30 to 50. Number.	From Rs 30 to 50. Assessment.	From Rs 50 to 100. Number.	From Rs 50 to 100. Assessment.	Rs. 100 and upwards. Number.	Rs. 100 and upwards. Assessment.	Taluks.
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
8,306	34,108	3,323	55,967	757	27,587	462	31,035	184	32,732	Ponnéri.
9,802	34,164	2,843	51,328	659	27,368	400	33,999	307	81,955	Saidapet.
11,037	40,978	4,055	69,434	1,086	41,472	679	45,758	299	58,425	Tiruvallúr.
9,511	27,222	5,291	81,420	1,836	70,266	1,392	84,645	691	93,669	Conjeeveram.
7,543	33,757	3,462	58,804	941	33,024	497	34,552	230	39,046	Chingleput.
9,846	39,799	4,917	86,875	1,600	62,440	1,141	77,839	519	96,501	Madurántakam.
56,045	2,10,028	23,891	4,03,828	6,879	2,62,157	4,571	3,07,828	2,230	4,02,328	Total

Industrial crops: Indigo.	Oil-seeds: Gingelly.	Oil-seeds: Ground-nuts.	Oil-seeds: Others.	Miscellaneous.	Total (first and second crop).	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.	Taluks.
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
2,146	1,266	105	..	13,450	97,597	7,504	90,093	Ponnéri,
2,354	667	183	104	12,980	105,106	16,337	88,769	Saidapet.
13,648	4,171	1,647	76	1,970	130,709	21,386	109,323	Tiruvallúr.
2,626	6,603	995	1,420	2,039	174,862	32,293	142,569	Conjeeveram.
58	4,150	1,178	185	6,852	89,767	12,531	77,236	Chingleput.
1,110	11,400	7,527	523	1,200	162,052	21,359	140,693	Madurántakam.
21,842	28,257	11,635	2,308	‡ 38,491	760,093	111,410	648,683	Total.

‡ This includes 35,592 acres under casuarinas, of which about 12,800 acres are found in each of the Ponnéri and Saidapet taluks.

AGRICULTURAL

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bulls and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.	Buffaloe calves.	Sheep and goats.
Ponnéri	22,141	7,477	11,992	9,974	4,745	3,048	37,244
Saidapet	20,570	5,711	12,535	10,511	5,890	4,109	26,131
Tiruvallúr	26,890	8,400	20,700	9,600	6,500	4,500	61,153
Conjeeveram	19,643	12,454	11,005	2,645	8,680	2,064	50,639
Chingleput	28,386	9,135	24,293	24,256	6,629	5,856	49,001
Madurántakam	32,061	8,241	27,876	8,033	8,013	4,920	45,357
Total ..	149,691	51,418	108,401	65,019	40,457	24,497	269,525

WATER-SUPPLY

Taluks.	Irrigation under Government protective works.							
	Works.	Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated			Average revenue.		
			First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Demand.	Remissions. Amount.	Remissions. Percentage on demand.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
Ponnéri ..	Vallór anicut	5,107	4,950	142	5,092	12,879	327	2·5
	Sholavaram tank ..	2,888	2,955	452	3,407	11,288	330	2·8
Sa idapet ..	Red Hills tank	4,641	4,304	1,983	6,287	10,341	141	1·3
	Chembrambakam tank.	13,051	12,888	4,824	17,712	69,731	4,555	6·5
Conjeeveram ..	Pálár anicut	28,162	24,978	5,001	29,979	84,684	1,779	2·1
Madurántakam.	Madurántakam tank ..	7,028	6,814	1,923	8,737	24,051	172	·7
	Total ..	..	56,889	14,325	71,214	2,12,924	7,304	3·5

Taluks.	Number of minor works,									
	Under 50 acres.				From 50 to 200 acres.				From 200 to	
	Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
Ponnéri	79	109	2	..	50	21	..	..	28	12
Saidapet	43	28	16	19	44	35	10	33	29	26
Tiruvallúr	150	54	25	15	129	29	15	10	44	29
Conjeeveram	122	46	9	3	117	56	13	7	53	35
Chingleput	57	125	18	58	118	74	10	4	28	33
Madurántakam	167	15	4	..	239	27	16	1	91	14
Total ..	618	377	74	95	697	242	64	55	273	149

STOCK IN 1890-91.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Indigo vats.	Sugar mills.	Boats.	Taluks.
52	410	14,441	2,176	69	..	173	Ponnéri.
197	377	12,010	2,784	48	..	70	Saidapet.
160	870	18,000	2,400	249	3	2	Tiruvallúr.
184	313	20,164	4,826	42	2	..	Conjeeveram
137	175	17,577	2,211	16	..	95	Chingleput.
158	126	22,237	1,737	28	..	10	Madurántakam.
888	1,771	104,429	16,134	452	5	350	Total.

AND IRRIGATION.

Taluks.	Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years.						Irrigation under wells.							
		First crop.		Second crop.			Ordinary.				Doruvu.			
							Number.		Area irrigated.		Number.		Area irrigated.	
	Occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Average percentage of remissions on demand.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.
	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS.			ACS.	ACS.
Ponnéri ..	40,331	39,442	97·8	3,869	9·6	6·8	40	9	61	29	22	7	349	146
Saidapet ..	41,848	40,782	97·5	7,452	17·8	3·5	848	48	2,098	92	563	13	1,772	70
Tiruvallúr ..	63,680	63,604	99·9	12,378	19·4	1·5	148	..	179	73	1,662	86	2,339	1,364
Conjeeveram ..	66,092	65,541	99·2	17,363	26·3	1·8	333	8	1,081	229	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	55,693	55,385	99·5	9,269	16·6	1·4	82	66	214	19	..	..	..	..
Madurántakam.	72,909	70,951	97·3	12,555	17·2	3·9	1,734	25	2,289	706	..	..	..	..
Total ..	340,553	335,705	98·6	62,886	18·4	2·9	3,185	156	5,922	1,148	2,247	106	4,460	1,580

the ayacut of which is										Taluks.
500 acres.		From 500 to 1,000 acres.				1,000 acres and over.				
Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	
..	..	9	4	..	1	4	2	1	2	Ponnéri.
2	16	13	6	..	2	7	..	..	..	Saidapet.
5	2	12	7	2	..	2	1	..	..	Tiruvallúr.
7	6	7	5	3	1	9	1	..	1	Conjeeveram.
4	..	4	9	1	..	3	3	1	..	Chingleput.
13	..	9	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	Madurántakam.
31	24	54	31	8	5	27	8	2	3	Total.

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67).	222,957	260,852	Not available.	483,809	3,47,295	10,11,927	74,023	27,968	Not available.	14,61,208
1277 (1867-68).	224,027	263,449		487,476	3,44,946	10,22,651	59,058	20,485		14,47,140
1278 (1868-69).	240,743	270,043		510,786	3,70,295	10,41,837	67,477	22,162		15,01,771
1279 (1869-70).	243,778	271,516		515,294	3,72,173	10,44,374	47,982	19,336		14,83,565
1280 (1870-71).	248,733	273,750		522,483	3,77,095	10,52,677	92,544	29,131		15,51,447
Average ..	236,048	267,922		503,970	3,62,361	10,34,693	68,217	23,815		14,89,086
1281 (1871-72).	242,838	278,973	13,521	535,332	3,59,766	10,40,553	82,102	33,290	53,911	15,69,622
1282 (1872-73).	240,485	279,942	11,754	532,181	3,44,883	10,30,768	1,06,058	46,136	61,478	15,89,323
1283 (1873-74).	230,338	277,420	10,708	518,466	3,30,029	10,22,870	85,097	42,643	34,499	15,15,138
1284 (1874-75).	237,225	283,283	13,921	534,429	3,32,739	10,21,430	1,26,561	77,772	50,697	16,09,199
1285 (1875-76).	229,631	285,085	9,963	524,679	3,16,467	10,26,039	51,755	43,818	28,680	14,66,759
Average ..	236,103	280,941	11,973	529,017	3,33,777	10,28,332	90,314	48,732	45,853	15,50,008
1286 (1876-77).	234,942	286,093	15,020	536,055	3,24,109	10,30,156	37,776	12,058	27,643	14,31,742
1287 (1877-78).	216,117	330,276	12,685	559,078	2,50,329	11,76,911	1,36,732	4,607	27,772	15,96,351
1288 (1878-79).	217,502	329,834	19,423	566,759	2,52,102	11,76,155	80,045	8,224	38,156	15,54,682
1289 (1879-80).	218,331	330,255	16,852	565,438	2,51,688	11,78,019	1,27,965	15,183	63,009	16,35,864
1290 (1880-81).	211,520	327,325	16,450	555,295	2,44,234	11,70,042	1,22,313	13,924	46,194	15,96,707
1291 (1881-82).	212,265	327,597	14,526	554,388	2,42,803	11,71,373	82,297	12,802	36,323	15,45,598
1292 (1882-83).	217,713	328,457	17,025	563,195	2,47,332	11,73,686	86,733	16,294	50,459	15,74,504
1293 (1883-84).	222,683	329,659	19,585	571,927	2,50,905	11,77,029	86,655	17,126	90,550	16,22,265
1294 (1884-85).	228,530	330,777	16,940	576,247	2,56,112	11,97,567	91,503	15,907	61,705	16,22,794
1295 (1885-86).	235,752	333,497	19,373	588,622	2,62,356	12,04,964	93,842	15,332	58,434	16,34,928
Average ..	223,389	329,997	17,490	570,876	2,51,902	11,84,924	88,206	15,492	59,494	16,00,018
1296 (1886-87).	246,374	336,984	20,610	603,968	2,73,790	12,14,688	1,05,839	13,012	40,828	16,48,157
1297 (1887-88).	259,950	340,676	15,264	614,990	2,87,307	12,25,337	81,338	18,769	52,971	16,65,722
1298 (1888-89).	266,059	343,781	18,491	628,331	2,94,005	12,34,435	1,04,267	19,499	43,455	16,95,661
1299 (1889-90).	270,988	346,323	11,745	629,056	2,99,389	12,41,492	96,226	15,243	24,601	16,76,951
1300 (1890-91).	273,316	347,924	7,943	629,183	3,01,150	12,45,991	78,003	11,487	13,971	16,50,602
Average ..	263,157	343,138	14,811	621,106	2,91,128	12,32,387	93,185	15,602	35,165	16,67,417

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.					Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beriz deductions on account of religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwari).	Fasli.
Due to season.			Fixed and others.	Total.						
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.								
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
32,820	1,576	18,046	32,022	84,464	13,76,744	73,189	14,49,933	..	14,49,933	1276 (1866-67).
2,33,676	3,58,886	1,00,622	29,070	7,22,254	7,24,886	61,592	7,86,478	..	7,86,478	1277 (1867-68).
2,88,370	1,74,418	1,65,320	32,138	6,60,247	8,41,524	63,414	9,04,938	..	9,04,938	1278 (1868-69).
2,51,544	92,513	44,283	32,810	4,21,150	10,62,715	82,446	11,45,161	..	11,45,161	1279 (1869-70).
23,128	793	30,966	34,503	89,390	14,62,057	1,05,863	15,67,920	..	15,67,920	1280 (1870-71).
1,65,908	1,25,637	71,847	32,109	3,95,501	10,93,585	77,027	11,70,612	..	11,70,612	Average.
9,266	2,100	25,841	32,618	69,825	14,99,797	59,902	15,59,699	..	15,59,699	1281 (1871-72).
6,494	30	22,149	31,710	60,383	15,28,940	61,510	15,90,450	..	15,90,450	1282 (1872-73).
2,13,391	76,271	85,738	29,903	4,05,303	11,09,835	60,203	11,70,038	..	11,70,038	1283 (1873-74).
11,556	669	36,755	31,180	80,160	15,29,039	85,050	16,14,089	..	16,14,089	1284 (1874-75).
2,78,413	1,52,808	89,741	26,459	5,47,421	9,19,338	63,681	9,83,019	..	9,83,019	1285 (1875-76).
1,03,824	46,375	52,045	30,374	2,32,618	13,17,390	66,069	13,83,459	..	13,83,459	Average.
3,99,100	5,27,583	90,362	17,829	10,34,874	3,96,868	48,481	4,45,349	..	4,45,349	1286 (1876-77).
1,00,713	55,362	32,776	18,971	2,07,822	13,88,529	56,801	14,45,330	..	14,45,330	1287 (1877-78).
1,12,333	81,004	16,236	9,081	2,18,654	13,36,028	73,771	14,09,799	..	14,09,799	1288 (1878-79).
6,842	1,054	1,971	8,873	18,740	16,17,124	1,01,936	17,19,060	38,273	16,80,787	1289 (1879-80).
1,312	443	910	7,680	10,345	15,86,362	83,270	16,69,632	38,299	16,31,333	1290 (1880-81).
27,561	26,443	1,827	74,772	1,30,603	14,14,995	83,529	14,98,524	38,195	14,60,329	1291 (1881-82).
8,427	4,278	4,307	21,369	38,381	15,36,123	75,605	16,11,728	38,195	15,73,533	1292 (1882-83).
786	..	1,555	20,897	23,238	15,99,027	88,669	16,87,696	38,195	16,49,501	1293 (1883-84).
34,580	5,362	25,784	36,023	1,01,749	15,21,045	92,172	16,13,217	38,182	15,75,035	1294 (1884-85).
10,714	1,209	3,412	39,324	54,659	15,80,269	88,349	16,68,618	38,206	16,30,412	1295 (1885-86).
16,414	7,458	7,377	38,477	69,726	15,30,292	85,665	16,15,957	38,195	15,77,762	Average.
14,306	7,740	1,852	33,641	57,539	15,90,618	92,035	16,82,652	38,206	16,44,447	1296 (1886-87).
1,535	..	1,157	33,124	35,816	16,29,906	83,011	17,12,917	38,397	16,74,520	1297 (1887-88).
2,666	637	1,442	33,224	37,969	16,57,692	88,234	17,45,926	38,286	17,07,640	1298 (1888-89).
59,260	60,148	2,279	34,339	1,56,026	15,20,925	63,923	15,84,848	37,988	15,46,860	1299 (1889-90).
1,01,119	2,25,640	9,648	29,595	3,66,002	12,84,600	50,325	13,34,925	37,249	12,97,676	1300 (1890-91).
35,777	58,833	3,276	32,785	1,30,671	15,36,746	75,506	16,12,252	38,025	15,74,227	Average.

METEOROLOGICAL

Thermometrical Readings

Months.	1885. Mean temperature.	1885. Mean range.	1885. Highest temperature.	1885. Lowest temperature.	1886. Mean temperature.	1886. Mean range.	1886. Highest temperature.	1886. Lowest temperature.	1887. Mean temperature.	1887. Mean range.
January	74·9	16·5	85·9	62·0	74·5	16·3	86·8	63·8	74·9	18·5
February	76·3	17·4	88·5	63·4	76·6	18·9	91·5	64·6	75·8	20·9
March	79·4	17·0	91·7	66·4	80·4	15·9	95·7	66·9	79·9	17·6
April	82·9	16·5	95·7	70·6	83·7	15·4	95·9	73·8	83·7	14·8
May	85·2	14·4	99·0	74·4	85·7	15 2	106·5	69 7	88·4	16·9
June	85 5	16·1	101·8	75·2	83·7	16·4	98·9	70 3	85·8	17·3
July	85·9	17·0	101·9	76·0	83·1	14·8	96·7	71·8	85 1	15·6
August	84·1	17·6	99·2	74·6	82·3	14·0	95·7	72·7	82·2	14·4
September	83·4	16·3	99·8	70·1	84·0	16·8	99·4	74·5	81·8	14·8
October	80·0	11·9	94·8	73·3	80·8	13·0	93·8	72·0	79·5	10 7
November	77·6	11·5	90·0	66·6	77·8	13·6	89·2	65·6	77·6	11·7
December	76·2	11·6	86·5	64·1	75·3	13·2	87·5	61·3	75·3	10·7
Average ..	81·0	15·3	..	..	80·7	15·3	..	..	80·8	15·3

Average Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	3·92	0·40	0·55	0·15	0·07	4·45	4·69	5·33	6·38	13·02	6·08	0 55	45·59
1871	1·35	0·36	1·03	..	1·09	2·04	4·01	3·58	7·26	4·77	21·86	1·38	48·73
1872	..	0·21	..	0·91	6·79	1·56	4·56	7·82	3·80	10·33	24·94	5·71	66·63
1873	..	9·59	..	1·40	0·20	0·87	1·79	4 10	3·52	8·21	6·48	2·82	38·98
1874	..	..	..	..	8·13	4·69	6·06	4·11	12 24	16 27	7·21	4·44	63·15
1875	0·20	..	0·24	0·24	0·85	1·68	2·51	6·95	3·80	4·98	6·26	2·12	29·83
1876	..	..	..	0·44	0·78	2·66	3·69	2·94	4·07	0·45	4·30	..	19·33
1877	0·16	..	0·40	..	10·60	2·31	0·93	2·73	6·86	8·09	10 31	2·49	44·88
1878	0·39	..	0·01	0·58	1·62	1·73	4·26	7·34	6·46	4·56	2·00	1·18	30·13
1879	0·58	..	1·04	..	3·23	3·70	5·07	7·02	2·01	12·19	8·63	1·40	44·87
1880	1·17	1·17	..	0·28	0·65	1·55	3·70	3·75	7·26	6·82	17·42	4·25	48·02
1881	0·72	..	..	..	0·41	1·50	2·32	5·89	5·62	2·22	10·08	4·56	33·32
1882	0·75	..	..	0·41	0·28	1·27	2·23	5·20	4·67	5·07	23·67	0·74	44·29
1883	0·03	..	0·01	..	0·16	3·63	5·21	3·35	2·12	14·87	10·19	7·78	47·35
1884	1·84	..	..	0·42	0·67	1·20	1·72	5·22	4·60	15 55	28·26	13·60	73·08
1885	0·04	.	0·23	..	0·92	2·73	1·80	3·97	4·46	3·55	19·73	6·78	44·21
1886	0·20	..	0 92	..	5·51	7·47	7·63	5·50	2·40	8·04	7·00	1·98	46·65
1887	..	..	0·22	..	0·66	3·34	1·89	4·83	7·05	20·75	12·54	8·90	60·18
1888	0·13	..	..	0 13	5·19	2·04	2·85	7·81	3·50	12·27	14·48	6·00	54·40
1889	0·41	0·06	..	0·61	0 10	2·87	4·66	4·26	5·03	8·20	3·89	8·80	38·89
Average—1870-89 ..	0·59	0·59	0·23	0·28	2·40	2·66	3·58	5·09	5·16	9·01	12·27	4·27	46·13
1890	0·49	..	..	0 44	0·21	5·14	4·87	3·45	4·47	5·62	2·75	0·99	28·43
1891	1·15	0·84	0·01	0·28	0·45	1·60	0·80	2 51	2·44	8 61	4·75	7·94	31·38
1892	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·14	0·28	3·79	5·84	11·49	7·25	4·52	0·14	2·58	36·06
1893	0·19	0·31	0·38	0·35	0·72	3·22	5·13	2·54	3·92	5·19	24·11	0·39	46·45

STATEMENTS.

AT MADRAS FOR FIVE YEARS.

		1888				1889.				
Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Months.
90·5	62·4	74·7	16·5	88·7	62·3	74·7	18·2	87·5	62·7	January.
92·1	60·6	76·7	17·4	88·2	63·5	77·0	19·2	90·4	64·6	February.
94·7	65·9	79·9	16·7	92·3	68·4	80·9	17·7	96·7	66·9	March.
94·1	74·1	84·6	13·9	98·1	72·2	84·3	14·9	99·3	70·3	April.
106·7	76·0	85·5	14·9	103·2	75·6	87·3	15·8	108·1	78·4	May
102·3	75·3	86·9	18·0	104·1	76·7	86·7	17·4	107·0	76·3	June.
101·5	74·9	84·0	17·3	102 2	72·5	84·3	15·9	99·9	74·1	July.
97·6	73·9	82·9	16·3	98·4	71·4	83·6	16 1	98·1	72 8	August.
97·0	73·0	83·4	17·5	97·7	69·4	82·0	13·6	96·0	72·8	September.
93·7	72·1	80·6	13·7	97·2	70·9	80·9	14·5	93·3	62·1	October.
87·6	66·0	78·5	12·6	89·3	67·0	77·8	15·5	89·9	62·9	November.
85·1	66·9	75·0	13·7	86·4	61·1	75·2	14·5	87·4	61·9	December.
..	..	81·1	15·7	..	..	81·2	16·1	..	..	Average

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WET DAYS.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	3	1	1	..	..	7	9	9	9	10	9	1	59
1871	2	1	1	..	2	4	6	6	7	8	14	2	53
1872	..	1	..	1	2	3	9	11	6	8	14	7	62
1873	..	3	..	2	1	3	5	8	6	12	10	4	54
1874	..	..	..	..	3	5	9	6	13	9	7	5	57
1875	..	..	1	..	2	4	4	10	5	8	7	5	46
1876	.	..	..	1	2	5	8	6	4	1	4	..	31
1877	1	..	..	..	4	4	3	7	9	11	11	4	54
1878	..	..	..	1	3	5	9	12	9	5	4	3	51
1879	2	..	2	..	3	6	7	11	4	15	8	2	60
1880	2	1	..	..	1	5	5	7	8	9	18	6	65
1881	1	..	..	..	1	2	4	10	9	2	10	6	45
1882	2	..	..	1	1	2	6	8	5	8	14	1	48
1883	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	6	3	13	11	5	52
1884	2	1	..	1	1	2	4	9	8	12	15	8	63
1885	..	..	..	..	2	6	4	8	6	7	10	6	49
1886	..	..	1	..	5	9	8	8	6	11	8	4	60
1887	..	..	1	..	1	6	5	8	8	11	14	9	63
1888	..	..	..	..	4	4	6	10	5	13	12	5	59
1889	1	..	..	1	..	5	8	9	6	6	4	5	45
Average—1870–89 ..	1	1	..	..	2	5	7	8	7	9	10	4	54
1890	1	..	..	1	1	7	8	5	6	8	6	2	45
1891	1	2	..	1	2	3	3	5	5	12	7	10	51
1892	..	..	..	1	1	5	9	14	9	7	1	4	51
1893	1	1	2	..	2	6	9	6	7	6	17	1	58

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

Variations of the Rainfall, 1870–89, in Inches.

Recording stations.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Sattiyavedu ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	7·10	..	1·00	1·60	1·20	2·50	4·55	17·00	31·50	10·40	76·85
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	0·40	3·25	2·15	2·75	2·00	0·30	4·45	..	15·30
	Average	2·25	0·09	2·33	2·64	3·16	4·39	4·60	8·27	12·41	4·47	44·61
Tiruvallúr ..	Maximum, 1872 ..	0·10	0·40	4·25	1·30	6·60	9·25	6·90	6·55	23·20	4·75	63·30
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·60	0·50	3·40	2·85	3·15	0·45	0·40	1·97	..	13·32
	Average	1·43	0·29	2·12	2·46	3·22	4·92	4·19	8·01	10·65	3·34	40·63
Ponnéri ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	3·07	0·22	0·37	0·50	0·20	3·20	5·50	18·75	40·55	9·64	82·00
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·75	1·20	2·32	3·11	2·85	3·72	0·52	3·70	..	18·17
	Average	2·29	0·28	2·64	1·99	3·52	4·95	4·26	11·13	15·11	4·43	50·60
Saidapet ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	1·75	1·57	0·40	0·97	2·75	3·35	4·30	17·22	33·09	14·05	79·45
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·80	1·00	2·10	3·15	3·40	3·25	1·00	3·65	..	18·35
	Average	1·55	0·47	2·39	2·21	3·86	4·12	5·15	11·87	15·50	5·37	52·79
Poonamallee ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	1·70	1·22	..	1·55	3·55	2·60	5·13	18·25	30·00	11·75	75·75
	Minimum, 1889 ..	..	0·70	..	1·60	4·80	2·25	3·35	4·80	3·65	10·45	31·60
	Average, 1879–89.	0·86	0·17	0·73	2·27	4·10	4·58	3·54	11·39	15·74	6·89	50·27
Sriperumbúdúr.	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·70	0·20	0·60	2·90	2·20	4·60	2·60	15·35	23·25	12·60	65·00
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	..	0·72	2·17	1·75	2·82	4·60	3·20	6·20	5·65	27·11
	Average, 1879–89.	0·46	0·23	1·26	2·95	3·22	5·19	4·54	9·00	12·37	5·72	44·94
Conjeeveram ..	Maximum, 1872 ..	..	0·50	6·20	1·92	7·01	12·94	3·06	7·92	27·17	5·37	72·09
	Minimum, 1875 ..	0·05	..	1·90	0·70	2·90	7·20	1·75	2·20	2·67	0·91	20·28
	Average	0·86	0·40	2·56	2·97	4·08	6·08	6·68	7·36	9·87	3·56	44·42
Uttiramerúr ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·60	0·55	0·35	0·47	0·85	8·45	5·00	12·45	19·35	19·55	67·62
	Minimum, 1879 ..	..	..	..	4·97	5·60	7·12	1·92	9·00	3·82	0·40	32·83
	Average, 1879–89.	0·48	0·26	1·63	3·90	3·08	5·37	4·61	8·55	10·98	5·37	44·23
Chingleput ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·60	..	1·00	0·10	0·75	8·25	4·95	17·92	30·40	14·90	78·87
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·60	0·75	3·35	6·67	2·55	1·60	0·45	4·20	..	20·17
	Average	0·98	0·16	2·19	3·21	4·18	5·19	5·46	9·53	11·90	3·97	46·77
Madurántakam	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·70	0·17	1·90	0·14	1·44	9·97	4·24	11·99	32·72	18·30	81·57
	Minimum, 1878 ..	..	0·20	0·92	1·75	3·32	4·88	6·56	2·57	1·88	2·19	24·27
	Average	1·01	0·19	3·18	2·90	3·25	6·03	6·02	7·82	12·26	4·36	47·02
District ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	1·84	0·42	0·67	1·20	1·72	5·22	4·60	15·55	28·26	13·60	73·08
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·44	0·78	2·66	3·69	2·94	4·07	0·45	4·30	..	19·33
	Average	1·41	0·28	2·40	2·66	3·58	5·09	5·16	9·01	12·27	4·27	46·13

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

Average Monthly Prices for the whole District.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	14·7	14·6	14·7	15·3	17·0	17·6	19·3	21·7	21·8	21·8	21·7	20·5	18·2	1874–75.
	17·7	17·5	17·3	17·1	16·8	15·9	15·5	16·4	16·2	16·0	15·9	15·2	16·5	1875–76.
	15·4	14·1	13·9	11·6	9·8	7·9	8·8	9·4	9·5	9·6	9·0	8 4	10·5	1876–77.
	6·5	6·0	6·2	8·4	9·3	8 8	8·5	9·1	8·9	9·0	7·8	9 1	8·2	1877–78.
	7·7	7·9	8·0	8·2	9·5	9·2	11·1	11·3	11·3	11·2	11·4	11·2	9·8	1878–79.
	11·0	11·2	11·3	11·6	12·7	13·5	14·5	14·7	14·8	14·6	14·9	14·0	13·3	1879–80.
	13·8	13·5	13·3	13·1	13 1	13·6	15·5	17·2	17·2	17·0	17·5	17·3	15·2	1880–81.
	16·1	15·9	16·3	16·3	16·5	17·1	17·2	17·8	18·1	18·0	17·8	17·1	17·0	1881–82.
	16·3	15·8	16·1	14·8	14·8	15·2	15·9	16·6	17·0	17·0	16·6	16·4	16·0	1882–83.
	16·1	15·9	15·8	15·4	16·5	17·0	17·3	18·1	17·8	18·2	17·6	16·9	16·9	1883–84.
	15·3	15·5	15·6	15·3	15·8	15·6	14·8	14·8	14·7	14·8	14·9	14·7	15·2	1884–85.
	14·3	14·1	14·2	13·8	13·7	13·8	13·9	15·0	15·2	15·4	15·4	15·4	14·6	1885–86.
	15·9	14·8	14·9	16·6	17·8	17·7	17·1	17·3	17·6	18·0	18·1	17·8	17·4	1886–87.
	16·9	16·4	16·4	16·2	16·1	16·3	16·2	18·1	18·4	19 0	18·4	17 9	17·2	1887–88.
	17·3	17·0	17·0	16·2	15·9	16·3	16·3	17 3	17·3	17·1	16·6	15·9	16·7	1888–89.
	15·2	14·8	14·3	14·2	13·0	11·8	12·7	12·9	12·6	12·1	12·0	11·9	13·2	1889–90.
	15·7	15·4	15·4	15·2	15·3	15·	15·7	16·5	16·5	16·7	16·5	16·1	15·9	Average.*
	11·6	11·6	11·5	11·4	11·2	11·3	11·3	11·7	11·7	11·9	11·4	11·0	11·5	1890–91.
	10·3	10·2	10·1	10·1	10·1	9·6	10·1	10·2	10·2	10·1	10·0	9·6	10·1	1891–92.
	9·5	9·7	9·7	9·9	10·4	9·0	10·3	10·9	11·0	10·9	11·1	10·8	10·3	1892–93.
Cumbu ..	..	21·1	21·1	21·1	21·1	22 4	22·0	22·8	23·4	23·1	23·8	..	22 9	1874–75.
	28·4	..	..	22·4	22·4	22·4	..	..	17·5	19·3	15·6	17·1	20·2	1875–76.
	20·1	20·9	20·2	19·1	18·4	11·3	11·2	11·1	10·8	10·8	10·8	.	15·5	1876–77.
	7·7	9·2	8·9	9·7	11·5	10·6	10·6	10·6	11·8	11·8	..	10·6	10·3	1877–78.
	13·2	14·8	15·7	16·1	15·2	14·5	15·9	15·7	16·0	16·4	17·0	17·2	15·7	1878–79.
	18·4	19·1	22·4	22·9	21·3	22·0	22·1	21·6	21·3	21·5	..	..	21·4	1879–80.
	..	21·1	21·1	19·8	21·6	20·9	21·3	20·4	23·1	23·1	23·1	24·5	21·7	1880–81.
	22·1	21·9	22·6	21·3	26·4	23·8	24·8	24·9	27·2	27·2	27·2	24·2	24·1	1881–82.
	23·8	23·8	26·8	25·1	25·7	24·5	22·9	22·6	22·9	21·1	21·8	21·1	23·7	1882–83.
	22·5	24·4	25·9	24·8	23·6	24·7	25·0	22·9	22·8	22·4	22·4	20·2	23·7	1883–84.
	23·8	24·3	23·8	19·8	21·2	23·7	20·8	19·7	18·7	19·6	18·3	20·5	21·1	1884–85.
	21·7	19·1	24·6	20·6	19·6	18·8	19·2	19·9	18·8	19·2	19·2	18·8	20·3	1885–86.
	18·2	23·3	18·4	23·7	23·6	24·1	20·0	20·3	21·5*	22·4	22·8	22·4	21 8	1886–87.
	22·1	21·2	21·2	20·2	17·2	21·7	29·5	22·0	22·9	20·4	20·4	..	21·5	1887–88.
	20·4	19·7	18·4	17·2	17·2	17·2	20·8	21·1	21·1	21·8	17·2	17·2	19·4	1888–89.
	17·2	..	17·2	19·1	19·1	17·0	17·0	17·5	16·9	17·6	17·0	17 5	17·5	1889–90.
	21·3	22 1	22·0	21·2	21·2	21·6	22·1	21·1	21·6	21·5	20·9	20·7	21·5	Average.*
	17·6	16·4	17·1	17·4	17·4	18·1	17·6	18·5	21·1	17·2	17·2	17·2	17·6	1890–91.
	16·8	16·4	..	12·3	13·3	11·7	10·4	11·5	11·5	10·6	10·7	..	12·4	1891–92.
	9·8	10·8	14·0	13·8	17·1	14·2	14·0	13·4	13·9	13·9	14·6	14·6	14·1	1892–93.
Ragi ..	23·4	23·6	23·8	27·6	27·7	27·9	26·3	26·7	26·6	26·8	27·2	26·1	25·7	1874–75.
	24·3	24·7	24·4	25·0	24·9	23·0	22·7	22·3	22·0	22·4	22·6	21·1	23·5	1875–76.
	20·5	21·0	20·1	17·0	13·4	9·4	9·7	10·8	11·2	11·7	10·9	9·9	13·8	1876–77.
	7·8	6·5	8·3	11·8	12·0	11·3	11·8	10 8	10·4	11·1	9·8	10·7	10 2	1877–78.
	9 4	10·4	13·9	16·3	15·8	14 4	15·6	15·9	16·4	17·9	18·2	17·0	15·2	1878–79.
	17·2	17·3	18·8	21·6	22·6	22·5	22·4	21·8	21·7	22·3	22·7	21·7	21·1	1879–80.
	21·4	21·6	22·9	24·2	24·4	25·0	26·0	26·5	25·6	25·2	25·7	26·4	24·6	1880–81.
	25 1	25·3	26·7	27·7	28·5	28·4	28·5	28·5	29·0	29·9	28·8	28·0	27·9	1881–82.
	27·4	27·8	27·9	28·7	28·1	28·9	29·2	29·1	28·0	27·6	27·6	26·8	28·1	1882–83.
	27·0	27·0	26·6	25·5	29·6	30·4	31·3	30·2	28·8	28·7	28·9	28·6	28·8	1883–84.
	26·7	27·3	27·8	27·8	29·5	28 4	25·5	24·2	23·6	24·1	24·3	24·2	26 1	1884–85.
	24·0	23·5	23·9	26·6	26·0	26·7	26·3	26·0	26·0	26·4	26·8	26·6	25·7	1885–86
	25·8	24·9	25 0	25·4	25·0	26·6	26·3	26·2	26·0	28·1	29·2	27·6	26·1	1886–87.
	27 6	27·7	28·3	29·4	30 3	29·6	27·8	29·2	29·1	29·0	29·0	28·4	28·9	1887–88.
	28·0	28·1	27·8	28·3	29·0	28·8	28·7	28·3	28·5	28·5	28·4	28·0	28·4	1888–89.
	27·3	27·4	27·1	28·0	27·2	24·4	26·4	26·3	25·7	24·6	24·4	23·9	26·2	1889–90.
	26·0	26·1	26·4	27 5	27·8	27·7	27·6	27·3	27·0	27·2	27·3	26·9	27·1	Average.*
	22·6	22·4	22·9	23·7	23·1	22·0	20·7	20·6	21·0	20·9	20·8	19·5	21 6	1890–91.
	17·7	17·7	15·6	15·9	14·8	12·0	12·6	12·2	12·2	13·4	14·2	14·1	14·4	1891–92.
	14·1	15·2	17·2	20·3	18·7	15·7	15·8	16·2	16·8	17·7	17·7	17·5	16·9	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

	Rice.	Ragi.	
The standard prices for the district have been fixed at	16·0	27·0	Seers per rupee.
The warning rates do. do.	12·8	20·3	
The scarcity rates do. do.	9·6	13·5	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

Average Annual Prices at each station in the District.

Grains	Sattiyavedu.	Pounéri.	Tiruvallúr.	Saidapet.	Poonamallee.	Sriperumbúdúr.	Conjeeveram.	Chingleput.	Uttiramerúr.	Madurántakam.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	15 6	17·2	15·9	15·3	13·8	21·8	23·2	16·6	19·8	22·5	1874–75.
	14·4	16·4	15·0	14·0	12·9	21·2	20·2	16·7	16·2	18·0	1875–76.
	10·2	10·6	10·0	9·8	9·7	11·9	11·3	10·4	9·5	11·2	1876–77.
	7 8	8·5	8·2	8·2	8·0	8·6	8·2	8·6	7·6	8·0	1877–78.
	8·7	9·7	9·5	9·9	9·1	10·5	10 8	10·2	9·9	10·3	1878–79.
	13·2	13·8	13·0	13·0	12·3	13·6	13·4	13·6	12·7	14·1	1879–80.
	14·5	16·5	14·2	14·1	14·2	15·8	15·7	16·1	15·0	16·0	1880–81
	16·6	18·1	16·2	16·2	15·2	17·1	18·6	17·3	17·3	17·7	1881–82.
	15·9	17·8	15·1	15·5	14·8	16·0	17·1	16·6	15·2	16·5	1882–83.
	16·2	17·5	16·3	15·8	15·0	17·2	17·6	17·5	17·6	18·0	1883–84.
	15·7	16·7	14·7	13·9	14·6	15·7	15·7	15·3	14·4	14·7	1884–85.
	14 9	15·8	14·6	13·5	13·5	15·2	14·8	15·4	13·2	15·0	1885–86.
	16·0	17·6	16·2	15·1	15·5	20·8	17·7	17·1	19·6	18·5	1886–87.
	16·6	17·9	15·9	15·4	15·4	20·5	16·8	17·2	18·8	17·8	1887–88.
	17·0	17·5	14·4	15·2	15·0	20·6	15·3	16·3	18·2	17·2	1888–89.
	12·7	13·7	12·4	12·1	12·0	16·2	13·2	12·7	14·0	13·4	1889–90.
	10·6	11·7	11·0	11·4	10·7	11·5	12·0	11·5	12·5	11·8	1890–91.
	9·3	10·5	9·8	9·7	9·6	10·7	10·0	10·1	10·4	10·5	1891–92.
	9·3	10·7	9·5	9·5	9·9	11·4	10·8	10·2	11·4	10·8	1892–93
Cumbu ..	..	..	22·9	21·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1874–75.
	..	.	22·7	20·3	13·9	.	.	..	..	..	1875–76.
	..	..	15·0	13·7	..	..	13·4	10·8	..	..	1876–77.
	8·9	.	10·9	..	..	..	12·4	7·7	..	..	1877–78.
	14·0	..	15·8	17·0	14·5	..	15·7	15·9	..	..	1878–79.
	23·1	..	21·5	19·7	18·9	..	23·1	22·4	..	.	1879–80.
	23·8	..	..	23·9	20·9	..	21·7	..	..	..	1880–81.
	..	..	26·4	..	21·7	..	25·2	..	..	.	1881–82.
	..	..	27·1	21·3	21·3	..	24·7	27·7	..	..	1882–83.
	27·1	..	28·7	22·5	22·6	..	22·9	25·3	..	..	1883–84.
	26·4	.	27 7	19·5	23·1	..	18·1	20·0	..	..	1884–85.
	..	..	26·4	21·2	20·4	..	17·9	20·5	..	..	1885–86.
	32·3	..	..	21·1	20 9	..	18·5	24·6	..	..	1886–87.
	..	..	..	19·8	..	..	23·1	..	..	..	1887–88.
	.	..	..	18·9	21·8	..	19·7	..	..	.	1888–89.
	..	..	.	17·1	17·5		18·0		..	.	1889–90.
	.	..	.	17·2	18·2	.	16·7	..	..	..	1890–91.
	..	..	11·8	17 2	..	..	12·1	..	..	..	1891–92.
	..	..	14·6	13·3	17·0	..	13·6	..	..	..	1892–93.
Ragi ..	25·5	22·9	23·7	23·4	21·7	30·2	31·2	22·1	26·3	29·8	1874–75.
	24·0	21·9	22·3	21·1	19 8	30·7	26·7	22·4	20·9	25·4	1875–76.
	14·6	13·1	13·1	13·0	12·5	15·0	14·8	14·1	13·0	14·8	1876–77.
	9 9	10·4	10·6	10·0	10·1	9·7	9·6	10·9	9·8	11·0	1877–78.
	14·0	14·9	16·3	15·3	14·6	13·9	15·8	15·7	15·2	16·3	1878–79.
	23·0	21·0	21·7	20·5	19·6	19·6	20·9	21 2	20·7	22 5	1879–80.
	26·8	24·6	24·2	24·7	22·1	22·1	24·7	25·0	24·8	26·6	1880–81.
	31·6	29·0	28·5	26·9	26·5	25·7	29·6	25·7	27·2	28·0	1881–82.
	32·3	28·5	29·1	26·7	26·8	27·2	28·2	26·5	26·5	29·7	1882–83.
	31·1	28·0	30·1	27·4	26·8	27·8	29·0	27·6	29·8	30·5	1883–84.
	30·3	27·1	27·7	25·3	25·5	26·5	26·5	24·1	24·3	24·1	1884–85.
	29·1	26·1	27·2	24·4	24·3	26 2	25·5	24·3	23·9	26 6	1885–86.
	30·8	26·9	27 7	25·6	24·9	26·0	26·6	25·2	22·5	24·7	1886–87.
	31·2	27·4	29·0	26·4	23 7	33·6	29·2	28·2	28·6	26·5	1887–88.
	31 9	28·1	29·7	25·4	27·2	34·3	27·4	26·2	27·7	26·3	1888–89
	26·9	25·0	26 4	25·2	24·6	32·6	26·3	23·9	26·8	24·7	1889–90.
	21·6	21·0	22·2	22·2	20·9	21·2	22·9	20·7	22·5	20·8	1890–91.
	14·4	13·8	14·1	15·1	13·2	15·4	14·9	13 9	14·8	14·2	1891–92.
	17·8	16·6	17·0	17·5	15·4	17·7	17·6	16·2	17·4	15·8	1892–93.

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE.

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78.			Total per cent. of population in 1871.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Ragi.	Rice (2nd sort).
December 1876	29,645	2,145	31,790	3·39	9·4	7·9
January 1877	50,635	3,760	54,395	5 80	9·7	8·8
February ,, ...	9,150	4,109	13,259	1·41	10·8	9·4
March ,, ...	8,534	5,978	14,512	1·54	11·2	9·5
April ,, ...	10,515	21,436	31,951	3·40	11·7	9·6
May ,, ...	5,475	13,052	18,527	1·97	10 9	9·0
June ,, ...	23,861	31,303	55,164	5·88	9·9	8·4
July ,, ...	28,790	52,548	81,338	8 67	7·8	6·5
August ,, ...	29,051	82,011	111,062	11·84	6·5	6·0
September ,, ...	25,943	90,290	116,233	12·39	8·3	6·2
October ,, ...	9,667	77,060	86,727	9·24	11·8	8·4
November ,, ...	2,233	61,616	63,849	6·81	12·0	9·3
December ,, ...	4,418	51,582	56,000	5·97	11·3	8·8
January 1878	2,740	42,912	45,652	4·86	11·8	8·5
February ,, ...	3,686	36,172	39,858	4·25	10·8	9·1
March ,, ...	4,091	18,272	22,363	2·38	10·4	8·9
April ,, ...	3,982	8,290	12,272	1·30	11·1	9·0
May ,, ...	3,915	4,175	8,090	·86	9·8	7·8
June ,, ...	2,851	2,050	4,901	·52	10·7	9·1
July ,, ...	1,011	1,782	2,793	·30	9·4	7·7
August ,, ...	1,658	1,800	3,458	·37	10·4	7·9
September ,, ...	1,380	1,500	2,880	·30	13·9	8·0
Average over 22 months ..	11,965	27,902	39,867	4·25	10·4	8·3

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1891–92.			Total per cent. of population in 1891.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Ragi	Rice (2nd sort).
February 1891	928	..	928	0·08	20 6	11·7
March ,, ...	4,449	..	4,449	0·39	21·0	11·7
April ,, ...	4,662	..	4,662	0·41	20·9	11 9
May ,, ...	6,812	122	6,934	0·61	20·8	11·4
June ,, ...	8,055	208	8,263	0·72	19·5	11·0
July ,, ...	7,157	540	7,697	0·67	17·7	10·3
August ,, ...	7,515	1,752	9,267	0·82	17·7	10·2
September ,, ...	7,289	2,107	9,396	0·83	15·6	10·1
October ,, ...	7,899	1,950	9,849	0·86	15·9	10·1
November ,, ...	5,747	905	6,652	0·58	14·8	10·1
December ,, ...	3,571	133	3,704	0·32	12·0	9·6
January 1892	236	..	236	0·02	12·6	10·1
Average over 12 months ..	5,360	643	6,003	0·53	17·4	10·7

SOUTH ARCOT.

THIS district is divided for administrative purposes into eight taluks, each named after its head-quarter town. It is bounded on the east by the sea; on the south by Tanjore and Trichinopoly, from which districts it is separated by the Coleroon and Vellár respectively; on the west by Salem, and on the north by North Arcot and Chingleput.

General features.—On the west the Kalráyans, a group of hills about three or four thousand feet high, which is connected with the Shevaroys, separate the district partially from Salem, whilst further on to the north-west the Javidis form the boundary. Between these two groups, the Chengam pass gives access to the Salem district and the Ponnaiár runs down from the Mysore plateau on its way to the Bay of Bengal across the district. Towards the west and north-west of the district small rocky hills appear in isolated groups, but the only one which is at all remarkable is Tiruvannámalai, which rises to an elevation of 2,668 feet. This is an isolated peak with long sloping sides for the most part covered with jungle and accessible only on foot. Otherwise the whole district is a flat and open plain with a few sand ridges near the coast, and near Pondicherry and Cuddalore some slightly elevated plateau of lateritic formation. In the valleys of the rivers that flow down across the district there is some alluvium. On the slopes of the hills which confine the district to the west, there is a good deal of forest, and in many parts of the plain country considerable areas under scrub jungle, whilst along the sea coast and in places in the river valleys extensive plantations, chiefly of casuarinas, have been formed.

The principal rivers of the district are the Ponnaiár, which has a course of 75 miles across it from west to east. This river runs in a sandy bed with low banks, receives no tributaries of any importance in the district, and finally falls into the sea about three miles north of Cuddalore. North of this river flows the Gingee river, which rises in the Tindivanam taluk and flows into the sea near Pondicherry. The Gadilam rises in the Kallakurchi taluk, is principally supplied by the Malattar which connects it with the Ponnaiár, and has a course 59 miles in length altogether in the district, and runs into the sea a mile north of Cuddalore. The Vellár has a course, bordering and partly through the district, of 82 miles; receiving only one tributary of importance—the Manimuktá Nadi—which drains the Vriddhachalam taluk. It has high banks and is affected by the tide for about 7 or 8 miles above its mouth at Porto Novo. The Coleroon separates the district from Tanjore for 36 miles of its length and falls into the sea about 3 or 4 miles south of Porto Novo. These two last-named rivers are navigable for a short distance from the sea by small boats: they are connected by a shallow canal.

Cuddalore (47,355), the head-quarter station of the district, is famous as the first English settlement in the Gingee country. It is a municipality with an income from local taxation of Rs. 33,000. It is also a sea-port. Chidambaram (18,640) is also a municipality with an income of nearly Rs. 15,000 from local taxation. It is famous for its temple and as a place of pilgrimage. Porto Novo (11,061) is a sea-port of some importance. Tiruvannámalai (12,155) is celebrated for its temple. Panruti (8,956) is the centre of the ground-nut traffic. Besides these there are four other towns of considerable population, all of them being the head-quarters of taluks, as well as eight other places with a population of 5,000 or upwards which are not considered towns. Besides these places, Pondicherry, the chief French Settlement in India, is practically included within the limits of the district. It is an important town carrying on a large export trade.

Climate.—The climate of the district is on the whole healthy, though fever appears to be endemic in some of the western taluks and in the eastern tracts leprosy and elephantiasis are prevalent. Epidemic cholera also frequently appears in the district.

The average annual rainfall of the district is about 43 inches, and during the last 24 years has ranged from a minimum of 25·16 inches in 1876 to a maximum of 71·86 inches in 1884, but it is only in seven of these years that the fall has been seriously

below the average. The fall near the coast is much higher (51·4 inches) and that at stations lying but a little way inland is also greater (45·3 inches), than the general average, the variation occurring chiefly in the rainfall of the north-east monsoon which is often excessively heavy. The coast of the district is remarkable for the severity of the storms which burst on it from time to time and not infrequently deluge the country, causing severe floods as well as great loss of life and property. These storms usually occur about the time of the change of the monsoons in May and in October. In the inland portion of the district the average is as low as 38 inches. To these parts the excessive severity of the storms rarely extends. The distribution of the rainfall is shown in the following table :—

Section of district.	Dry weather (January—March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June—September).	North-east monsoon (October—December).	Annual total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Coast	1·05	2·43	15·32	32·58	51·38
Central	0·84	2·57	16·10	25·78	45·29
Inland	0·81	3·47	15·64	18·06	37·98
District average ..	1·03	3·37	16·29	22·12	42·81

Agriculture.—The average areas reported as sown in Government villages during each month of the year are shown in the following table for each taluk in hundreds of acres :—

Months.	Chidambaram.	Cuddalore.	Tirukkóyilúr	Villupuram.	Tindivanam.	Tiruvannámalai.	Kallakurchi.	Vriddhachalam.	The whole district.		
									Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April	2	2	4	.	..	2	..	..	5	5	1,0
May	5	4	7	1	1	9	..	..	1,5	1,2	2,7
June . ..	1,2	2,7	3,7	1,5	1,3	3,0	7	8	10,7	4,2	14,9
July	7,2	22,6	30,6	34,2	17,9	19,1	12,5	11,4	131,8	23,7	155,5
August	28,4	32,8	27,8	33,8	29,1	18,2	15,4	29,2	183,7	31,0	214,7
September ..	43,1	31,8	21,6	26,9	32,4	25,0	19,6	33,3	183,5	50,2	233,7
October	50,5	31,2	20,1	39,7	39,2	25,8	22,9	26,6	177,0	79,0	256,0
November ..	23,6	21,8	19,2	26,0	23,2	13,2	16,0	24,1	111,4	55,7	167,1
December ..	10,4	15,7	13,9	13,6	19,6	16,9	19,3	14,1	85,9	37,6	123,5
January	5,0	11,1	5,0	4,4	13,1	5,3	7,9	4,4	42,1	14,1	56,2
February ..	1,6	5,3	2,1	3,2	7,0	2,2	6,5	7	20,3	8,3	28,6
March	6,0	25,9	38,9	21,0	48,5	40,4	29,8	24,8	187,2	48,1	235,3
Total ..	177,7	201,5	184,0	204,4	231,4	170,2	150,6	169,4	1,135,6	353,6	1,489,2

The busiest sowing months for the dry land are from July—September and October, but on the wet land sowings are later and are chiefly made from September—November. A portion of the large sowings set down against March consists of areas not previously brought to account at the proper time.

About 80 per cent. of the total cultivated area is devoted to the production of food-grains. The most important of these are paddy, varagu, cumbu and ragi ; the first named occupies more than a third of the whole area under this class of crop. Over one-fourth of the area under paddy is raised in the Chidambaram taluk alone, where irrigation from the Coleroon and Vellár rivers protects a large area. Cumbu is a very important crop in Cuddalore and Tirukkóyilúr ; varagu and ragi in Tindivanam, Tiruvannámalai, Kallakurchi and Vriddhachalam. Fruit trees and vegetables occupy considerable areas in the Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Tindivanam taluks, a large area being devoted to vegetables in the first taluk. About 2,000 acres under fruit trees are occupied by cocoanuts in the Marakkánam division of Tindivanam taluk which adjoins Yedakkanad of Chingleput which is remarkable for its extensive cocoanut plantation. A considerable area under cocoanuts is also found in Cuddalore. In Vriddhachalam there is a large area under condiments and spicis. These chiefly consist of about 3,000 acres under coriander, and in this respect the taluk resembles the adjacent district of Trichinopoly where the crop is largely grown. About 17 per cent. of the total cultivated area is under industrial crops, of which the chief are ground-nuts (8·7 per cent. of the cropped area), indigo (3·9 per cent.), gingelly (3·1 per cent.) and sugarcane (0·4 per cent.). Sugarcane is chiefly found in the Cuddalore, Tirukkóyilúr and Kallakurchi taluks. Ground-nuts are most extensively cultivated in the Cuddalore, Villupuram and Tindivanam taluks, but are raised on a large area in all parts

except the Tiruvannámalai taluk. They find a good market for export from Pondicherry, and their growth has spread greatly of late years. Gingelly is grown all over the district, but chiefly in the northern taluks, whilst indigo is especially the crop of the centre of the district. The area under cotton is trifling, as also is that under castor. In the Cuddalore taluk there are large areas under casuarinas and other trees—of the latter the cashew-nut tree being the chief.

The table given below shows the number and description of stock kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the areas occupied and cultivated :—

Taluks.	Area cultivated per pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres.			
		Occupied.		Cultivated.	
	Acres.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.
Chidambaram	6·8	63	34	70	38
Cuddalore	7·0	48	27	51	29
Tirukkóyilár	6·5	69	43	75	47
Villupuram	6·1	74	33	81	36
Tindivanam	6·5	65	37	76	44
Tiruvannámalai	6·7	109	178	127	213
Kallakurchi	5·3	94	125	103	137
Vriddhachalam	5·5	87	105	96	116

In the three more inland taluks of the district cattle and sheep are especially numerous, these taluks having a large proportion of waste arable land, as well as a considerable area of wild grazing land. These taluks are, moreover, much resorted to for grazing from Tanjore, as well as from the districts lying to the north. Everywhere, however, live-stock is fairly abundant save in Cuddalore where the stock appears to be understated. The area tilled by each pair of working cattle is moderate throughout the district, and small in Kallakurchi and Vriddhachalam. A very large cattle fair is held at Tiruvannámalai in connection with the annual Kartigai festival, to which cattle are brought in large numbers from the districts to the north as well as from Mysore.

The next table shows the distribution of the total, the arable, occupied and cultivated areas of land in the district, in hundreds of acres :—

Taluks.	Total (ryotwari).		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated.
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied.	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	Area.
Chidambaram	254,1	79	201,3	92	185,0	90	166,2
Cuddalore	266,4	74	197,5	83	165,0	93	154,0
Tirukkóyilár	356,3	61	216,7	78	169,4	92	155,4
Villupuram	314,2	72	225,4	87	196,7	91	179,5
Tindivanam	513,6	67	344,1	78	266,6	86	229,0
Tiruvannámalai	631,6	42	266,5	60	161,3	86	138,9
Kallakurchi	396,3	61	241,8	58	140,6	91	128,8
Vriddhachalam	378,2	72	271,4	63	172,3	91	156,0

It shows that there are still large areas of arable land available for cultivation in most taluks, except Villupuram, Cuddalore and Chidambaram, and that the ryots retain but little of their land uncropped anywhere in the district.

Taking the averages for the quinquennial period immediately before the famine as a standard (100), the proportional variations in the area and assessment of the holdings of Government land and in the land revenue of the district since 1866–67 are shown in the marginal table. It will be seen that during the five years embracing and immediately following the great famine, the district was stationary in these respects, whilst in the following quinquennium there was a small expansion of the holdings and a corresponding increase in the revenue demand. This has been followed by a large nominal increase in the area of the holdings; a material

Period.	Proportional.			
	Holdings.		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net (current).	Total.
1866–67 to 1870–71 ..	96·9	95·2	90·9	91·4
1871–72 to 1875–76 ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876–77	101·2	97·2	82·3	83·0
1877–78	99·8	99·2	97·2	98·0
1878–79	101·9	102·0	104·3	106·2
1879–80	100·4	99·8	99·5	102·7
1880–81	99·2	101·2	103·9	104·7
1881–82 to 1885–86 ..	103·6	103·2	103·3	103·6
1886–87 to 1890–91 ..	115·3	110·8	114·5	113·5

increase in the assessment thereon, and a large increase in the revenue demand. The increase in the area of the holdings is in part due to the introduction of new survey areas, which caused an increase of 7 per cent. on the average. Together with this new settlement rates have been introduced increasing the assessments in a smaller proportion.

The People.—The population of the district in 1891 numbered 2,162,851, being the fifth largest in this respect in the Presidency. This number represented an increase of 19·1 per cent. during the preceding 10 years, whilst in the decade from 1871 to 1881 there had also been an increase of 3·4 per cent. on the whole, although parts of the district suffered considerable losses during the great famine. During the whole 20 years alluded to, notwithstanding these losses, the increase of population has exceeded 23 per cent. Particulars as to the fluctuations are shown as far as possible in the subjoined table as well as details as to the distribution of the present population in reference to the area on which it depends for subsistence :—

Taluks	Population in 1891.			Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.				
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Chidambaram	702	1,388	1,718	+ 10·9	+ 6·7	+ 18·3
Cuddalore	753	1,581	1,991	+ 4·8	+ 14·3	+ 19·8
Tirukkóyilúr	452	1,128	1,492	— 4·5	+ 24·2	+ 18·6
Villupuram	594	1,290	1,658	+ 3·3	+ 22·1	+ 26·1
Tindivanam	387	901	1,424	+ 10·2	+ 19·6	+ 31·8
Tiruvannámalai	208	739	1,519	— 6·9	+ 32·7	+ 23·5
Kallakurchi	277	913	1,613	+ 0·2	+ 22·9	+ 23·1
Vriddhachalam	374	813	1,350	+ 4·8	+ 19·1	+ 24·8
Total ..	415	1,056	1,588	+ 3·4	+ 19·1	+ 23·1

The population as a whole is decidedly dense, and in the Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks exceeds one to each acre, whilst in Villupuram it amounts to nearly 600 to the square mile; but in Tiruvannámalai and Kallakurchi it is small in respect to the total area. In the three taluks first mentioned the population is also very large in proportion to the arable area, whilst everywhere, except in Tiruvannámalai, it is considerable in this respect. As regards the area kept under the plough, on the whole there are about 8 persons for every 5 acres and there is remarkably little variation in this respect between the population maintained in the rich deltaic taluk of Chidambaram with 172 persons for every 100 acres, and the dry taluks of Tindivanam with 142 and Vriddhachalam with 135 only for a similar area, but everywhere the population is large. On the average only 6·1 per cent. of it is urban in character.

Hindus form 94·5 per cent. of the population and they increased by 18·6 per cent. during the decade ending in 1891. Musalmans, who increased by 21·5 per cent. during the same period, form 2·7 per cent., and Christians 2·5 per cent., the latter having increased by 38·6 per cent. between 1881 and 1891. The remainder of the people are Jains. Tamil is the parent tongue of the masses, being spoken by 87 per cent. of the whole population, but Telugu is the language of 10·5 per cent. and Hindustani and Kanarese are those of not inconsiderable sections thereof. Education has made fair progress amongst the male population, but is backward amongst the female; 83·6 per cent. of the former and 99·55 per cent. of the latter being returned as illiterate.

The proportion of hereditary cultivating castes, &c., is very small in this district, but on the other hand that of the hereditary field labourers is most exceptionally high, the Pallis or Vanniyans forming over 30, and the Pariahs nearly 25 per cent. of the whole population; and owing to this, the castes, &c., classed generally as agricultural are far more numerous than usual. The Brahmins and commercial castes are, however, much less numerous than the average, as also are the industrial castes and village menials; fishermen and leather-workers forming a conspicuously small proportion of the population. When classified according to the occupations the people depend on for subsistence, the large excess of the agricultural population is also very marked, and the more so when the excess dependent on indefinite labour, much of which must be agricultural, is observed. All the other classes are less numerous than is usual in the Presidency, the smallness of the commercial and industrial classes being specially noticeable.

Class.	Percentage when classified by	
	Hereditary occupation.	Occupation on which dependent.
Agricultural	68·5	70 6
Commercial	5·6	1·0
Industrial	18·6	11·1
Professional	2·9	1·4
Government service	..	2·2
Personal service	..	2·1
Indefinite	4 4	11·6
Total ..	100·0	100·0.

The agricultural class, including the general labourers, accounts for 80·9 per cent. of the whole population, which is 6 per cent. more than is found in any other district in the Presidency. The preponderance exists chiefly under the groups land-holders and labourers, although under the latter class there is a larger proportion of the people found in Gódávari, Malabar and Nilgiris, and nearly as large as one in Chingleput, Tanjore, and South Canara. On the other hand the proportion who are tenants is barely half that found in the adjoining districts of Chingleput and Tanjore, and is smaller than is found in Trichinopoly. The number engaged in the care of stock is smaller than anywhere except on the West Coast and on the Nilgiris. Looking at the returns of agricultural statistics, it would appear probable that the numbers having a direct interest in the land, although in the case of some of them an interest subordinate to that from which they chiefly derive their subsistence, was greater than the figures of the census returns would indicate. It may be said, however, that nearly all the land-holders are ryotwari peasant proprietors, and their status may be indicated by the figures given in the following table in which the details of the size of the holdings, as given in the appendix, are analysed :—

Group.	Number.	Percentage of	
		Total population.	Agricultural population.
Land-holders ..	1,058,489	48·9	60·5
Tenants	183,101	8·5	10·5
Farm labourers .	248,068	11·5	14·2
General labourers ..	222,949	10·3	12·7
Care of cattle ..	32,219	1·5	1·8
Other agricultural pursuits	5,677	0·2	0·3
Total ..	1,750,503	80·9	100 0

Class.	Number.	Area held.
		ACS.
Zemindars	7	22,343
Inamdars	24,324	144,019
Peasant proprietors	462,565	1,405,855

Taluks.	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which assessment is			
	Area.	Assessment.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Chidambaram . ..	4·50	20 0 1	16·6	23·5	32·2	27·7	61·9	23·1	11·9	3·1
Cuddalore	3 69	9 8 8	26·9	29·6	27·8	15·7	77·3	16·4	5·4	0·9
Tirukkóyilúr	3·46	9 1 9	31·5	30·4	27·1	11·0	75·8	18·3	5·3	0·6
Villupuram	3·85	10 3 5	22·5	31·8	33·2	12·5	71·9	20·5	6·7	0·9
Tindívanam . ..	4·95	10 14 7	25 3	30·7	32·8	11·2	72·2	19·6	7·4	0·8
Tiruvannámalai ..	5·04	9 11 2	25·1	40·2	29·5	5·2	69·1	23·0	7·5	0·4
Kallakurchi	3·02	7 10 0	35·7	35·8	24·2	4·3	79·0	16·7	4·1	0·2
Vriddhachalam ..	3·21	8 1 5	33·9	36·7	24·4	5·0	77·4	18·1	4·3	0·2
Total ..	3·94	10 7 10	25·9	31·0	29·6	13·5	73·5	19·2	6·4	0·9

The average size of the holdings is everywhere very small, but in the Chidambaram taluk the holdings embrace a preponderance of wet land. The number of

pattadars liable for very small sums individually is much larger in the inland taluks than elsewhere in the district. More than one-third of the whole revenue of Vriddhachalam and Kallakurchi taluks is paid in sums of not more than about Rs. 3–8–0 on the average, none of which exceed Rs. 10, whilst over 70 per cent. of it is paid by individuals none of whom is liable for more than Rs. 30. In Chidambaram, on the other hand, nearly three-fifths of the revenue is paid in sums exceeding Rs. 30 and nearly one-third in sums exceeding Rs. 100. Villupuram most closely approaches Chidambaram in these respects with 46 per cent. of the revenue paid in sums exceeding Rs. 30 each. Here also the proportion of wet land is higher than in other parts of the district. Of the total number of holdings in the district, 73·5 per cent. are petty ones, with an average liability of Rs. 3·7 each and 19·2 per cent. more with an average rate of Rs. 16·9. Thus 92 per cent. of the Government tenants could not be expected to tide over a period of prolonged scarcity and the majority of them must feel the pressure of any scarcity almost at once. In addition to the above section of the agricultural population, numbers of the labourers could not be expected to find employment at such a time.

Owing to the great strength of the agricultural classes, the industrial do not bear any very large proportion of the whole population, comprising only 11 per cent. thereof, though the latter class numbers nearly 240,000.

In the next table the villagewar census occupation tables are given in abstract. They differ somewhat from the results analysed above, as the plan followed differs somewhat, but this gives a general idea of the general distribution of occupations in various parts of the district :—

Taluks.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturists.				Other labourers.		Traders.		Artisans.				Others.	
	Land-holders.		Labourers.						Weavers.		Other than weavers.			
	NO.	P. C.	NO.	P. C.	NO.	P. C.	NO.	P. C.	NO.	P. C.	NO.	P. C.	NO.	P. C.
Chidambaram ..	131,210	46·5	44,020	15·6	41,097	14·5	20,303	7·2	10,081	3·6	10,928	3·9	24,636	8·7
Cuddalore	164,686	48·8	31,673	9 4	51,925	15·4	31,554	9·3	15,059	4·5	13,111	3·9	29,301	8·7
Tirukkóyilár ..	169,800	66·1	18,604	7·2	32,146	12·5	9,150	3·6	3,214	1·2	8,690	3·4	15,528	6·0
Villupuram ..	173,951	57·7	47,369	15·7	33,671	11·1	14,902	4·9	4,180	1·4	9,447	3·1	18,223	6·1
Tindivanam ..	191,280	60·5	43,128	13·7	31,913	10·1	16,291	5·1	1,503	0·5	11,760	3·7	20,143	6·4
Tiruvannámalai ..	114,627	55·5	34,296	16·7	17,403	8·5	11,257	5·4	2,853	1·4	9,239	4·5	16,328	8·0
Kallakurchi ..	152,169	63·4	31,380	13·1	19,050	7·9	8,093	3·4	6,600	2 7	10,211	4·2	12,678	5·3
Vriddhachalam ..	148,614	66·7	27,988	12·6	12,010	5·4	7,887	3·5	4,123	1·8	7,398	3·3	14,773	6·7
Whole district ..	1,245,7[illegible]4	57·8	278,458	12·9	239,215	11·1	119,437	5·5	47,613	2·2	80,784	3·7	151,610	7·0

Area liable to famine.—The district is liable to floods and drought. The former are confined to the valleys of the principal rivers—the Ponnaiár, Gadilam and Vellár. Local rainfall does not usually bring about the floods in the first and last named rivers, as they rise beyond the confines of the district. Famine prices have prevailed ten times within the present century. In 1806–7, Government imported grain on a large scale, opened relief works and remitted a large amount of revenue. There was distress in 1823–25, and in 1833–34 the prices of grain doubled, and 18,000 persons were thrown on Government relief works and large remissions were again made. In 1866, relief works were again opened and prices continued high till 1868. The drought in 1873–74 caused the loss of dry crops, and in 1877 the severest famine from which the district has suffered occurred, during which relief was given gratuitously to the weak and emaciated, and to the able-bodied on public relief works. When in consequence of unfavourable seasons there is a general failure of the crops in two successive years and the wages of the day labourer are insufficient to procure him sufficient food, relief operations become necessary, but the means of external communication are sufficient to avert, by importation, the extremity of famine. The western taluks, which are those which suffer most, are those in which the means of irrigation are the poorest and march with the famine areas of Salem and North Arcot.

The eastern taluks, viz., Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Villupuram and Tindivanam are comparatively well off for irrigation works, but the taluk first named is almost the only part of the whole district really protected. There, under the lower Anicut of the Coleroon, an area of about 80,000 acres of crop in ordinary and of nearly 70,000 acres in seasons of drought are rendered safe, whilst under two anicuts across the Vellár and one across the Manimuktá, a tributary of the Vellár, a further considerable area is irrigated.

The only really first-class irrigation is however under the Coleroon. In Cuddalore, the Tirukkóyilúr anicut on the Ponnaiár, the Shatiatope anicut on the Vellár, and the Tiruvadi, Vánamádévi and Tiruvéndipuram anicuts across the Gadilam, contribute to the protection of some 15,000 acres of crop in ordinary years and of about 7,000 acres in seasons of drought. The first named work also irrigates some 12,000 acres in the Tirukkóyilúr taluk in ordinary seasons. Villupuram is almost entirely, and Tindivanam solely, dependent on minor irrigation works. These are, however, numerous and fairly efficient, in the three taluks last mentioned. The three inland taluks, viz., Vriddhachalam, Kallakurchi and Tiruvannámalai are comparatively poorly off for irrigation, Vriddhachalam being the worst off, for there only about 10 per cent. of the occupied area in ordinary years and about 4 per cent. in seasons of drought is protected. The area protected under wells and doruvus is nowhere very great in this district. The following statement shows the areas protected in seasons of drought as well as in ordinary seasons in the several taluks of the district, in hundreds of acres :—

Sources of protection.	Chidambaram.	Cuddalore.	Tirukkóyilúr.	Villupuram.	Tindivanam.	Tiruvannámalai.	Kallakurchi.	Vriddhachalam.	Total.
Area protected in all seasons.									
Coleroon lower anicut	68,3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68,3
Ponnaiar or Tirukkóyilúr anicut ..	..	9	6,1	2,1	..	..	..	..	9,1
Gadilam anicuts, three	..	4,1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,1
Shatiatope anicut	12,3	2,7	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,0
Pelandurai anicut	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,0
Other anicuts of the Vellár system.	2,2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,0	3,2
Minor tanks and channels	..	11,9	15,7	18,1	33,8	7,8	13,1	5,4	105,8
Wells and doruvus	..	2,9	1,7	4,7	4,3	2,8	2,1	5	19,0
Total ..	83,7	22,5	23,5	24,9	38,1	10,6	15,2	7,0	225,5
Percentage of area occupied ..	44·6	12·5	12·8	11·8	13·2	6·3	9·8	3·9	14·5
Percentage of area cultivated ..	51·0	13·7	14·0	14·0	17·4	7·9	11·0	4·2	17·0
Area protected in ordinary seasons.									
Coleroon lower anicut	81,1	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	81,1
Ponnaiár or Tirukkóyilúr anicut ..	..	2,8	11,6	4,4	..	..	..	..	18,8
Gadilam anicuts, three .. .	..	7,9	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,9
Shatiatope anicut	15,3	4,2	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,5
Pelandurai anicut	3,8	..	..	..	..	..	.	4	3,7
Other anicuts of the Vellár system..	2,7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,4	7,1
Minor tanks and channels	8	19,5	30,5	43,1	62,7	27,6	27,4	13,1	224,7
Wells and doruvus	..	5,8	3,4	9,4	8,7	5,7	4,2	1,0	38,2
Total ..	103,2	40,2	45,5	56,9	71,4	33,2	31,6	18,9	401,0
Percentage of area occupied ..	55·0	22·5	24·7	26·9	24·7	19·9	20·4	10·5	25·8
Percentage of area cultivated ..	62·9	24·4	27·1	32·0	32·5	24·8	22·9	11·5	30·1

The numbers relieved during past famines.—No information is available regarding the numbers relieved during any famine prior to 1866–67. During that famine the average number of people relieved during seven months, from July 1866 to January 1867 was 2,064 or 0·16 per cent. of the population in 1866–67. The maximum number relieved during any one month was 3,290 in September 1866. During the famine of 1876–78 the average number of people relieved during 20 months from February 1877 to September 1878 was 22,371 or 1·27 per cent. of the population in 1871, of whom 1,015 were employed on works and 21,356 relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved during any one month was in September 1877 when number relieved amounted to 5·92 per cent. of the population in 1871.

Accessibility for the purposes of relief.—The South Indian Railway from Madras to Tanjore runs throughout the district from north to south for 11 miles, touching the seaboard at Cuddalore and Porto Novo, and communicating with Pondicherry by a branch from Villupuram at about the centre of the district. This railway places the district in communication with the surplus food-producing delta of the Cauvery and the deltaic portion of the district in Chidambaram as well as with outside sources of food-supply. The new State Railway from Villupuram to Vellore also passes through the western taluk of Tiruvannámalai and places the whole of the district, excepting parts of the Vriddhachalam and Kallakurchi taluks, within 25 miles of a railway. Subsidiary to the railways the district is well supplied with lines of made road which open up the whole of the area and render the supply of food easy in the event of any local scarcity.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluks.	Number and area of villages exclusive of Tributary States.									Deduct	
	Ryotwari.			Inam.		Zemindari.		Total.		Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.
	Number.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor inams.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.		
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Chidambaram ..	481	241,365	12,715	6	3,200	..	..	487	257,280	35,086	17,730
Cuddalore ..	216	256,424	10,000	15	14,356	3	5,853	234	286,633	36,439	37,109
Tirukkóyilúr ..	855	346,115	10,156	13	11,671	5	5,760	373	373,702	65,469	78,903
Villupuram ..	296	306,143	8,029	8	7,488	1	2,355	305	324,015	39,180	50,104
Tindivanam ..	461	502,225	11,401	14	7,733	..	..	475	521,359	85,060	84,574
Tiruvannámalai ..	396	620,160	11,469	6	4,730	7	8,375	409	644,734	40,397	276,328
Kallakurchi ..	308	386,253	10,039	7	5,588	100	143,834	415	545,714	83,478	75,525
Vriddháchalam ..	321	365,996	12,244	2	3,200	..	..	323	381,440	51,147	57,390
Inam villages * .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zemindaris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,834	3,024,681	86,053	71	57,966	116	166,177	3,021	3,334,877	436,256	677,663

* In Government taluks.

RENT-ROLL OF GOVERNMENT

Taluks.	Total holdings.								
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment	Average extent Dry.	Average extent Wet.	Average assessment. Dry.			Average assessment. Wet		
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Chidambaram	38,724	174,037	7,75,218	1·87	2·63	3	15	0	16	1	1
Cuddalore	43,918	162,293	4,19,036	2·97	0·72	5	1	2	4	7	6
Tirukkóyilúr	49,945	172,419	4,54,945	2·61	0·85	3	14	11	5	2	10
Villupuram	51,389	197,816	5,25,020	2·91	0·94	5	0	1	5	3	4
Tindivanam	53,953	267,281	5,88,715	3·82	1·13	5	3	8	5	10	11
Tiruvannámalai	26,234	132,183	2,60,093	4·01	1·03	4	10	4	5	0	10
Kallakurchi	44,278	133,638	3,37,770	2·43	0·59	3	13	11	3	12	1
Vriddhachalam	51,627	166,188	4,17,649	3 00	0·21	6	14	3	1	3	2
Total ..	360,068	1,405,855	37,78,446	2·97	0·97	4	14	5	5	9	5

CROPPING.

Taluks.	Cereals.					Pulses.		Fruit trees and vegetables.	Condiments and spices.
	Paddy.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Varagu.	Others.	Horsegram.	Others.		
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Chidambaram ..	124,332	12,729	5,108	8,387	1,268	57	707	3,506	820
Cuddalore ..	47,000	43,017	10,014	15,800	2,836	2,201	491	4,649	558
Tirukkóyilúr ..	55,639	45,845	12,462	23,747	5,586	1,631	1,216	460	935
Villupuram ..	64,160	35,145	18,859	21,376	10,443	882	517	1,708	313
Tindivanam ..	76,229	24,516	20,983	60,911	6,151	1,616	350	2,776	1,215
Tiruvannámalai ..	39,476	24,686	27,053	45,686	3,206	5,678	4,386	356	1,940
Kallakurchi ..	31,713	22,756	26,478	43,509	3,007	5,174	717	848	2,962
Vriddhachalam ..	25,287	30,925	21,780	49,444	3,505	1,836	779	2,066	† 4,187
Total ..	463,836	239,619	142,737	268,860	36,002	18,570	9,163	16,369	12,925

† Includes about 3,000 acres of coriander.

DIX.

FOR 1891–92.

area of		Remainder.	Area in occupation.							
Zemindari and other land for which returns are not available.	Total.	Arable area (Government and inam).	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallows.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population as per census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head.		Taluks.
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.		
..	52,816	204,464	164,209	23,638	91·9	6,76,539	279,363	2 6 9		Chidambaram.
5,853	79,401	207,232	164,798	14,142	86·3	4,03,699	312,183	1 4 8		Cuddalore.
5,760	150,132	223,570	167,554	16,596	81·5	4,14,145	244,466	1 11 1		Tirukkóyilur.
2,355	91,639	232,376	177,736	33,503	90·9	4,99,377	290,847	1 11 6		Villupuram.
..	169,634	351,725	219,393	69,140	82·0	5,70,260	309,881	1 13 5		Tindivanam.
57,045	373,770	270,964	133,664	33,567	61·7	2,72,051	196,964	1 6 1		Tiruvannámalai.
143,834	302,837	242,877	138,031	16,593	63·7	3,34,921	219,991	1 8 4		Kallakurchi.
..	108,537	272,903	164,733	14,896	65·8	3,99,490	220,783	1 12 11		Vriddhachalam.
..	..	..	..	..	..	22,521	51,708	0 7 0		Inam villages.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	8,611	36,665	0 3 9		Zemindaris.
214,847	1,328,766	2,006,111	1,330,118	222,080	77·4	36,01,614	2,162,851	1 10 8		Total.

LAND FOR FASLI 1301 (1891–92).

Pattas paying										Taluks.
Under Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to 30.		From Rs. 30 to 50.		From Rs. 50 to 100.		Rs. 100 and upwards.		
Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
23,982	1,28,684	8,947	1,82,189	2,570	1,01,364	2,033	1,48,570	1,192	2,14,411	Chidambaram.
33,945	1,12,869	7,223	1,23,969	1,487	56,208	895	60,393	368	65,597	Cuddalore.
37,837	1,43,462	9,160	1,38,265	1,732	59,864	914	63,352	302	50,002	Tirukkóyilúr.
36,954	1,17,910	10,535	1,67,121	2,172	80,628	1,283	93,466	445	65,895	Villupuram.
38,977	1,49,144	10,560	1,80,774	2,590	97,984	1,410	95,348	416	65,465	Tindivanam.
18,136	65,205	6,022	1,00,469	1,488	50,476	488	30,524	100	13,419	Tiruvannámalai.
34,958	1,20,401	7,402	1,21,057	1,263	46,037	554	35,777	101	14,498	Kallakurchi.
39,943	1,41,698	9,329	1,53,348	1,538	57,300	672	44,547	145	20,756	Vriddhachalam.
264,732	9,79,373	69,178	11,67,192	14,840	5,49,861	8,249	5,71,977	3,069	5,10,043	Total.

Industrial crops.					Miscellaneous.	Total (first and second crop).	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.	Taluks.
Sugar-cane.	Indigo.	Oil-seeds.							
		Gingelly.	Ground-nuts.	Others.					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
562	5,151	3,693	7,232	129	4,302	177,983	10,823	167,160	Chidambaram.
1,925	14,060	1,413	35,264	174	‡ 22,351	201,780	38,262	163,518	Cuddalore.
1,684	12,333	6,017	17,442	1,130	2,473	188,596	25,342	163,254	Tirukkoyilúr.
438	15,195	3,235	28,953	864	6,710	208,133	24,266	183,867	Villupuram.
249	6,928	11,632	20,205	302	7,192	241,254	19,590	221,664	Tindivanam.
50	405	11,273	1,687	4,409	1,572	171,827	12,020	159,807	Tiruvannámalai.
1,399	1,765	4,078	7,170	1,547	1,088	154,210	13,007	141,203	Kallakurchi.
352	3,857	6,135	13,591	432	3,188	167,364	5,605	161,759	Vriddhachalam.
6,659	59,694	47,506	131,544	8,787	48,876	1,511,147	148,915	1,362,232	Total.

‡ Includes 7,500 acres of casuarina and 13,350 acres of other trees.

AGRICULTURAL

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bulls and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
Chidambaram	35,458	12,836	29,668	25,407	8,729	4,947	62,335
Cuddalore	38,528	5,390	24,085	3,468	5,420	1,759	44,510
Tirukkóyilúr	37,987	9,623	29,975	22,932	9,435	7,301	72,497
Villupuram	51,447	7,294	39,931	33,260	7,802	6,161	64,413
Tindivanam	58,079	11,950	45,802	32,900	13,900	10,815	99,955
Tiruvannámalai ..	34,680	6,519	70,781	40,535	13,026	10,403	286,458
Kallakurchi	41,863	6,164	41,547	26,778	8,705	7,042	176,222
Vriddhachalam ..	53,757	2,578	48,951	23,998	15,412	4,600	181,338
Total ..	351,799	62,354	330,740	209,278	82,429	53,028	987,728

WATER-SUPPLY

Taluks.	Government protective irrigation works.							
	Works	Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated.			Average revenue.		
			First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Demand.	Remissions.	
							Amount.	Percentage on demand.
	Kullar.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
Villupuram	Vikravándi anicut ..	1,813	1,756	91	1,847	8,905	640	7·19
	Ponnaiár.							
Villupuram	Tirukkóyilúr anicut ..	5,069	4,773	458	5,231	24,430	1,728	7·07
Tirukkóyilúr ..		14,179	12,511	249	12,760	68,676	5,064	7·37
Cuddálore		3,169	3,169	112	3,281	15,053	1,607	10·67
	Total ..	22,417	20,453	819	21,272	1,08,159	8,399	7·76
	Gadilam.							
Cuddalore	Tiruvadi anicut	6,580	6,438	1,581	8,019	44,161	5,629	12·75
	Vánamádévi anicut ..	726	722	142	864	6,672	1,183	17·74
	Tiruvéndipuram anicut ..	1,961	1,961	531	2,492	15,774	2,076	13·17
	Total ..	9,267	9,121	2,254	11,375	66,607	8,888	13·34
	Vellár.							
Cuddalore	Shatiatope anicut ..	5,047	4,976	423	5,399	24,166	3,370	14·04
Chidambaram ..		18,615	18,253	2,354	20,607	92,018	14,575	15·84
Chidambaram ..	Vriddhachalam anicut..	3,064	2,997	258	3,255	17,325	1,353	7·82
Vriddhachalam ..		1,957	1,863	126	1,989	9,788	706	7·21
Chidambaram ..	Polandorai anicut ..	3,462	3,462	94	3,556	14,993	754	5·03
Vriddhachalam ..		459	441	7	448	2,106	101	4 84
	Total ..	32,604	31,992	3,262	35,254	1,60,396	20,859	13·01
	Manimuktá Nadi.							
Vriddhachalam ..	Mehamattur anicut ..	2,646	2,630	146	2,776	15,746	1,062	6·75
	Myoranadi.							
Vriddhachalam ..	Kattumailur anicut ..	363	349	28	377	2,343	152	6·49
	Coleroon.							
Chidambaram ..	Lower anicut	85,085	84,454	3,671	88,125	4,38,408	16,925	3·86
Tindivanam	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvannámalai ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kallakurchi ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	85,085	84,454	3,671	88,125	4,38,4[illegible]	16,925	3·86

Number of minor works,

Taluks.	Under 50 acres.				From 50 to 200 acres.			
	Tanks.		Others.		Tanks		Others.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
Chidambaram	23	..	107	20	23	8	224	9
Cuddalore	59	6	17	3	61	7	39	9
Tirukkóyilúr	227	14	28	..	214	9	67	2
Villupuram	150	24	39	2	175	30	55	10
Tindivanam	465	55	90	..	280	16	22	..
Tiruvannámalai	314	46	59	16	204	8	..	..
Kallakurchi	161	56	46	6	161	7	88	3
Vriddhachalam	329	5	38	19	78	11	17	2
Tot ..	1,728	206	424	66	1,196	96	512	35

STOCK IN 1890–91.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Indigo vats.	Sugar mills.	Boats.	Taluks.
72	339	22,551	3,213	20	8	48	Chidambaram.
587	594	18,503	4,325	71	4	110	Cuddalore.
295	158	25,678	4,415	46	33	..	Tirukkóyilúr.
417	385	20,726	5,060	83	12	15	Villupuram.
515	202	56,105	4,505	25	64	19	Tindivanam.
640	690	25,525	1,938	2	7	..	Tiruvannámalai.
330	217	28,542	5,559	125	656	..	Kallakurchi.
168	150	22,016	5,454	70	67	..	Vriddhachalam.
3,024	2,735	219,646	34,469	442	851	192	Total.

AND IRRIGATION.

Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years.						Irrigation under ordinary wells.				Taluks.
	First crop.		Second crop.			Number.		Area irrigated.		
Occupied area.	Extent.	Per cent. of occupied area.	Extent.	Per cent. of occupied area.	Per cent. of remission to demand.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	
ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS.	
47,016	46,356	98·6	4,575	9·7	6·9	5,703	1,014	9,453	..	Villuppuram.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Villupuram.
34,372	33,555	97·6	6,252	18·2	9·0	4,641	390	3,429	249	Tirukkóyilúr.
22,101	21,521	97·4	1,705	7·7	9·2	2,484	29	5,887	..	Cuddalore.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuddalore.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuddalore.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidambaram.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidambaram.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vriddhachalam.
950	918	96·6	137	14·4	8·6	..	..	..	..	Chidambaram.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vriddhachalam.
14,255	14,252	100·0	2,619	18·1	7·6	273	..	1,030	55	Virddhachalam.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Virddhachalam
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidambaram.
67,520	66,935	99·1	9,093	13·5	6·3	11,268	13,046	9,453	..	Tindivanam.
31,811	30,882	97·9	4,486	14·1	10·4	6,579	306	5,728	392	Tiruvannámalai.
30,545	30,037	98·3	6,844	22·4	8·7	5,016	127	4,368	274	Kallakurchi.
248,570	244,456	98·3	35,711	14·4	8·0	35,964	14,912	39,348	970	Total.

the ayacut of which is

From 200 to 500 acres.				From 500 to 1,000 acres.				1,000 acres and over.				Taluks.
Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	
24	3	155	1	10	..	40	1	..	..	8	2	Chidambaram.
13	..	11	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	Cuddalore.
60	..	30	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	Tirukkóyilúr.
45	4	10	3	9	..	3	1	3	..	5	..	Villupuram.
29	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tindivanam.
9	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tiruvannámalai.
21	..	26	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	Kallakurchi.
1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vriddhachalam.
202	7	241	6	26	..	50	2	4	..	14	2	Total.

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop assessment.	Charge for water.	Charge on miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67).	857,895	272,731	Not available.	1,130,626	14,98,943	14,58,013	39,631	1,31,055	..	31,27,642
1277 (1867-68).	921,763	274,978		1,196,741	16,06,816	14,68,790	38,456	1,25,599	..	32,39,661
1278 (1868-69).	925,707	277,236		1,202,943	16,10,366	14,79,919	30,596	1,23,968	..	32,44,849
1279 (1869-70).	950,133	280,117		1,230,230	16,47,499	14,93,355	38,889	1,25,257	..	33,05,000
1280 (1870-71).	1,004,500	282,438		1,286,938	17,25,832	15,04,162	45,892	1,64,519	..	34,40,405
Average ..	932,000	277,500		1,209,500	16,17,891	14,80,848	38,693	1,34,079	..	32,71,511
1281 (1871-72).	923,616	280,529	65,091	1,269,236	15,77,653	14,93,665	41,461	1,72,550	1,16,184	34,01,513
1282 (1872-73).	905,069	279,158	63,612	1,247,839	15,38,984	14,86,960	45,348	2,17,804	1,23,693	34,12,789
1283 (1873-74).	856,194	277,927	73,265	1,207,386	14,69,671	14,81,401	42,794	2,02,282	1,20,662	33,16,810
1284 (1874-75).	889,034	280,503	97,374	1,266,911	15,09,949	14,94,148	1,45,682	2,74,928	1,66,952	35,91,659
1285 (1875-76).	950,334	283,955	12,187	1,246,476	16,03,380	15,10,527	69,077	2,48,922	36,045	34,67,951
Average ..	904,849	280,415	62,306	1,247,570	15,39,928	14,93,340	68,873	2,23,297	1,12,707	34,38,145
1286 (1876-77).	964,353	285,153	12,662	1,262,168	16,24,948	15,16,064	42,435	1,29,153	30,234	33,42,834
1287 (1877-78).	940,555	285,747	18,354	1,244,656	15,97,988	15,18,759	98,893	1,57,596	36,954	34,10,190
1288 (1878-79).	971,347	286,522	13,145	1,271,014	16,39,012	15,22,596	87,650	2,24,065	34,830	35,08,153
1289 (1879-80).	947,180	285,744	20,081	1,253,005	15,94,443	15,18,530	78,298	2,03,325	38,006	34,32,602
1290 (1880-81).	931,470	286,392	20,288	1,238,150	15,72,678	15,21,434	98,085	2,42,280	43,681	34,78,158
1291 (1881-82).	922,369	285,494	30,945	1,238,808	15,58,073	15,16,852	52,139	1,92,236	56,483	33,75,783
1292 (1882-83).	979,226	294,014	20,658	1,293,898	16,48,522	15,67,882	86,714	2,27,367	40,208	35,70,693
1293 (1883-84).	980,298	294,283	25,106	1,299,687	16,48,645	15,68,935	85,231	2,36,550	51,424	35,90,785
1294 (1884-85).	978,157	293,820	30,041	1,302,018	16,48,606	15,66,501	65,898	2,19,875	60,316	35,61,196
1295 (1885-86).	994,651	293,169	41,324	1,329,444	16,69,649	15,64,728	1,00,048	2,25,935	87,477	36,47,837
Average ..	970,940	292,216	29,615	1,292,771	16,34,699	15,56,979	78,006	2,20,393	59,181	35,49,258
1296 (1886-87).	1,027,533	293,859	62,840	1,384,232	17,10,087	15,66,831	1,00,929	2,60,399	1,15,102	37,53,348
1297 (1887-88).	1,048,501	299,198	40,230	1,387,929	17,22,787	15,89,527	1,09,709	2,81,648	75,436	37,79,107
1298 (1888-89).	1,055,854	315,480	61,058	1,432,392	16,96,247	16,59,730	1,41,381	2,64,460	95,480	38,57,298
1299 (1889-90).	1,074,313	321,654	85,063	1,481,030	16,96,258	16,89,978	81,450	2,15,709	1,22,240	38,05,635
1300 (1890-91).	1,085,406	332,846	85,372	1,503,624	16,52,973	17,57,810	1,20,367	2,04,624	1,20,857	38,56,631
Average ..	1,058,321	312,607	66,913	1,437,841	16,95,671	16,52,775	1,10,767	2,45,368	1,05,823	38,10,404

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.					Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Deduct amount of beriz deductions on account of religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwar).	Fasli.
Due to season.			Fixed and other.	Total.						
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.								
RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
6,459	4,279	3,367	2,22,622	2,36,727	28,90,915	66,400	29,57,315	137	29,57,178	1276 (1866-67).
1,12,939	1,61,398	2,62,801	1,97,787	7,34,925	25,04,736	68,867	25,73,603	137	25,73,466	1277 (1867-68).
1,52,472	2,10,435	2,39,150	2,03,857	8,14,914	24,29,935	64,789	24,94,724	137	24,94,587	1278 (1868-69).
51,834	23,580	9,929	2,49,887	3,35,236	29,69,764	1,04,235	30,73,999	137	30,73,862	1279 (1869-70).
7,671	1,083	5,751	2,62,968	2,77,473	31,62,932	1,16,448	32,79,380	137	32,79,243	1280 (1870-71).
66,275	81,956	1,04,200	2,27,424	4,79,855	27,91,656	84,148	28,75,804	137	28,75,667	Average.
4,469	1,961	3,444	2,53,579	2,63,453	31,38,060	50,341	31,88,401	137	31,88,264	1281 (1871-72).
2,500	..	4,964	2,53,995	2,61,459	31,51,330	59,934	32,11,264	137	32,11,127	1282 (1872-73).
48,037	73,064	1,31,499	2,34,414	4,87,014	28,29,796	54,733	28,84,529	137	28,84,392	1283 (1873-74).
2,887	1,180	6,788	2,63,197	2,74,052	33,17,607	1,13,799	34,31,406	137	34,31,269	1284 (1874-75).
45,370	1,18,336	1,32,277	2,47,983	5,43,966	29,23,985	90,020	30,14,005	137	30,13,868	1285 (1875-76).
20,653	38,908	55,794	2,50,634	3,65,989	30,72,156	73,765	31,45,921	137	31,45,784	Average.
3,07,466	2,36,395	48,512	2,22,151	8,14,524	25,28,310	83,390	26,11,700	137	26,11,563	1286 (1876-77).
50,103	1,11,228	10,808	2,50,867	4,23,006	29,87,184	95,309	30,82,493	137	30,82,356	1287 (1877-78).
23,481	9,363	4,710	2,66,824	3,04,378	32,03,775	1,36,461	33,40,236	137	33,40,099	1288 (1878-79).
77,264	32,125	10,048	2,56,415	3,75,852	30,56,750	1,74,632	32,31,382	137	32,31,245	1289 (1879-80).
1,989	369	16,700	2,68,458	2,87,516	31,90,642	1,03,037	32,93,679	137	32,93,542	1290 (1880-81).
33,798	21,562	10,149	2,58,151	3,23,660	30,52,123	67,094	31,19,217	147	31,19,070	1291 (1881-82).
44,117	44,875	58,293	2,67,101	4,14,386	31,56,307	68,548	32,24,855	67,606	31,57,249	1292 (1882-83).
20,207	17,925	18,280	2,74,062	3,30,474	32,60,311	1,32,255	33,92,566	67,354	33,25,212	1293 (1883-84).
43,603	28,849	1,66,562	2,62,461	5,01,475	30,59,721	79,428	31,39,149	66,653	30,72,496	1294 (1884-85).
18,326	1,399	12,967	2,77,495	3,10,187	33,37,650	75,339	34,12,989	68,084	33,44,905	1295 (1885-86).
32,010	22,922	53,250	2,67,854	3,76,036	31,73,222	84,533	32,57,755	53,969	32,03,786	Average.
22,608	8,018	7,799	2,80,709	3,19,134	34,34,214	54,317	34,88,531	67,550	34,20,981	1296 (1886-87).
733	22	9,892	2,59,318	2,70,265	35,08,842	57,039	35,65,881	67,538	34,98,343	1297 (1887-88).
143	126	3,045	1,93,113	1,96,427	36,60,871	51,333	37,12,204	68,060	36,44,144	1298 (1888-89).
66,730	26,622	4,233	3,06,264	4,03,849	34,01,786	52,970	34,54,756	68,562	33,86,194	1299 (1889-90).
32,493	19,184	5,207	2,16,198	2,73,082	35,83,549	54,893	36,38,442	67,960	35,70,482	1300 (1890-91).
24,542	10,794	6,035	2,51,180	2,92,551	35,17,853	54,110	35,71,963	67,934	35,04,029	Average.

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS.

Average Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	0·18	0·05	0·06	..	0·32	2·88	2·97	8·73	3·48	10·98	8·39	4·88	42·92
1871	1·11	0·57	0·71	0·21	2·30	1·56	2·62	3·84	9·15	6·69	14·99	2·32	46·07
1872	..	0·18	0·29	2·34	6·10	1·13	5·44	6·83	3·66	6 26	17·90	6·67	56·80
1873	0·02	7·36	..	2·34	1·83	1·35	1 69	2·97	4·98	11·55	5·87	0·78	40 74
1874	..	..	0·06	0·24	6·66	2·96	3 91	5·14	11·27	9·38	6·19	2·32	48·13
1875	0·39	..	0·11	0·79	2 91	0·87	2·21	10·16	6·53	4·26	4·37	1·71	34·31
1876	0·01	..	0·04	1·27	1·81	2·49	2·53	6·18	3·27	2·21	4·89	0·46	25·16
1877	..	..	..	0·11	6·59	1·36	1·38	1·29	8·49	9·84	8·52	7·59	45·17
1878	0·32	..	..	0·75	2·23	2·35	2·97	6·64	8·04	2 81	7·47	1·28	34·86
1879	0·56	..	0 96	0·27	1·47	4·30	6·30	4·36	4·32	6·10	2·69	1·89	33·22
1880	0·48	0·26	..	0·59	1·67	1·07	2·77	4·98	4·52	8·31	17·83	3 62	46·10
1881	0·45	..	0·05	..	0·84	1·31	1·57	4·83	6·86	1·17	5·43	4·22	26·73
1882	2·11	..	..	0·78	2·10	1·21	2·01	6·84	3·60	4·93	11·64	0·71	35·93
1883	0·07	0·03	0·05	0 06	1·17	2·40	2 88	4·27	3·25	12·51	6·90	3 94	37·53
1884	0·96	..	..	0·12	1·14	1·26	0·69	5·02	4·15	15·09	25·47	17·96	71·86
1885	0·01	..	0 12	..	1·22	0·84	1·75	5·57	8·25	8·74	12·38	6·20	45·08
1886	0 92	..	0·61	..	5·89	3·40	3·34	7·93	5·98	5·74	5·22	2·76	41 79
1887	..	..	1·14	0·17	2·14	3·01	1·97	7·98	4·93	18·79	12·85	9·69	62·67
1888	0·11	..	..	0·39	6·53	1·01	2·82	5·74	4·44	10·31	8·61	7·98	47·94
1889	0·33	..	..	0·91	1·07	2·95	6·76	4·72	4·32	4·73	2·54	4·87	33·20
Average—1870–89 ..	0·40	0·42	0·21	0·57	2·80	1 99	2·93	5·70	5·67	8·02	9·51	4·59	42·81
1890	0·57	..	0·13	0·70	1·14	3·86	3·64	4·06	6·58	7·36	4·59	0·89	33·52
1891	1·37	2·21	0·23	0·13	1·60	1·54	0·44	0·87	3·79	12·72	4·40	10·37	39·67
1892	0·14	0·27	0·01	0·42	1 23	3·30	5·14	8·11	4 60	2·72	0·88	2·53	29·35
1893	0 21	0·20	2·33	0 51	1·13	2·41	5·10	3·66	4·42	6·61	21·29	1·25	49·12

Average Number of Wet Days.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	1	..	..	..	1	6	6	9	4	8	11	3	49
1871	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	5	9	10	12	3	54
1872	..	1	..	1	2	1	7	10	5	6	15	8	56
1873	..	3	..	2	2	3	3	6	6	15	10	2	52
1874	..	..	..	..	5	4	8	8	10	11	7	4	57
1875	1	..	..	1	5	2	3	11	8	6	8	3	48
1876	..	..	..	1	3	4	6	8	4	3	5	1	35
1877	..	..	..	..	6	3	3	3	12	11	10	7	55
1878	1	..	..	2	3	3	5	10	9	4	7	4	48
1879	2	..	2	..	2	6	9	5	7	10	3	3	49
1880	1	1	..	1	3	3	6	8	6	11	15	6	61
1881	1	..	..	..	2	3	2	8	9	2	10	7	44
1882	4	..	..	1	3	3	5	9	5	6	12	3	51
1883	..	..	..	1	2	5	6	7	4	13	9	5	52
1884	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	7	7	11	14	7	53
1885	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	8	7	10	7	8	48
1886	1	..	1	..	5	6	6	8	7	9	7	5	55
1887	..	..	1	..	3	6	4	9	6	13	14	8	64
1888	..	..	..	1	5	2	4	8	6	11	12	6	55
1889	1	..	..	1	2	5	7	8	6	7	3	5	45
Average—1870–89 ..	1	..	..	1	3	4	5	8	7	9	9	5	52
1890	1	..	..	1	2	5	6	7	8	9	8	2	49
1891	2	4	..	..	3	3	1	5	5	13	7	10	53
1892	..	..	..	2	2	5	6	12	6	4	2	3	42
1893	1	..	3	1	2	5	8	5	5	6	17	2	55

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

VARIATIONS OF THE RAINFALL, 1870–89, IN INCHES.

Recording stations.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Marakkánam ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·90	0·45	0·15	0·63	0·95	7·90	3·75	12·05	36·05	19·20	82·03
	Minimum, 1889 ..	..	0·40	0·50	1·55	5·58	5·10	3·90	6·20	1·20	8·95	33·38
	Average, 1880-89 ..	0 48	0 20	1 62	2 20	2·90	7·63	5·58	10 26	14·24	7·44	52·55
Cuddalore ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	2·25	..	0·04	0·34	1·49	8·41	3·59	14 88	44·08	27·07	102·15
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·10	1 65	0 78	1·03	2·01	7·70	1·51	1 32	12·18	1·29	29·57
	Average	1·35	0 88	2·24	1·70	3 29	6·17	5 04	9·31	15·21	8 06	53·25
Bhuvanagiri ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·20	..	..	2·40	0·30	6·65	2·90	15·30	32·10	21·30	81·15
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	..	..	0·60	0·40	5·90	4·60	1·60	5·00	8·30	26·40
	Average, 1880-89 ..	0 76	0 13	1·60	1·92	1 99	5·02	2 98	10·73	13·46	8·98	47·57
Chidambaram .	Maximum, 1887 ..	2·60	..	4·40	1·45	2·25	5·50	10·20	26·15	18·40	13·50	84·45
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	1·70	0·40	0·60	0·63	6·35	0·45	2·55	12·65	1·50	26·83
	Average	1·60	0·61	2·43	1·89	2 54	5 56	4 89	9 03	15·14	8·47	52·16
Tindivanam ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	1·20	..	0·70	0·55	0·20	6·25	5 75	14·96	25 36	23·93	78·90
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·40	..	0·91	2·30	3·00	6·05	6·45	..	5·90	1·30	26·31
	Average	1·22	0 32	3 11	2 18	3·41	6 81	6 93	8 87	9 38	4·27	46·50
Vannur ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·70	..	0·30	1·30	0·80	7·70	2·35	15·90	34·80	18·85	82·70
	Minimum, 1883 ..	0 55		..	0·40	3·85	2·20	1·60	4·65	5·25	7·20	25·70
	Average, 1879 89 ..	0 64	0 32	1·60	1 33	3·36	5 54	4·27	8 00	12·06	6 86	43·98
Villupuram ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	1·43	..	1·75	3·35	0·20	6·20	4·65	14·37	29·06	22·54	83·55
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	3·75	0·65	1·75	4·83	6·05	2·55	2 05	4·05	0·25	25·93
	Average	0·93	0·35	2·44	2·13	3 58	5 52	5 64	7·96	8 37	4·05	40·97
Panruti ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	2·00	..	0·95	1·50	1·05	5·75	6·05	23·05	37·35	18·25	95·95
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	..	0·40	0·40	4·10	2·65	4 40	..	8·25	4·35	24·55
	Average, 1880 89 ..	0 68	0 22	2·09	1·82	3 84	5 69	5 00	9·39	13 57	6·34	48 64
Mannárgudi ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	0·70	..	1·80	1·40	1·30	8·50	2·98	26·40	22·00	11·60	76·68
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·90	..	.	2·00	0·25	8·95	0·85	1·70	3·75	9·05	27·45
	Average, 1880-89 ..	0·75	0 14	2·28	1·56	2·49	5·01	4·38	10·31	12 39	7·07	46·38
Gingee ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	..	0·40	0·80	0·65	1·50	3·85	7 35	15·00	15·50	19·10	64·15
	Minimum, 1883 ..	0·55	..	1·30	3·45	1·25	2 85	3·15	6 85	1·95	4·20	25·55
	Average, 1879-89 ..	0 52	0 41	2 27	2 52	3 06	6·43	5 81	7 45	7 89	4·19	40·55
Tiruvannámalai.	Maximum, 1887 ..	0·65	0·45	3·40	8·00	0·65	10·30	5·83	14·35	9 93	4·65	58·21
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·15	1·08	2·70	1·40	0·85	7·20	3·60	2·40	..	19·38
	Average	1·09	0 43	3 86	1·88	2·39	5 14	6 13	7 54	6 61	2·68	37·75
Chengam ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·90	..	1·00	1·40	..	2·75	4·15	15 05	13·80	10·45	49·50
	Minimum, 1889 ..	0·95	..	1·95	2·65	3·80	4·70	4·10	2 85	1·00	2·38	24·38
	Average, 1879 89 ..	0 66	0·36	3 23	1 69	3 10	4 82	4 80	6 93	6 14	3·16	34 85
Tirukkóyilúr ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	1·70	0·65	1·65	1·75	0·45	4·51	6 53	13 11	18 64	18 78	67·17
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	.	0·55	0·80	0 60	2·95	9·90	0·20	6·45	1·15	22·60
	Average	0 89	0 73	2 64	2·73	3 31	6 41	6·45	7·27	6·57	2 95	39·95
Ulundúrpéttai .	Maximum, 1887 ..	1·78	..	3·65	2·68	2·15	6·69	3·85	20·70	11·00	6·75	59·25
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	..	1 25	1 65	0·85	2·90	8·05		2 70	3·40	20 80
	Average, 1879-89 ..	0 49	0 33	2 93	2 45	2 83	5 60	4 92	7·13	8·18	4 42	39·28
Kallakurchi.	Maximum, 1884 ..	1·50	..	2·90	0·35	0 40	5·65	1·55	15·08	14·32	12·73	52·48
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0 25	0·15	3·25	1 10	2·25	5·52	3·62	1·60	0·85	0·20	18·79
	Average	1·13	0·63	3·54	1·93	2 17	4 75	5·36	7 75	6 31	2 93	36 50
Vriddhachalam	Maximum, 1884 ..	1·10	..	2·10	0·90	0·20	3·45	1·75	16·40	20 60	21·55	68·05
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	..	..	0·40	..	4·45	4·30	1 35	3 45	6·15	20 10
	Average	0 95	0·60	2·18	1 69	2 83	6 00	5·02	7·24	7 87	4·47	38 85
Tittagudi ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	1·50	0·60	4·20	4·80	3·00	3·15	3·15	13·10	9·95	9·15	52·60
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0 20	..		1·10	0·40	2·70	7·50	..	3·70	4·40	20·00
	Average, 1879-89 ..	0·73	0 50	3 13	1·78	2·79	4·10	4 22	8 54	6 58	3 69	36 06
District ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·96	0·12	1·14	1·26	0·69	5·02	4·15	15 09	25·47	17·96	71·86
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0 05	1 27	1·81	2·49	2 53	6·18	3·27	2·21	4·89	0·46	25·16
	Average	1·03	0 57	2 80	1·99	2·93	5 70	5 67	8 02	9 51	4 59	42 81

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

Average Monthly Prices for the whole District.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
ice, second sort.	14·0	14·7	14·5	14·9	15·6	16·2	18·4	20·2	20·3	20·7	19·2	18·3	17·3	1874–75.
	17·3	16·9	17·3	17·0	18·1	16·7	15·1	15·4	15·4	15·4	15·4	15·5	16·4	1875–76.
	14·9	14·5	14·2	12·7	9·7	7·6	8·3	8 7	9·1	10·0	9·1	8·6	10·2	1876–77.
	6·8	6·2	5·8	6·8	7·6	8·1	9·1	10·8	10·0	9·5	9·7	8·7	8·3	1877–78.
	7·9	8·0	8·5	8·9	10·0	10 2	12·0	12·1	12 1	12·5	12·9	12·7	10 6	1878–79.
	12·4	12·9	12·8	13·1	13·2	14·1	14·2	14·9	14 9	15·1	15·2	14·9	14·0	1879–80.
	14 5	14·5	14·4	14·5	14·8	16 0	17·1	18·3	18 2	18·3	18·5	18·3	16·4	1880–81.
	16·7	15·7	16·3	16·3	16·2	16·7	16 8	20·0	20·0	20·1	19·4	18 0	17·7	1881–82.
	17·6	17·1	17·4	17·4	17 7	17·6	18·2	19 1	20·3	19·5	18·3	18·1	18·2	1882–83.
	17·7	17 5	17·5	16·9	17 6	18·7	19·4	20·0	17·6	17·0	16 8	16 6	17·8	1883–84.
	15·5	14·7	15 0	15·0	14·4	13·9	12·7	13·1	13·0	13·8	13·2	13·5	14·0	1884–85.
	13·7	13·5	13·9	14·1	14·6	14·8	15·5	16·2	16·6	16 9	16·4	16·4	15·3	1885–86.
	16·3	16·0	16·1	16·3	17·1	17·5	17·4	16 8	16·7	16·8	16·9	17·0	16·7	1886–87.
	16·9	16·6	16·9	16 8	16·6	16·7	17·1	17 0	17·5	17·1	16 7	16·4	16 9	1887–88.
	16·2	16·2	16·0	15·7	15·7	16·1	16·3	16·5	16·4	16·1	15·9	15·5	16·0	1888–89.
	14·9	14·9	15·1	15·0	13·9	12·1	13·1	12·8	12·1	12·1	12·2	12·1	13·4	1889–90.
	16·0	15·7	15·9	15·8	15·9	16 0	16·4	16·9	16·8	16·8	16·4	16·2	16·2	Average.*
	11·9	12·0	11·7	11·7	12·3	12·4	12·8	12·6	12·5	12·7	12·5	12·4	12·3	1890–91.
	12·1	11·2	11·2	11·1	11·2	11·2	11·0	11·1	10 6	10·9	11·2	10·9	11·1	1891–92.
	11·0	10·9	11·0	11·2	10 8	9 4	10·3	10·4	10·9	11·0	11·1	11·0	10·7	1892–93.
Cumbu ..	22·9	30·8	31·1	30·2	30·2	30·4	31·3	31·3	30 7	29·7	28·1	27·2	29·6	1874–75.
	24·3	25·0	27·0	31·2	31·7	28·2	24·1	23·1	22·8	22·8	22·4	22·6	25·6	1875–76.
	22·7	24·7	26·7	23·4	15 3	10·6	9·8	10·1	10·5	11·4	10·2	9·9	15·5	1876–77.
	9·2	9·8	8·6	10·3	11·5	12 8	15·0	14·4	13·2	12·3	11·5	10·5	11·6	1877–78.
	9·5	12·2	17·8	17·0	19·8	20·0	20·9	20·0	20·1	20·1	19·7	19·5	18·6	1878–79.
	20·4	22·7	29·1	27·5	27·6	26·8	26·3	26·1	25·7	25·4	25·1	24·8	25·7	1879–80.
	23·9	21·0	27·5	29·3	29 6	31·3	32·8	32·1	31·6	30·2	29·7	29·4	29·3	1880–81.
	26·3	25·3	26·1	32·4	32·9	33·3	34·1	35·3	34·9	33·6	33·5	31·5	31·7	1881–82.
	28·0	31·5	36·0	37·9	37·2	38·4	37·8	37·9	37·2	34·4	32·4	31·6	35·4	1882–83.
	30·0	33·7	36·1	35·6	36·1	36·8	36·9	36·6	30·6	27·6	29·2	28·8	33·2	1883–84.
	26·0	25·1	26·0	27·7	30·6	28·3	24·2	23·1	21·5	22·0	21·3	21·4	24·8	1884–85.
	21·2	21·8	24·4	29·7	30·9	31·0	30·2	30·9	30·4	28·9	27·4	27·2	27·9	1885–86.
	27·3	31·1	34·3	34·6	34·5	33·9	32·2	30·8	27·9	27·3	27·8	27·4	30·8	1886–87.
	27·1	28·4	31 1	33·6	32 8	32·9	31·1	30·7	29·4	27·8	26·3	26·4	29·8	1887–88.
	25·3	24·6	25·2	28·7	30·1	29·7	29·4	28·7	28·1	27·1	26·0	24·8	27 3	1888–89.
	24·5	26·2	27·0	29·3	26·3	21·5	22·0	22·1	20·3	20·1	20·2	19·8	23·3	1889–90.
	26·0	27·2	29·4	31·9	32·1	31·7	31·2	30·8	29·2	27·9	27·4	26·8	29·4	Average.*
	20·0	20·9	23·6	25·9	25·3	24·9	24·3	22·8	22·2	22·2	22·2	22·2	23·0	1890–91.
	20·4	18·0	16·1	16·7	19·6	19·0	18·0	17·2	15·6	16·2	16 4	16·1	17·5	1891–92.
	16·5	18 4	24·6	26·2	22·8	16·6	17·3	17·1	17·0	17·3	17·2	16·8	19·0	1892–93.
Ragi ..	21·8	22·7	26·4	30·4	31·7	32·7	34·5	34·3	32·8	31·6	30·2	28·6	29·8	1874–75.
	26·3	26·3	27·7	31·4	31·7	28·3	25·0	24·5	23·6	23·3	23·9	24 2	26·4	1875–76.
	23·3	23·4	24·5	22·6	14·7	10·3	10·1	10·7	10·8	11·9	10·6	10 0	15·4	1876–77.
	8·2	7·6	7·9	10·7	11·3	12·6	15·0	13·5	12·3	12·1	12 5	11 0	11·3	1877–78.
	9·4	10·9	15·8	19·5	19·0	19 5	20·4	20·0	19·4	20·0	20·1	19·3	17·8	1878–79.
	19·4	20·3	22·9	25·7	26·8	26 4	26·0	25·7	25·4	25·1	25·4	25 0	24·5	1879–80.
	24·2	24·8	26·7	28·5	29·5	31·6	33·5	33·2	32·1	30·5	30·9	30·4	29·7	1880–81.
	27·4	26·9	27·9	32·7	33·1	33 0	33·9	35·4	35·4	34·6	34·3	33·2	32·4	1881–82.
	32·5	32·6	34·6	36·5	37·6	37·4	37·2	38·2	27·1	34·9	33 5	32·5	35·5	1882–83.
	32·4	34·3	35 1	35·2	37·4	37·9	38·6	38·2	31·2	30·1	31·5	31·7	34·5	1883–84.
	30·0	29·3	31·0	31·4	31·9	29·2	25·1	24·5	22·5	22·7	23·0	23·3	27·0	1884–85.
	23·1	23·1	24·6	29·1	30·6	31·8	31·9	31·8	31·5	29 7	28 8	28 4	28·7	1885–86.
	28·5	29·3	30·1	31·6	32·7	33·0	32·7	30·4	27·9	28·2	28·6	28·3	30·1	1886–87.
	28·1	28·3	29·4	31·3	31·8	31·5	30·8	30·6	29 7	28·2	26·7	26 5	29·5	1887–88.
	25.8	25·8	26·4	29·4	30·3	30·1	29·9	29·2	28·5	27·1	26·5	26·1	27·9	1888–89.
	25·5	26·4	27·2	28·1	26·2	22·9	24·4	23·5	22·7	22·9	22·9	22·8	24·6	1889–90.
	27·7	28·1	29·3	31·4	32·1	31·8	31·8	31·5	29·9	28·9	28·7	28·3	30·0	Average.*
	22·3	22·0	23·1	25·1	25·2	24·3	24·1	22·8	22·2	22 0	22·2	22·0	23·1	1890–91.
	20·6	18·6	17·0	17·3	18·3	16·8	16·1	15·7	15·0	15·3	16·5	16·0	16·9	1891–92.
	16·0	17·1	20·9	23·5	22·1	16·5	16·9	17·0	16·9	17·3	17·3	17·3	18·2	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES AT EACH STATION IN THE DISTRICT.

Grains.	Tindivanam.	Tiruvannámalai.	Tirukkóyilúr.	Villupuram.	Panruti.	Cuddalore.	Tiruppáppuliyúr.	Porto Novo.	Chidambaram.	Vriddhachalam.	Kallakurchi.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	20·4	19·0	16·4	18·5	19·0	16·7	15·6	15·9	16·6	15·9	17·8	1874–75.
	18·4	17·8	19·3	..	18·4	15·0	15·1	15·1	16·0	15·4	17·2	1875–76.
	9·1	10·0	10·7	8·7	10·7	10·5	10·9	11·2	10·8	10·1	10·4	1876–77.
	8·7	8·2	7·6	8·3	8·1	8·3	8·4	8·1	8·3	8·7	8·4	1877–78.
	11·6	11·9	11·6	10·4	10·0	9·5	9·9	10·0	10·2	10·5	11·2	1878–79.
	14·4	14·8	14·8	13·9	13·6	13·6	12·9	14·0	14·1	13·5	14·4	1879–80.
	17·2	17·8	18·5	16·5	15·9	15·4	15·4	16·2	16·5	15·4	16·8	1880–81.
	18·2	20·4	19·3	17·2	16·3	17·1	15·9	18·0	17·6	16·6	18·5	1881–82.
	18·0	18·7	..	16·5	17·0	17·8	17·0	18·8	20·4	17·8	20·1	1882–83.
	17·9	19·4	..	16·1	16·0	16·8	15·4	17·3	19·9	17·7	20·9	1883–84.
	16·1	17·1	15·1	13·9	12·9	12·8	12·7	12·1	13·1	13·3	16·3	1884–85.
	15·5	16·5	15·5	16·7	15·7	14·3	13·8	14·4	15·9	14·1	16·3	1885–86.
	17·2	18·5	18·5	16·9	15·2	16·0	15·1	15·8	17·7	15·6	17·6	1886–87.
	17·9	19·3	18·1	18·4	15·0	15·8	15·2	15·8	18·3	15·2	18·1	1887–88.
	17·2	17·6	17·9	16·3	14·7	15·0	14·8	15·2	16·5	14·7	16·7	1888–89.
	13·5	14·0	14·5	..	12·4	13·2	12·4	12·6	13·3	13·0	14·7	1889–90.
	12·0	12·6	12·7	..	11·2	12·2	11·4	12·3	12·5	12·0	14·2	1890–91.
	10·9	11·0	11·2	11·1	11·1	11·1	11·2	11·1	10·8	11·3	11·9	1891–92.
	11·0	11·2	11·4	10·4	10·5	10·5	10·6	9·8	10·3	10·4	11·8	1892–93.
Cumbu..	26·2	33·1	34·7	31·3	30·0	26·0	26·7	25·4	25·8	29·7	33·4	1874–75.
	25·2	27·4	27·8	25·3	25·4	23·3	22·7	22·4	24·6	25·6	31·1	1875–76.
	15·7	14·2	15·5	15·6	16·4	15·1	14·3	16·8	15·3	16·3	15·8	1876–77.
	9·4	11·3	11·2	10·5	11·7	11·3	10·5	11·4	12·2	12·5	14·6	1877–78.
	17·8	20·2	21·1	19·2	18·6	16·9	16·6	18·0	16·9	19·2	20·4	1878–79.
	25·6	27·8	27·3	26·1	25·3	24·0	23·5	24·3	25·2	25·9	27·4	1879–80.
	29·2	31·5	32·5	30·8	30·4	27·4	26·7	27·1	26·9	29·7	30·7	1880–81.
	30·5	35·1	35·6	31·8	31·7	28·7	28·5	30·2	29·5	32·5	34·1	1881–82.
	33·4	37·1	37·8	33·4	36·3	32·5	32·1	33·5	33·3	39·1	40·2	1882–83.
	32·7	37·3	36·9	33·0	34·3	27·7	29·4	29·9	29·3	35·0	40·0	1883–84
	27·7	27·8	28·2	25·4	24·1	21·9	21·3	22·1	21·1	25·1	30·4	1884–85.
	29·8	29·2	29·3	28·4	29·0	25·9	25·8	24·8	25·2	29·8	31·1	1885–86.
	31·6	35·8	30·8	31·2	31·4	27·5	28·3	28·1	27·6	32·4	34·5	1886–87.
	29·9	34·3	31·9	29·8	29·7	26·8	27·3	26·6	26·9	30·1	34·2	1887–88.
	28·0	30·0	28·6	28·0	27·0	24·8	24·6	25·2	25·7	28·1	31·0	1888–89.
	22·9	26·2	23·9	22·6	22·9	21·8	20·8	22·2	22·1	26·3	25·1	1889–90.
	23·3	24·1	23·9	22·4	23·1	20·8	21·2	22·3	22·4	25·2	24·4	1890–91.
	16·1	14·7	16·3	15·6	19·2	16·8	16·8	19·2	18·3	19·2	20·1	1891–92.
	18·3	18·0	18·8	18·6	20·1	18·7	18·5	17·9	18·1	21·0	20·8	1892–93.
Ragi. ..	28·3	32·7	34·0	31·6	31·5	26·4	26·8	26·1	25·9	31·2	33·4	1874–75.
	24·1	27·8	29·2	26·4	27·6	23·6	24·3	23·6	24·2	29·1	30·0	1875–76.
	14·4	13·7	15·5	15·1	16·2	15·0	15·0	16·9	15·3	16·7	15·2	1876–77.
	10·8	10·1	10·7	10·9	11·3	10·9	11·1	11·0	11·6	13·4	12·3	1877–78.
	17·1	18·9	19·8	18·1	18·1	16·1	15·9	16·1	16·1	19·7	19·8	1878–79.
	23·9	24·4	25·4	24·4	25·1	23·2	23·3	24·4	25·1	25·7	24·9	1879–80.
	28·5	28·8	32·9	30·8	30·6	28·4	28·1	27·3	27·8	32·9	30·2	1880–81.
	30·9	34·7	36·4	32·3	32·7	29·8	28·9	29·4	29·6	37·3	34·0	1881–82.
	31·9	36·2	38·7	34·3	36·3	33·1	31·8	33·4	33·8	41·7	39·1	1882–83.
	33·0	38·1	38·9	33·9	35·4	29·9	30·6	31·1	29·7	38·7	40·3	1883–84.
	27 9	31·5	31·4	28·6	27·2	23·7	24·0	23·6	22·6	26·6	29·9	1884–85.
	29·2	32·0	30·1	30·0	30·4	25·1	26·9	24·6	25·2	30·5	31·9	1885–86.
	29·6	33·6	31·6	31·2	30·6	26·3	27·4	26·1	26·9	33·4	34·7	1886–87.
	28·4	33·8	32·7	30·4	29·8	26·1	26·2	25·7	26·4	31·3	33·3	1887–88.
	28·4	31·4	29·8	29·7	27·9	25·3	25·3	24·5	24·6	28·8	31·7	1888–89.
	26·0	27·5	25·2	24·3	24·9	23·1	22·6	22·2	22·9	26·7	25·5	1889–90.
	23·2	24·2	24 5	23·5	23·1	21·4	20·8	22·1	22·3	25·6	23·6	1890–91.
	15 7	16·0	16·4	16·1	17·3	16·6	16·3	17·6	17·1	19·7	17·7	1891–92.
	17·6	17·6	19·1	18·4	19·6	17·8	17·8	16·7	17·3	20·2	18·3	1892–93.

	Rice.	Ragi.	Cumbu.	
The standard rates for the district have been fixed at	16·0	29·0	29·0	Seers per rupee.
The warning rates do. do.	12·8	21·8	21·8	
The scarcity rates do. do.	9·6	14·5	14·5	

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE.

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78.			Total per cent. of population in 1871.	Average prices in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Rice (2nd sort).	Cumbu.
February 1877	282	..	282	·02	8·7	10·1
March ,, ...	794	89	883	·05	9·1	10·5
April ,, ...	602	2,123	2,725	·15	10·0	11·4
May ,, ...	1,537	3,181	4,718	·27	9·1	10·2
June ,, ...	302	7,798	8,100	·46	8·6	9·9
July ,, ...	40	19,439	19,479	1 11	6·8	9·2
August ,, ...	853	75,455	76,308	4·35	6·2	9·8
September ,, ...	2,385	101,464	103,849	5·92	5·8	8·6
October ,, ...	2,999	51,085	54,084	3·08	6·8	10·3
November ,, ...	1,582	44,087	45,669	2·60	7·6	11·5
December ,, ...	1,589	46,155	47,744	2·72	8·1	12·8
January 1878	2,075	28,962	31,037	1·77	9·1	15·0
February ,, ...	1,667	10,945	12,612	·72	10·8	14·4
March ,, ...	557	7,962	8,519	·49	10·0	13·2
April ,, ...	419	4,012	4,431	·25	9·5	12·3
May ,, ...	652	4,294	4,946	·28	9·7	11·5
June ,, ...	587	4,738	5,325	·30	8·7	10·5
July ,, ...	..	5,596	5,596	·32	7·9	9·5
August ,, ...	..	5,339	5,339	·30	8·0	12·2
September ,, ...	1,378	4,394	5,772	·29	8·5	17·8
Average ..	1,015	21,856	22,371	1·27	8·5	11·5

NORTH ARCOT.

THIS district, which is bounded on the north by Cuddapah, on the north-east by Nellore, on the east by Chingleput, on the south by South Arcot and Salem, and on the west by the Mysore territories, is divided into nine Government taluks and five zemindari divisions; the latter being four large zemindaris and one jaghir.

General features.—The natural aspects of the district are very varied. On the west the portion made up of the Kangundi and Punganúru zemindaris and the Palmanér taluk lies above the Eastern Ghâts and forms part of the Mysore plateau. East of this section the country is much broken up by hills, spurs and off-shoots of the Eastern Ghâts, in the Gudiyáttam, Chittoor and Chendragiri taluks, and the Kálahasti and Karvetnagar zemindaris, whilst the Vellore taluk is also a good deal covered with hills, which form a portion of the Javidi range. The south-eastern portion of the district is open and plain-like in the taluks of Wálájahpet, Arcot, Wandiwash and Polur and in the Arni jaghir; though a small portion of the Polur taluk consisting of the Javidis is hilly.

The section of the district which lies above the ghâts has an elevation of some 2,000 feet or more and may be described as undulating with scattered hills. Towards its eastern side it is much broken up and very hilly, and in that part a good deal of forest exists, whilst, owing to the sparseness of the population, a good deal of the open country is covered with scrub jungle and affords abundant and extensive pasture grounds on which large herds of cattle are reared. The Pálár river which passes through the Kangundi zemindari from north-west to south-east drains that portion direct, whilst it also receives the greater part of the drainage of the rest of the section by two affluents which penetrate the gorges of the Eastern Ghâts from north to south. A portion of the Punganúru zemindari drains towards the north into the Báhudá-nadi, which, in its lower course in Cuddapah, goes by the name of the Cheyyéru. In this section tanks, which are often large and well built, are numerous, but wells are infrequent.

The northern part of the district, consisting of the Chittoor and Chendragiri taluks and the Karvetnagar and Kálahasti zemindaris, is much cut up by spurs from the Eastern Ghâts which bound it on the north, and on the eastern side it is traversed by the Nagari hills, which form an outlier of the mass of sedimentary rocks which terminate in the sacred hills of Tirupati. The hilly nature of this portion of the district gives rise to numerous streams and rivers. In Chittoor and a part of Chendragiri, these drain into the Poincy, a river which joins the Pálár not far west of the historic town of Arcot. On the north, the Swarnamukhi drains nearly the whole of the Chendragiri taluk and the Kálahasti zemindari eastwards and, after flowing through a comparatively open portion of the last-named division, passes into the Nellore district. This river has generally some water in it at all times of the year; the area drained by it has a rich soil in the bottoms and is favoured by numerous springs and a high level of subterranean water. Very similar conditions obtain in the Karvetnagar zemindari, which is drained for the most part by the Kusastala and Arani rivers flowing eastwards into the Chingleput district. The hills in the western portion of this section, which range down into the northern part of the Wálájahpet taluk, being formed of metamorphic rocks, are for the most part bare, but about the Eastern Ghâts and on the Nagari range jungle abounds, though the latter, as it lies for the most part in the zemindari area, has suffered greatly of late years from reckless felling for the supply of fuel to the railway.

The Gudiyáttam and Vellore taluks, which occupy the northern and southern sections of the Pálár valley respectively, consist of an open flat strip lying along the river with a more broken tract behind on either side and numerous valleys running up amongst the hills at the back. Most of the hills are covered with jungle, that on the Javidis being especially valuable, and in the valleys between, the soil is generally rich. In the more open country it is poorer. Having regard to the condition of the district

generally, this portion is singularly deficient in tanks, but spring channels, taken off from the Pálár and other minor streams, are numerous and wells are plentiful.

The general character of the south-eastern taluks is that of an almost undiversified plain stretching from a short distance north of the Pálár in the Wálájahpet taluk to the confines of South Arcot. It is drained by the Pálár, which separates the taluk just mentioned from the others. From this river, channels taken off near Arcot feed the great Kávéripák and Mamandur tanks which are seldom dry. Further south the Cheyyéru crosses this section, also from west to east, and fills numerous other tanks. For the most part the soil in this part of the district is poor and the country is open and cultivated.

Chittoor (9,965), the district head-quarters, is by no means the most important town in the district and is a place of no interest. Vellore (44,925), which is situated on the south bank of the Pálár, is, however, a place of considerable trade, but has for many years suffered from its distance from the railway—a drawback which has recently been removed by the construction of the Pákala-Villupuram line which passes through it. The other important places are Tirupati (14,242), a place of pilgrimage celebrated all over India, Arcot (10,928), Gudiyáttam (18,747) and Ambúr (10,586), which are important trade centres, Wálájahpet (10,485) and Kálahasti (11,754). Of these, Vellore, Tirupati, Wálájahpet and Gudiyáttam are municipalities with incomes from local taxation of about Rs. 25,300, 6,300, 8,500 and 10,250, respectively. Arkónam is an important railway junction, whilst there are four towns with upwards of 5,000 inhabitants each, besides those named.

Climate.—The climate of the district presents no very marked characteristics, except that the upland tract to the west is much cooler than the rest. In that portion of the district, the rainfall resembles in distribution and amount that received in the adjoining parts of the Mysore plateau. It is rare that more than a few chance showers fall during the first four months of the year, but the south-west monsoon brings up rain in May, and usually small falls are registered during both June and July. There is a considerable increase in the amount during August, which is maintained in each of the three following months and slightly exceeded during October, followed by a great decrease in December. In Chendragiri, the rainfall follows almost exactly the same distribution, and exceeds but slightly in amount that received in the more elevated portions of the district, though there is a considerably heavier fall during the north-east monsoon. In the central portion of the district the rainfall is a few inches more than in Chendragiri, the excess falling chiefly in the rains of the south-west monsoon. Further eastwards in the northern parts of the district the rainfall is again much heavier during the north-east monsoon, though it is less during the south-west; whilst in the southern part of the district the fall is only slightly larger than in the central tract, chiefly during the south-west monsoon. This description is more fully shown in the following abstract of the average rainfall registered in various parts of the district in inches:—

Section or part of district.	Dry weather (January—March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June—September).	North-east monsoon (October—December).	Annual total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Above the ghâts	·62	3·67	14·65	12·85	31·79
Chendragiri	·49	3·02	18·67	18·04	35·22
Central	·70	3·26	17·59	18·63	40·18
North-eastern	1·09	2·85	13·18	30·33	47·45
South-eastern	1·01	3·39	19·15	18·01	41·56
District average ..	1·01	3·56	17·05	17·12	38·74

During the twenty years, from the records of which the district average annual rainfall has been determined, such extremes as 18·4 inches in 1876 and 52·4 inches in 1874 have been recorded; but it is only in four out of the last twenty-four years that the year's fall has been much below the average. The greatest extremes usually occur during the north-east monsoon; the falls at that season having varied from 2·3 inches to 35·2 inches in different years, whilst during the south-west monsoon the greatest extremes have been 10 inches and 28 inches.

Agriculture.—No agricultural statistics are available for the zemindari areas. The following table shows the average areas sown in the Government villages of each taluk during each month of the year, in hundreds of acres :—

Months.	Palmanér.	Chendragiri.	Chittoor.	Gudiyáttam.	Vellore.	Wandiwash.	Arcot.	Wálájahpet.	Pólúr.	The whole district.		
										Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April	6	8	4,8	4,6	1,1	4	..	4,2	7	14,8	2,4	17,2
May	5	1,3	2,0	3,8	3,1	2,0	1,7	5,6	8	14,3	6,5	20,8
June	7	4	2,7	8,6	3,1	4,0	2,9	7,3	5,2	25,6	9,3	34,9
July	1,1	4,4	14,1	21,8	25,5	17,3	16,1	21,0	24,0	113,2	32,1	145,3
August	14,3	6,3	12,6	17,2	9,9	24,2	26,6	18,4	14,3	103,7	40,1	143,8
September ..	8,1	3,4	11,0	12,9	9,2	24,8	17,6	20,6	13,4	78,4	42,6	121,0
October	5,1	3,1	11,0	16,0	11,2	23,1	18,8	22,2	16,2	82,7	44,0	126,7
November ..	2,7	1,7	10,4	9,6	10,4	19,1	19,0	19,4	14,7	63,6	43,4	107,0
December ..	2,5	4,8	11,7	10,3	6,0	11,7	8,3	16,6	10,8	36,1	46,6	82,7
January	2,3	3,6	12,4	7,9	7,3	8,0	8,7	9,3	3,9	25,5	37,9	63,4
February ..	1,2	2,3	7,2	5,7	2,9	4,0	8	4,9	2,0	14,9	16,1	31,0
March	1,2	2,5	7,1	5,4	4,9	16,8	12,1	9,2	5,2	30,0	34,4	64,4
Total ..	40,3	34,6	107,0	123,8	94,6	155,4	132,6	158,7	111,2	602,8	355,4	958,2

These figures give an idea of the relative importance of rainfall at the different seasons. For dry land, July–August is by far the most important sowing season, that for the wet land being rather later.

Above the ghâts, the chief cereal crop is ragi, which is grown on nearly half the cropped area and is usually sown mixed with pulses. Paddy comes next in importance on about 30 per cent. of the cropped area, and horse-gram on 13 per cent. Sugarcane is the chief industrial crop and occupies 2·5 per cent. of the cropped area, but it is confined to land that can be irrigated. Gingelly occupies 1·3 per cent. and castor 1·5 per cent. of the area, and chillies are pretty extensively grown. In the Chittoor and Chendragiri taluks, paddy is the most important crop raised and occupies 48 per cent. of the cropped area, next to it amongst food-grains coming ragi on 25 per cent., cumbu and horse-gram each on 12 and 16 per cent., respectively, and cholum and varagu each on 7 per cent. The industrial crops are ground-nuts on 4·7 per cent., gingelly on 1·8 per cent. and sugarcane on 1·6 per cent. of the cropped area, whilst topes, of which mango topes are the most important, occupy about 3 per cent. more. In the Pálár valley and the southern taluks, paddy is again the most important crop raised, occupying over 50 per cent. of the cropped area. Varagu comes next on 13·3 per cent., ragi on 12 per cent., cumbu on 10 per cent., cholum on 2 per cent. and horse-gram on 1·8 per cent. The most important industrial crop is gingelly, occupying 13·5 per cent., followed by indigo and castor each on 2 per cent., ground-nuts on 1·5 per cent., whilst some sugarcane also is grown. Topes occupy nearly 4 per cent. of the cropped area, amongst them mangoes occupying the larger part.

The next table shows the number and description of stock kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the occupied and cultivated areas :—

Taluks.	Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres.			
		Occupied.		Cultivated.	
	Acres.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.
Palmanér	6	147	95	163	106
Chendragiri	3	103	82	152	121
Chittoor	4	131	124	155	146
Gudiyáttam	4	98	73	110	82
Vellore	4	116	84	129	93
Polur	5	95	74	107	89
Wandiwash	5	73	64	86	75
Arcot	5	70	64	88	75
Wálájahpet	7	51	62	61	74

The hilly portions of the district above and near the ghâts are the richest in stock, and those lying at some distance from them below, the poorest. This is easily accounted for by the comparatively large area of pasture found in the jungles of the first-named tract. The area kept under the plough by each pair of cattle is small everywhere except in Arcot and Wálájahpet, but the high figures shown for these taluks bear the impress of inaccuracy in the returns. Above the ghâts many cattle of good quality are reared although those bred locally are only indifferent. Punganúru, which adjoins the Palmanér taluk, was once famous for its breed of milch cattle, but these are not to be found now-a-days. The sheep are for the most part of the long-legged, hairy, Nellore breed, although, above the ghâts, the woolly Mysore type is to be met with.

The following table shows the distribution of the total into arable, occupied and cultivated areas, in hundreds of acres. It indicates the very small proportion of the area which is arable, save in the south-eastern taluks, and that, except in Palmanér, Chendragiri, Chittoor, Arcot, Wálájahpet and Wandiwash, the area available for the extension of cultivation is not very considerable. The proportion of the occupied area which is actually cultivated is large in all parts, though the ryots retain 10 per cent. and upwards of their holdings uncultivated from year to year :—

Taluks.	Total (ryotwari).		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated.
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied.	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	Area.
Palmanér	272,0	26	66,8	63	42,2	90	37,9
Chendragiri	238,7	22	53,2	71	37,7	80	30,5
Chittoor	323,2	47	153,5	62	94,9	86	81,9
Gudiyáttam	285,4	47	133,9	81	108,3	89	97,2
Vellore	289,3	35	100,8	80	81,5	90	73,4
Polur	283,5	40	114,7	89	102,5	89	90,8
Wandiwash	295,7	66	196,5	74	145,0	85	123,1
Arcot	266,2	70	184,8	68	126,5	87	110,8
Wálájahpet	287,3	78	223,2	70	157,9	89	141,5

The next table shows the proportional fluctuations in the holdings, assessment, and revenue demand from Government land since 1866–67, taking the figures for the period immediately anterior to the famine of 1876–78 as a standard :—

Period.	Proportional			
	Holdings.		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net (current).	Total.
1866–67 to 1870–71	97·5	95·7	86·6	89·1
1871–72 to 1875–76	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876–77	98·3	93·3	67·0	67·7
1877–78	98·1	96·9	94·3	94·1
1878–79	97·6	99·7	102·1	102·3
1879–80	95·4	97·1	95·6	95·5
1880–81	94·1	97·8	100 6	100·5
1881–82 to 1885–86	103·4	104·7	108·8	107·7
1886–87 to 1890–91	120·4	113·2	119·6	116·9

It will be noticed that the effect of the famine was to throw about 6 per cent. of the occupied area out of occupation, but this has been more than recovered and the holdings are now 20 per cent. more in area than they were before the famine. The presence of an increased area of wet land was revealed by the survey and settlement which came into effect between 1881 and 1886, during which period there was a large increase every year in the area classed as wet; but, although, in more recent years, the assessment has not kept pace with the increased area of the holdings, the current revenue demand has, owing to the remissions being smaller.

The people.—The main features of the distribution of the population which numbered 2,180,487 at the census of 1891 as well as the movements thereof during the last 20 years are shown in the table given below :—

Taluks or divisions.	Population in 1891.			Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.				
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Kangundi	156	..	..	— 13·2	+ 19·6	+ 3·8
Palmanér	110	689	1,278	— 30·5	+ 15·1	— 20·0
Punganúru	142	..	..	— 34·0	+ 27·6	— 15·8
Chendragiri	209	1,158	2,454	— 6·5	+ 22·9	+ 14·9
Chittoor	253	1,012	2,018	— 19·3	+ 16·5	— 6·0
Gudiyáttam	396	1,302	1,884	— 5·1	+ 14·3	+ 8·4
Vellore	424	1,900	2,796	— 5·0	+ 14·3	+ 8·6
Polur	249	1,217	1,652	— 2·1	+ 23·3	+ 20·7
Arni	510	..	..	— 5·5	+ 24·9	+ 18·1
Wandiwash	381	895	1,620	— 3·5	+ 20·0	+ 15·8
Arcot	409	931	1,702	— 6·4	+ 20·0	+ 12·4
Wálájahpet	495	958	1,823	— 7·9	+ 20·2	+ 10·7
Karvetnagar	349	..	..	— 4·8	+ 19·2	+ 13·4
Kálahasti	169	..	..	— 12·6	+ 25·3	+ 9·4
Total ..	286	1,085	1,875	— 9·8	+ 19·6	+ 7·9

The average loss during the great famine was 9·8 per cent. throughout the district, but in the Palmanér taluk and the Punganúru zemindari, whose situation in a great measure explains their heavy losses, the decrease in 1881 exceeded 30 per cent. of the population of 1871 ; whilst in Kangundi, also above the ghâts, and Chittoor the decreases were respectively 13·2 and 19·3 per cent. During the ten years ending in 1891, the population of the district, after allowing for a small transfer from Salem to the Polur taluk, increased by 19·6 per cent., and at the end of the period was nearly 8 per cent. larger than that found in 1871. Except in Punganúru, Palmanér and Chittoor, the population in 1891 was largely in excess of that found twenty years earlier. In Polur, the increase shown is partly nominal. The average density in 1891 was 286 per square mile of total area, but it varied from 110 in Palmanér to 495 in Wálájahpet. The real pressure of the population is, however, more clearly shown as regards the Government taluks by reference to the population per 1,000 acres of arable and cultivated land. Particulars are not available for the zemindari areas. The pressure is heaviest in Vellore and Chendragiri, next to these coming Chittoor, Gudiyáttam and Wálájahpet in the order named. The first-named taluk maintains nearly three persons for each acre cultivated and the last nearly two. Elsewhere the pressure is less, but except in Palmanér, where about 13 persons only are maintained for every ten acres cultivated, it is still considerable. In this district, only 7·26 per cent. of the population is urban.

The chief languages of the district are Tamil and Telugu, the former being the language of about 56 per cent. of the population and roughly speaking, generally that of the people living to the south of the Pálár, whilst Telugu is the prevailing tongue north of that river and is the language of 39 per cent. of the people. Canarese is spoken by a considerable number (31,483), and 8,794 persons were returned at the census as speaking Mahratti, whilst Hindustani is the language of most of the Musalmans and was returned at the census as their parent tongue by 3 per cent. of the people. About 94·5 per cent. of the people are Hindus and 4·4 per cent. are Muhammadans ; whilst the bulk of the remainder are Christians. The Musalmans are very numerous in the towns of Vellore, Ambúr, Gudiyáttam and Arcot, where they are the chief traders. The Hindus lost nearly twice as heavily as the Muhammadans in the famine of 1876–78, but since 1881 have increased more rapidly. The education of the male portion of the population is about the average, 84·9 per cent. only being shown as illiterate ; but amongst the females it is below the average, 99·3 per cent. being illiterate.

Classified at the last census according to the character of the hereditary occupations of their castes, tribes, &c., the agricultural group was very strong, and especially so under the sub-head of field labourers, the Pallars, Pariahs and Malas being very numerous. The artisan or industrial castes, &c., were, however, rather less numerous than usual. When classified according to the nature of the occupations on which the people depend for support, the exceptional strength of the agricultural community and the small proportion of the industrial classes is also very marked. The preponderance of the agricultural class is still further increased if the numbers who depend on general labour, which must be primarily agricultural, be included therein. In that case, the class accounts for 74·6 per cent. of the whole community, which is a proportion exceeded only in South Arcot, though equalled in Trichinopoly.

Class.	Percentage when classified by	
	Hereditary occupation.	Occupation on which dependent.
Agricultural	54·1	69·8
Commercial	8·9	1·9
Industrial	28·2	14·4
Professional	4·2	1·4
Government service	..	2·3
Personal service	..	2·7
Indefinite	4·6	7·5
Total ..	100·0	100·0

The number and grouping of the persons included in the agricultural class are shown on the margin. The proportion of the whole population which lives by the land they occupy is exceeded in the two districts already mentioned and in Salem and Madura; but, if the tenants be included, the proportion of the two groups together is only slightly less in this district than in South Arcot and Madura, and is nowhere else in the Presidency so great. The proportion of the population who live by farm labour, including general labour, is rather low, but that of those who are engaged in the care of animals is above the Presidency average. In the agricultural class, the land-holders and tenants taken together form a larger proportion than anywhere else except in Madura, though the proportion of land-holders alone in the agricultural class is exceeded in several others of the southern districts. The numbers of the latter, if compared with the numbers shown in the agricultural statistics, appear to include a number of tenants of zemindari estates if allowance be made for inclusion, amongst the peasant proprietors of ryotwari land, of a number of persons whose landholding is not their chief means of subsistence, and also for counting individuals more than once.

Group.	Number.	Percentage of	
		Total population.	Agricultural population.
Land-holders	953,039	43·7	58·6
Tenants	280,948	12·9	17·3
Farm labourers ..	223,904	10·3	13·8
General labourers ..	103,080	4·7	6·3
Care of stock	51,416	2·4	3·2
Other agricultural pursuits	13,244	·6	·8
Total ..	1,625,631	74·6	100·0

Class.	Number.	Area held.
		ACRES.
Zemindars	12	2,198,425
Inamdars	3,664	191,749
Peasant proprietors	334,322	783,434

Regarding the ryots holding direct from the State, the table given below shows the average areas of the holdings in each taluk together with the proportion of the revenue paid on holdings of different sizes and the number of holdings of each class :—

Taluks.	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which assessment is			
	Area.	Assessment.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Palmanér	3·34	6 2 0	46·2	31·9	18·6	3·3	84·3	12·9	2·6	0·2
Chendragiri	3·05	8 0 6	29·5	33·9	25·4	11·2	75 1	19·0	5·3	0·6
Chittoor	3·00	7 14 11	33·4	41·2	22·3	3·1	74·9	21·0	3·9	0·2
Gudiyáttam	4·15	11 2 3	22·4	37·2	30 0	10·4	67·5	23·5	8·3	0·7
Vellore	3·89	10 7 7	26·0	38·9	27·8	7·3	68·3	24·8	6·3	0 6
Polur	4·11	9 3 6	28·9	36·0	28·8	6·3	73·7	19 9	6·0	0·4
Wandiwash	3·88	10 7 1	22·2	32 7	37·4	7·7	69·6	21·2	8·6	0·6
Arcot	3·53	10 12 5	26·2	21·4	40 7	11·7	71·0	19·3	8·9	0·8
Wálájahpet	4·98	13 8 6	17·8	29·2	37·0	16·0	65·6	22·5	10·6	1·3
Total ..	3·87	10 4 2	25·1	32·5	32·8	9·6	70·9	21·0	7·4	0·7

The average size of the holdings is everywhere small and does not vary greatly. On the whole, the average holding is liable to but little more than Rs. 10. Of the total number of holdings, nearly 71 per cent. bear individual assessments of less than Rs. 10 each, and this class accounts for 25 per cent. of the land revenue, the proportion ranging from 18 per cent. in Wálajáhpet to over 46 per cent. in Palmanér. Ryots of this class would necessarily feel the pinch of scarcity at an early date, as also would those of the next higher class paying from Rs. 10—30 each. These account for 21 per cent. of the number of Government ryots and are responsible for 32·5 per cent. of the revenue, the last particular ranging from 21·4 per cent. in Arcot to 41·2 per cent. in Chittoor. The really affluent class of ryots, those paying more than Rs. 100, is accountable for less than 10 per cent. of the revenue, ranging from 3 per cent. in Chittoor to 16 per cent. in Wálajáhpet, and only for less than one per cent. of the total number of holdings. Thus but a very small proportion of the ryots occupying Government lands could be expected to withstand the effects of prolonged scarcity.

The industrial class numbered 313,281, or only 14·4 per cent. of the whole population at the last census, and the deficiency was distributed over all the chief trades and occupations. The numbers, however, who live by the supply of articles of food and drink, fuel and forage, &c., are large, as well as the workers in textile fabrics, whilst none of the industries are likely to be a sure means of support to any large number during a prolonged period of distress.

The table given below is an abstract of the village census tables of occupation, in which the classification adopted differs somewhat from that adopted for the district as a whole.

Taluks or divisions.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturists.				Other labourers.		Traders.		Artisans.				Others.	
	Land-holders.		Labourers.						Weavers.		Other artisans.			
	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.
Kangundi	36,557	67·6	5,010	9·3	1,914	3·6	3,257	6·0	181	0·3	2,114	3·9	5,019	9·3
Palmanér	30,659	63·7	1,296	2·7	7,409	15·4	2,567	5·3	496	1·0	1,781	3·7	3,927	8·2
Punganúru ..	56,712	61·6	6,440	7·0	8,648	9·4	6,250	6·8	1,312	1·5	3,157	3·4	9,504	10·3
Chendragiri ..	61,718	53·9	10,318	9·0	9,045	7·9	9,832	8·6	2,331	2·0	6,366	5·6	14,826	13·0
Chittoor	136,954	68·4	17,837	8·9	11,243	5·6	8,756	4·4	2,017	1·0	6,856	3·4	16,586	8·3
Gudiyáttam ..	86,577	49·0	32,151	18·2	8,334	4·7	15,626	8·8	9,149	5·2	8,342	4·7	16,530	9·4
Vellore	80,691	41·8	28,490	14·8	13,019	6·7	21,928	11·4	2,795	1·4	13,643	7·1	32,371	16·8
Polur	89,269	33·9	17,443	12·5	6,400	4·6	7,897	5·7	3,170	2·3	5,568	3·9	9,962	7·1
Arni	49,480	53·9	8,911	9·7	4,673	5·1	7,249	7·9	7,482	8·2	5,022	5·5	8,913	9·7
Wandiwash ..	113,844	64·1	23,341	13·1	10,122	5·7	8,042	4·5	3,298	1·9	7,276	4·1	11,800	6·6
Arcot	98,459	55·7	28,210	15·9	8,261	4·7	12,705	7·2	7,755	4·4	7,471	4·2	14,017	7·9
Wálajáhpet ..	137,632	57·5	28,630	12·0	13,342	5·6	15,645	6·5	13,139	5·5	10,349	4·3	20,612	8·6
Karvetnagar ..	187,104	56·9	50,181	15·3	20,888	6·3	21,849	6·7	12,945	3·9	13,116	4·0	22,614	6·9
Kálahasti	75,964	51·4	16,935	11·5	10,157	6·9	14,837	10·0	5,390	3·6	8,231	5·6	16,346	11·0
Total ..	1,241,620	56·9	275,193	12·6	133,455	6·1	156,440	7·2	71,460	3·3	99,292	4·6	203,027	9·3

Area liable to famine.—Only that portion of the district which lies above the Eastern Ghâts can be said to be included in the famine zone of the Presidency. As in many other districts of Southern India, unfavourable seasons have in North Arcot in the past greatly outnumbered favourable ones. In the earliest year of which a record exists (1807), the season was unfavourable; in 1820, severe storms in May were followed by a failure of the rains; in 1823, there was prolonged distress and relief was administered; in 1832–33, the seasons were of unprecedented scarcity; in 1860 and 1861, the seasons were unfavourable, and in June 1862 prices were almost at famine rates; in 1866, there was a partial famine, but great distress was averted by copious late rains; in 1876–78 occurred the worst famine within the memory of man, which resulted in great loss of life, especially in that part of the district lying above the ghâts; and in 1891 and 1892 severe distress was felt in various parts of the district, at first in the eastern portion below, but later on in Punganúru above the ghâts.

Although, however, the whole district is liable to famine, and those portions lying above the ghâts especially so, the outturn on some portion of the cultivated area is rendered less precarious in places by artificial irrigation. The channels taken

off from the rivers of the district—the Pálár, Poiney and Cheyar—irrigate in ordinary years a large area and may be expected to protect the crop on a small portion of their ayacuts in the more adverse. Minor tanks and channels also irrigate a large area, whilst in some parts of the district the well system is largely developed and affords a great deal of protection. The particulars are as follow, in hundreds of acres :—

Sources of irrigation.	Palmanér.	Gudiyáttam.	Vellore.	Chittoor.	Chendragiri.	Wálajáhpet.	Arcot.	Pólúr.	Wandiwash.	Total.
Area protected in all seasons.										
Poiney anicut	..	3	..	8	..	2,8	..	..	..	3,4
Pálár do.	..	..	..	..	..	3,4	1,2	..	..	4,6
Cheyar do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,1	6,6	7,7
Minor tanks and channels.	1,0	2,4	1,6	2,3	9	1,1	3,2	2,0	1,6	16,1
Wells and doruvus ..	1	..	7,5	1	1,7	2	..	..	9	10,5
Total ..	1,1	2,7	9,1	2,7	2,6	7,5	4,4	3,1	9,1	42,3
Percentage of area occupied.	2·2	2·0	11·3	2·8	6·7	4·6	3·9	3·3	7·1	4·8
Percentage of area cultivated.	3·5	2·9	13·2	3·5	10·3	6·3	4·3	3·6	8·4	5·9
Area protected in ordinary seasons.										
Poiney anicut	..	1,5	..	1,7	..	17,2	..	..	..	20,4
Pálár do.	..	..	..	..	..	25,7	19,7	..	..	45,4
Cheyar do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,0	16,7	18,7
Minor tanks and channels.	11,4	27,1	20,6	30,1	11,7	28,4	33,6	29,8	31,0	223,7
Wells and doruvus ..	2	..	15,0	1	3,4	4	..	..	1,9	21,0
Total ..	11,6	28,6	35,6	31,9	15,1	71,7	53,3	31,8	49,6	329,2
Percentage of area occupied.	23·2	26·1	44·4	33·4	41·4	44·5	47·0	33·9	38·9	37·7
Percentage of area cultivated.	32·2	30·9	51·9	41·4	38·7	61·7	52·7	37·6	45·1	46·3

The numbers relieved during past famines.—During the famine of 1807 some relief was given by employment on public works, and again during the famines of 1824 and 1833 relief was afforded gratuitously as well as by employment on works; but the number relieved is not known in either case. During the famine of 1866–67, the average number of persons relieved during 8 months from August 1866 to March 1867 was 8,013, of whom 3,636 were employed on works and 4,377 relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved in any one month amounted to 10,971 in October 1866. During the famine of 1876–78 the average number of persons relieved during 22 months from December 1876 to September 1878 was 69,456 or 3·45 per cent. of the population in 1871, of whom 34,383 were employed on works and 35,073 relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved in any month was 10·2 per cent. of the population in 1871, in October 1877, whilst during the six months of greatest pressure, from June to November 1877, the average number relieved was 144,581 or 7·17 per cent. of the population. During the distress which prevailed in 1891–92, the average number of people relieved during 18 months from February 1891 to July 1892 was 4,892, of whom 3,784 were employed on works and 1,108 relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved during any month was 14,622 in September 1891. The period should however be divided into two portions, the parts most seriously affected, and in which alone relief was granted, being, during 1891, the Wandiwash and Polur taluks and the Kálahasti zemindari, and during 1892 the Punganúru zemindari. Although distress was felt elsewhere, it was not found necessary to give relief. During the earlier period of 12 months the average number relieved was 6,928, and during the later portion it was 821 during 6 months.

Accessibility for Relief.—The district is most fortunately situated for relief purposes, and now that the new Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway, with its Tirupati branch, is completed, it is served throughout except in Palmanér and Punganúru by railways. The Madras Railway, soon after its entrance into the district from the east,

bifurcates at Arkónam in the Wálajáhpet taluk, the north-western line running through the Karvetnagar zemindari and the eastern end of the Chendragiri taluk, and the south-west line following the valley of the Pálár to the western border of the district, and again passing, in its Bangalore branch, through a part of the Kangundi zemindari in the extreme west. The Nellore-Tirupati State Railway comes up the Swarnamukhi valley from Nellore and is continued on up through the Chendragiri taluk to Damalcheruvu where it joins the railway from Villupuram, which entering the district in Polur passes through the Arni jaghir and the Vellore and Chittoor taluks and so northwards into Cuddapah and Anantapur. The South Indian Railway also joins in at Arkónam from Chingleput. Numerous roads, which are usually easily kept in repair, act as feeders to these lines, although the sandy plains of the south present difficulties and that part of the district is not so well off as the northern parts. The upland country of Punganúru and Palmanér is reached by two passes—Mugli and Syvigunta—over the Eastern Ghâts, of which the former from Chittoor is the easier; and also from the Kuppam station of the Madras Railway above the ghâts in the Kangundi zemindari. The north-western portion of this plateau section also lies not far from the Villupuram-Dharmavaram line in Cuddapah. Few districts, in fact, are so well supplied with means of communication as North Arcot.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluks.	Number and area of villages exclusive of Tributary States.									Deduct	
	Ryotwari.			Inam		Zemindari.		Total.		Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.
	Number.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor inam.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.		
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Palmanér	70	269,656	2,344	32	8,960	..	..	102	280,960	127,146	77,212
Chendragiri ..	54	211,557	27,163	43	22,400	185	89,600	282	350,720	62,355	91,573
Chittoor	140	301,342	21,858	23	8,320	210	176,000	373	507,520	100,579	64,828
Gudiyáttam ..	184	268,219	17,221	..	..	..	..	184	285,440	77,659	73,508
Vellore	149	282,573	6,707	2	1,920	..	..	151	291,200	83,055	83,626
Polur	269	276,094	7,426	..	..	..	..	269	283,520	8,961	159,838
Wandiwash ..	281	284,242	11,438	4	2,560	..	..	285	298,240	87,524	11,062
Arcot	253	250,493	15,747	7	10,240	..	..	260	276,480	71,216	10,167
Wálajáhpet ..	232	267,540	19,820	20	22,400	..	..	252	309,760	52,127	11,905
Zemindari divisions.	..	..	..	..	..	2,930	1,914,240	2,930	1,914,240	..	..
Inam villages * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,632	2,411,716	129,724	131	76,800	3,325	2,179,840	5,088	4,798,080	670,622	583,719

* In Government taluks.

RENT-ROLL OF GOVERNMENT

Taluks.	Total holdings.						
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average extent. Dry	Average extent. Wet.	Average assessment. Dry.	Average assessment. Wet.
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Palmanér	9,731	32,426	59,603	2·45	0·89	2 3 4	3 14 8
Chendragiri	8,148	24,816	65,408	2·29	0·76	2 13 6	5 3 0
Chittoor	25,360	76,019	2,01,192	2·21	0 79	2 10 3	5 4 8
Gudiyáttam	22,621	93,998	2,51,970	3·10	1·05	4 8 1	6 10 2
Vellore	18,989	73,625	1,98,843	3·00	0·89	4 13 0	5 10 7
Polur	22,849	94,090	2,10,611	2·92	1·19	3 7 11	5 11 7
Wandiwash	33,624	130,511	3,51,079	2·58	1·30	3 4 11	7 2 2
Arcot	31,760	112,035	3,42,167	2·10	1·43	2 14 1	7 14 4
Wálajáhpet	29,320	145,914	3,96,670	3·08	1·90	3 7 5	10 1 1
Total ..	202,402	783,434	20,77,543	2·65	1·22	3 6 5	6 13 9

CROPPING.

Taluks.	Cereals.						Pulses.		Fruit trees and vegetables.	Condiments and spices.
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Varagu.	Others.	Horse-gram.	Others.		
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Palmanér	12,318	20	868	18,451	300	1,733	5,343	208	250	1,012
Chendragiri	21,303	1,463	4,511	6,295	398	26	2,110	152	1,185	372
Chittoor	35,182	7,202	10,057	23,447	6,098	1,286	10,402	1,368	3,693	1,335
Gudiyáttam	45,992	5,485	18,002	9,956	7,675	1,938	8,205	1,830	3,801	1,323
Vellore	37,413	5,479	14,126	7,492	6,669	819	7,722	1,575	2,846	1,823
Polur	44,434	1,355	19,464	13,865	16,300	764	887	1,895	640	502
Wandiwash	71,093	5,489	7,334	14,561	28,496	19	672	750	759	1,824
Arcot	68,028	1,294	9,997	11,210	6,124	440	1,604	2,219	1,242	1,222
Wálajáhpet	80,244	2,257	16,381	22,068	14,412	260	2,115	966	1,625	796
Total ..	4[illegible]3,007	30,044	100,740	127,345	86,472	7,285	39,060	10,963	16,041	10,209

DIX.

FOR 1891-92.

area of		Remainder.	Area in occupation.						Taluks.
Zemindari and other land for which returns are not available.	Total.	Arable area (Government and inam).	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population as per census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head.	
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.	
9,807	214,165	66,795	35,979	13,853	74·6	65,419	46,010	1 6 9	Palmanér.
143,601	297,529	53,191	25,121	13,831	73·2	80,643	75,849	1 1 0	Chendragiri.
188,638	354,045	153,475	76,969	18,346	62·1	2,25,262	155,396	1 7 2	Chittoor.
337	151,504	133,936	92,547	16,963	81·8	2,61,814	176,709	1 7 8	Gudiyáttam.
23,758	190,439	100,761	68,552	11,638	79·6	2,04,630	191,494	1 1 1	Vellore.
..	168,799	114,721	84,504	9,255	81·7	2,16,194	141,178	1 8 6	Polur.
3,165	101,751	196,489	107,994	20,308	65·3	3,58,011	175,941	2 0 7	Wandiwash.
10,313	91,606	184,784	100,999	12,298	61·5	3,50,806	172,002	2 0 7	Arcot.
22,548	86,580	223,180	117,405	45,381	72·9	4,07,554	224,514	1 13 1	Wálajáhpet.
1,914,240	1,914,240	..	..	..	..	4,76,071	777,491	0 9 9	Zemindari divisions.
..	..	..	..	..	..	26,892	43,908	0 9 10	Inam villages.*
2,316,407	3,570,748	1,227,332	710,070	161,873	71·0	26,73,296	2,180,487	1 3 7	Total.

LAND FOR FASLI 1301 (1891–92).

Pattas paying										Taluks.
Under Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to 30.		From Rs. 30 to 50.		From Rs. 50 to 100.		Rs. 100 and upwards.		
Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
8,203	27,576	1,252	18,988	187	6,486	70	4,583	19	1,970	Palmanér.
6,117	19,318	1,551	22,146	310	9,511	121	7,113	49	7,320	Chendragiri.
18,982	67,276	5,336	82,883	740	28,830	257	16,076	45	6,127	Chittoor.
15,249	56,456	5,325	93,631	1,391	48,234	500	27,464	156	26,185	Gudiyáttam.
12,968	51,781	4,711	77,274	829	30,533	376	24,843	105	14,412	Vellore.
16,845	60,858	4,538	75,788	954	34,814	416	25,847	96	13,304	Polur.
23,398	78,001	7,137	1,14,740	1,938	68,961	958	62,170	193	27,207	Wandiwash.
22,546	89,528	6,123	73,389	1,598	57,087	1,236	82,211	257	39,952	Arcot.
19,230	70,456	6,594	1,16,117	1,883	69,896	1,216	76,820	397	63,381	Wálajáhpet.
143,538	5,21,250	42,567	6,74,956	9,830	3,54,352	5,150	3,27,127	1,317	1,99,858	Total.

Industrial crops.					Miscellaneous.	Total (first and second crop).	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.	Taluks.
Sugar-cane.	Indigo.	Oil-seeds.							
		Gingelly.	Ground-nut.	Others. †					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1,058	..	547	22	1,270	478	43,878	3,913	39,964	Palmanér.
775	1,144	1,274	756	727	673	43,164	11,751	31,417	Chendragiri.
1,331	124	791	4,842	770	2,515	110,443	24,141	86,302	Chittoor.
178	6,054	2,875	2,010	5,551	4,521	125,396	26,636	98,758	Gudiyáttam.
190	3,109	2,350	1,326	3,783	905	97,627	22,921	74,707	Vellore.
145	561	10,813	513	3,720	396	116,254	17,888	98,364	Polur.
89	1,663	23,794	3,915	1,687	328	162,473	33,040	129,433	Wandiwash.
1,163	1,697	19,675	5,762	1,267	6,509	139,453	25,017	114,436	Arcot.
109	6,736	11,927	5,526	1,814	4,271	171,507	25,132	146,375	Wálajáhpet.
5,038	21,088	74,046	24,672	20,589	20,596	1,010,195	190,439	819,756	Total.

† These include nearly 16,000 acres of castor and about 2,800 of bassia.

AGRICULTURAL

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bulls and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
Palmanér	12,740	350	28,114	22,911	1,151	1,014	41,399
Chendragiri	18,249	2,606	15,416	18,099	5,100	4,592	44,467
Chittoor	40,686	1,303	38,889	4,218	7,663	6,670	135,167
Gudiyáttam	39,905	6,102	27,212	24,939	8,443	7,637	78,831
Vellore	36,457	4,042	21,582	21,305	8,544	8,013	69,462
Polur	32,562	7,798	28,297	22,939	7,929	7,538	77,489
Wandiwash	39,596	13,117	29,579	26,786	16,231	10,168	94,526
Arcot	34,045	10,024	25,107	20,558	9,119	8,196	70,994
Wálajáhpet	29,302	10,375	27,102	10,527	9,073	8,107	10,475
Total ..	283,542	55,717	236,298	172,282	73,253	61,935	622,810

WATER-SUPPLY

Taluks.	Government protective irrigation works.							
	Works.	Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated.			Average revenue.		
			First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Demand.	Remissions.	
							Amount.	Percentage on demand.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
Arcot	Pálár anicut.	..	19,713	11,216	30,929	1,09,195	1,223	1·12
Wálajáhpet	Pálár anicut.	..	25,782	8,093	33,875	1,21,364	1,002	·83
	Total ..	..	45,495	19,309	64,804	2,30,559	2,225	0·8
Chittoor	Poiney anicut.	1,740	1,714	485	2,199	10,174	795	7·81
Gudiyáttam	Poiney anicut.	1,549	1,542	587	2,129	9,234	11	·12
Wálajáhpet	Poiney anicut.	19,353	17,259	4,353	21,612	87,637	1,089	1·24
	Total ..	22,642	20,515	5,425	25,940	1,07,045	1,895	1·7
Polur	Cheyár anicut.	2,029	2,014	1,007	3,021	9,584	337	3·52
Wandiwash	Cheyár anicut.	17,830	17,174	9,117	26,291	92,121	2,510	2·72
Palmanér	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chendragiri	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vellore	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	19,859	19,188	10,124	29,312	1,01,705	2,847	2·8

Taluks.	Number of minor works,											
	Under 50 acres.				From 50 to 200 acres.				From 200 to 500 acres.			
	Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
Palmanér	349	174	39	12	33	11	3	2	2	2	..	..
Chendragiri	122	16	189	6	15	3	19	3	5	..	..	..
Chittoor	404	40	182	10	89	12	31	2	5	..	..	..
Gudiyáttam	76	6	146	..	38	4	79	..	5	..	7	..
Vellore	36	13	81	4	51	1	51	1	16	..	2	..
Polur	117	..	36	..	145	..	15	..	25	..	..	..
Wandiwash	260	39	11	2	236	13	5	2	41	1	2	..
Arcot	169	5	43	1	169	4	44	..	55	..	8	..
Wálajáhpet	46	16	12	3	180	27	109	7	135	21	..	..
Total ..	1,579	309	739	38	956	75	356	17	289	24	19	..

STOCK IN 1890-91.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Indigo vats.	Sugar mills.	Boats.	Taluks.
381	787	6,155	1,791	..	119	..	Palmanér.
155	642	7,778	2,765	43	281	..	Chendragiri.
173	669	19,136	4,273	13	319	..	Chittoor.
245	2,035	23,396	2,623	54	33	..	Gudiyáttam.
370	1,337	18,005	2,450	15	30	..	Vellore.
265	346	18,523	2,032	8	47	..	Polur.
339	105	24,810	1,925	21	31	..	Wandiwash.
198	267	20,940	2,835	65	157	..	Arcot.
256	372	23,193	3,492	279	29	..	Wálajáhpet.
2,382	6,560	161,936	24,186	498	1,046	..	Total.

AND IRRIGATION.

Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years.						Irrigation under wells.								Taluks.
	Average area cultivated.					Ordinary.				Doruvu.				
	First crop.		Second crop.			Number.		Area irrigated.		Number.		Area irrigated.		
Occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Percentage of remissions on demand.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	
ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS.			ACS.	ACS.	
35,114	34,465	98·1	15,675	44 6	2·3	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	Arcot.
28,753	28,628	99·6	7,264	25·3	0·8	65	..	406	..	..	..	..	..	Wálajáhpet.
30,610	30,602	100·0	19,302	63·1	1·5	46	6	103	53	4	..	13	4	Chittoor.
27,351	27,243	99·6	14,419	52·7	0·5	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	Gudiyáttam.
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wálajáhpet.
30,522	30,311	99·3	10,561	34·6	1·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Polur.
32,832	32,576	99·2	12,843	39·1	4·8	2,436	76	1,896	701	18	..	20	5	Wandiwash.
11,991	11,768	98·1	3,154	26·3	2·7	323	37	235	62	..	..	..	..	Palmanér.
11,810	11,761	99·6	6,762	57·3	0·8	2,283	69	3,466	1,936	4	..	5	4	Chendragiri.
21,696	21,616	99·6	15,732	72·5	4·7	8,663	..	14,900	5,945	45	..	115	11	Vellore.
230,679	228,970	99·3	105,712	45·8	2·2	13,817	188	21,009	8,700	71	..	153	24	Total.

the ayacut of which is								Taluks.
From 500 to 1,000 acres.				1,000 acres and over.				
Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Palmanér.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chendragiri.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chittoor.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gudiyáttam.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vellore.
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Polur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wandiwash.
6	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	Arcot.
30	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	Wálajáhpet.
41	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	Total.

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67).	408,028	205,254	Not available.	613,282	5,78,744	11,83,740	50,872	49,627	Not available.	18,62,983
1277 (1867-68).	434,218	206,724		640,942	6,11,255	11,90,690	32,569	20,551		18,55,065
1278 (1868-69).	449,122	207,727		656,849	6,28,523	11,94,425	40,564	22,175		18,85,687
1279 (1869-70).	471,106	209,706		680,812	6,55,849	12,03,464	42,739	26,579		19,28,631
1280 (1870-71).	503,521	205,927		709,448	6,92,913	11,74,309	56,192	51,394		19,74,808
Average ..	453,199	207,068		660,267	6,33,457	11,89,326	44,587	34,065		19,01,435
1281 (1871-72).	490,586	205,747	11,905	708,238	6,74,999	11,73,394	51,262	70,667	24,288	19,94,610
1282 (1872-73).	462,097	204,029	22,350	688,476	6,38,927	11,63,308	78,509	97,580	50,292	20,28,616
1283 (1873-74).	438,325	203,920	14,897	657,142	6,08,154	11,61,984	53,487	77,965	40,637	19,42,227
1284 (1874-75).	454,175	205,298	13,404	672,877	6,29,992	11,68,513	86,248	1,37,270	41,497	20,63,520
1285 (1875-76).	446,776	206,149	6,700	659,625	6,19,835	11,73,131	35,410	64,541	14,883	19,07,800
Average ..	458,392	205,029	13,851	677,272	6,34,382	11,68,066	60,983	89,605	34,319	19,87,355
1286 (1876-77).	443,899	206,060	15,589	665,548	6,16,465	11,73,008	24,921	15,765	24,854	18,55,013
1287 (1877-78).	445,676	206,448	12,124	664,248	6,19,167	11,75,018	55,405	49,059	27,511	19,26,160
1288 (1878-79).	442,323	206,655	11,771	660,749	6,15,598	11,76,833	67,506	92,218	28,972	19,81,127
1289 (1879-80).	432,242	205,379	8,255	645,876	6,07,171	11,70,975	59,918	73,528	18,447	19,30,039
1290 (1880-81).	422,981	205,217	8,888	637,086	5,95,596	11,71,346	57,904	98,403	20,861	19,44,110
1291 (1881-82).	418,436	210,908	9,245	638,589	5,82,232	12,17,354	51,798	85,086	20,325	19,56,795
1292 (1882-83).	427,726	218,698	14,753	661,177	5,83,770	12,36,429	85,133	87,962	22,456	20,15,750
1293 (1883-84).	461,001	229,839	20,162	711,002	5,94,628	12,98,582	1,04,854	1,00,425	26,319	21,24,808
1294 (1884-85).	476,808	236,136	16,801	729,745	6,03,783	13,19,062	96,062	94,106	23,919	21,36,932
1295 (1885-86).	487,119	242,809	29,739	759,667	6,05,276	13,38,771	1,19,865	68,300	39,267	21,71,479
Average ..	454,218	227,678	18,140	700,036	5,93,938	12,82,040	91,542	87,176	26,457	20,81,153
1296 (1886-87).	507,740	243,126	54,681	805,496	6,24,323	13,40,175	1,32,573	82,449	66,765	22,46,285
1297 (1887-88).	536,909	244,375	27,085	808,369	6,51,075	13,45,419	1,12,740	90,495	34,668	22,34,397
1298 (1888-89).	539,586	245,510	24,640	809,736	6,53,900	13,49,948	1,34,862	98,217	31,345	22,68,272
1299 (1889-90).	547,464	246,260	34,104	827,828	6,61,568	13,53,398	1,19,540	84,820	39,572	22,58,907
1300 (1890-91.	547,122	247,221	33,037	827,383	6,60,475	13,56,640	1,01,812	79,580	39,939	22,38,446
Average ..	535,754	245,299	34,709	815,762	6,50,252	13,49,116	1,20,305	87,114	42,458	22,49,245

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.					Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwar).	Fasli.
Due to season.			Fixed and other.	Total.						
Waste.	Withered crop	Other.								
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	
10,725	209	11,615	1,11,418	1,33,967	17,29,016	1,43,499	18,72,515	..	18,72,515	1276 (1866-67).
2,67,350	1,35,625	97,695	97,040	5,97,710	12,57,355	1,40,141	13,97,496	..	13,97,496	1277 (1867-68).
2,19,717	1,09,829	51,467	99,705	4,80,718	14,04,969	1,37,055	15,42,024	.	15,42,024	1278 (1868-69).
1,43,178	23,786	16,380	1,03,861	2,87,205	16,41,426	1,66,413	18,07,839	..	18,07,839	1279 (1869-70).
7,224	566	15,900	1,06,370	1,15,750	18,59,058	1,50,713	20,09,771	.	20,09,771	1280 (1870-71).
1,29,639	54,003	38,611	1,03,679	3,25,932	15,75,503	1,47,564	17,23,067	.	17,23,067	Average
6,449	485	2,401	1,05,994	1,15,329	18,79,281	1,03,651	19,82,932	.	19,82,932	1281 (1871-72).
19,999	395	3,980	1,05,430	1,29,804	18,98,812	1,17,324	20,16,136	..	20,16,136	1282 (1872-73).
48,483	49,076	3,323	1,08,404	2,09,286	17,32,941	1,10,868	18,43,809		18,43,809	1283 (1873-74).
6,482	251	2,110	1,08,873	1,17,666	19,45,854	1,31,609	20,77,463	..	20,77,463	1284 (1874-75).
1,08,181	53,772	11,340	96,025	2,69,318	16,38,482	1,12,657	17,51,139	..	17,51,139	1285 (1875-76).
37,909	20,796	4,631	1,04,945	1,68,281	18,19,074	1,15,222	19,34,296		19,34,296	Average.
3,88,872	1,05,286	73,413	68,658	6,36,229	12,18,784	90,272	13,09,056	.	13,09,056	1286 (1876-77).
77,108	14,831	16,553	1,02,134	2,10,626	17,15,534	1,03,681	18,19,215	..	18,19,215	1287 (1877-78).
12,551	1,548	2,111	1,07,419	1,23,629	18,57,498	1,22,245	19,79,743	..	19,79,743	1288 (1878-79).
64,152	22,026	3,506	1,00,930	1,90,614	17,39,425	1,07,858	18,47,283	8,136	18,39,147	1289 (1879-80).
4,792	1,069	1,407	1,06,564	1,13,832	18,30,278	1,14,486	19,44,764	7,669	19,37,095	1290 (1880-81).
9,400	2,984	2,451	1,09,292	1,24,127	18,32,668	95,251	19,27,919	8,992	19,18,927	1291 (1881-82)
6,198	5,668	5,266	1,01,937	1,19,069	18,96,681	1,05,482	20,02,163	12,359	19,89,804	1292 (1882-83).
1,080	579	2,750	84,031	88,440	20,36,368	1,09,321	21,45,689	25,347	21,20,342	1293 (1883-84).
13,887	5,387	18,360	70,578	1,08,212	20,28,720	1,13,255	21,41,975	40,501	21,01,474	1294 (1884-85).
12,612	1,608	3,224	52,931	70,375	21,01,104	94,425	21,95,529	40,592	21,54,937	1295 (1885-86).
8,636	3,245	6,410	83,754	1,02,045	19,79,108	1,03,547	20,82,655	25,558	20,57,097	Average
1,572	386	998	47,038	49,994	21,96,291	98,247	22,94,538	41,173	22,53,365	1296 (1886-87).
1,379	71	643	44,573	46,666	21,87,731	84,035	22,71,766	43,148	22,28,618	1297 (1887-88).
2,261	1,136	444	41,875	45,716	22,22,556	77,799	23,00,355	41,210	22,59,145	1298 (1888-89).
16,290	6,336	440	40,446	63,512	21,95,395	78,752	22,74,147	40,731	22,33,416	1299 (1889-90).
42,308	26,946	6,208	90,984	1,66,446	20,72,000	88,912	21,60,912	38,582	21,22,330	1300 (1890-91)
12,762	6,975	1,747	52,983	74,467	21,74,778	85,549	22,60,327	40,969	22,19,358	Average.

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS.

Average Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	0·85	..	0·39	0·20	1·47	3·66	3·27	5·74	4·56	11·26	2·14	0·81	34·35
1871	1·36	0·35	2·53	0·48	3·54	1 79	3·38	2·19	9·59	5·10	12·89	0·48	43·68
1872	..	0.07	..	0·07	9·12	1 09	3 76	6·79	3·69	6·91	13·69	2·81	48·00
1873	..	5·27	..	0·86	0·69	1·20	2·38	4·93	6·87	9·00	1·71	1·32	34·23
1874	..	..	0·12	..	9·19	4·71	5·54	2·24	15·52	11·31	2·70	1·10	52·43
1875	0·29	..	0 20	0·16	2·54	1·89	2·00	9·25	3·22	3·37	1·17	1·18	25·27
1876	..	..	0·16	0·19	2·08	3 46	3 45	2·68	4·02	0·79	1·55	..	18·38
1877	..	0·01	0·61	0·41	4·49	2·88	0·91	2·60	10·39	9·93	4·89	1·77	38·89
1878	0·01	..	0 05	0·94	1·68	2·95	5 49	11·28	5·60	4·91	3·78	1·26	37·95
1879	1·33	0·58	1·36	0·24	4·62	4·52	4·63	2·92	2·73	8·23	3·21	0·17	34·54
1880	0·23	0·43	..	1·12	3·00	1·39	2 46	5·16	3 85	7·52	12·84	1 98	39·98
1881	0·16	..	0·07	0·03	1·51	2·99	1·07	10·29	8·82	2·15	7·42	1·72	36·23
1882	1·25	..	0·03	0·83	2·41	1·40	1·85	6·82	3·80	3·70	19·55	0·12	41·76
1883	0·01	..	0·02	0·21	2·13	3·79	3·43	5·80	3·74	10·44	7·73	5·38	42·68
1884	0·43	0·04	0·09	0·20	0·70	1·81	1·79	4·96	3·80	12·55	13·05	9·64	49·06
1885	..	..	0·52	0·02	1·60	2·34	1·88	2·11	3·90	5·52	10·21	5·96	34·06
1886	0 02	..	0·76	..	5·60	4·07	6·28	5·22	5·04	5·60	5·20	0·86	38·65
1887	..	..	0·12	0·05	1·71	4·52	0·97	4·82	5·10	12·79	10·12	6·78	46·98
1888	0·03	..	..	0 07	5·31	2·00	2·04	4·70	6·00	6·71	9·39	1·73	37·98
1889	0·32	..	0·17	1·12	0·69	3·68	4 31	5·11	8·16	8·97	1·80	5·45	39·78
Average—1870–89 ..	0·31	0·34	0·36	0·36	3·20	2·81	3·04	5·28	5·92	7·34	7·25	2·53	38·74
1890	0·09	.	0·13	1·06	1·60	4·87	4·02	3·57	4·55	6·36	3·31	0·87	30·43
1891	0 66	0·96	0·24	0·37	0·43	2·34	0·92	2·63	4·17	8·07	2·79	4·37	27·95
1892	0·01	0·22	0·03	0·48	1·39	5·31	5·71	9·41	6·58	5·25	0·68	1·77	36·84
1893	0·12	0·31	0·86	1·23	1·49	3·66	6·37	1·73	2·41	7·56	14·18	0·01	39·93

Average Number of Wet Days.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	2	..	1	1	2	8	8	7	7	11	7	1	55
1871	1	1	1	1	4	3	5	4	9	7	11	1	48
1872	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	11	7	7	11	6	54
1873	..	4	..	2	1	3	2	8	7	13	4	3	47
1874	..	..	..	..	5	6	8	5	14	10	6	3	57
1875	..	..	..	1	5	3	4	11	5	6	3	8	41
1876	..	..	..	1	4	5	6	5	0	2	3	..	31
1877	..	..	1	1	5	5	2	4	12	12	7	3	52
1878	..	..	..	1	3	4	9	13	9	7	5	3	54
1879	2	..	2	1	4	6	7	7	4	10	4	..	47
1880	1	1	..	2	6	3	5	6	5	9	13	4	55
1881	..	..	..	..	3	5	2	12	9	3	8	3	45
1882	2	..	..	1	4	3	5	9	6	5	12	1	48
1883	..	..	..	1	4	5	6	8	4	12	8	4	52
1884	1	..	..	..	2	3	3	7	6	11	11	6	50
1885	..	..	1	..	2	4	3	5	6	8	6	6	41
1886	..	..	1	..	5	6	7	7	7	8	6	2	49
1887	..	..	..	..	3	6	2	8	7	10	12	6	54
1888	..	..	..	.	4	3	4	7	6	7	8	3	42
1889	..	..	..	2	1	6	6	7	9	9	3	5	48
Average—1870–89 ..	1	..	..	1	4	5	5	8	7	8	7	3	49
1890	..	..	1	1	4	6	6	6	6	9	5	2	46
1891	1	2	1	1	1	5	3	3	6	9	5	6	43
1892	..	1	..	1	3	7	8	13	8	6	1	3	51
1893	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	3	5	9	13	..	53

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

VARIATIONS OF THE RAINFALL, 1870–89, IN INCHES.

Recording stations.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Kangundi ..	Maximum, 1883 ..	.	0·20	6·10	1·25	1·75	9·85	1·50	13·30	2·30	2·90	39·15
	Minimum, 1885 .	0·85	..	1·29	1·55	2·00	1·30	4·40	8·05	1·40	2·10	22·94
	Average, 1877–89 ..	0·63	0 56	3·63	1·96	2·24	5 48	5·69	6·89	4·06	1·27	32·41
Venkatagiri-kóta.	Maximum, 1887 ..	..	..	1·60	3·15	.	7·15	1·50	5·50	12·60	5·80	37·30
	Minimum, 1884 .	..	0·78	0·12	1·20	0·20	3·40	0·80	9·45	3·10	..	19·05
	Average, 1877–89 ..	0·50	0·21	3 08	1 56	1·29	5 42	5·03	5·38	5·36	1·47	29·30
Palmanér ..	Maximum, 1874 .	..	..	8·82	5·85	7·61	1·03	17·41	11·23	3·11	0·75	55 81
	Minimum, 1876 .	0·42	0·17	1·02	1·39	3·45	2·27	1·42	0·65	1·35	.	12·14
	Average	0·77	0·63	3·22	2·53	2·48	5·24	7·06	7·91	5·22	1·69	36·75
Punganúru ..	Maximum, 1883 ..	..	0·30	1·97	2·10	3·01	8·53	4·87	6·90	13·23	3·55	44·46
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·70	..	0·80	5·10	4·15	1·75	2·70	0·70	0·35		16·25
	Average, 1873–89 ..	0·60	0·48	2·96	1·86	2 49	4·32	3·95	6 44	4·60	1·10	28 80
Chendragiri ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	..	5·70	3·70	4·25	1·17	11·37	13·05	6·85	1·50	47·59
	Minimum, 1876 .	..	..	0·40	3·65	0·80	2·55	1·30	..	0·55	.	9·25
	Average	0·78	0·49	2·14	2·63	2·81	4·18	4·96	6·61	7·25	2·29	34 14
Tirupati ..	Maximum, 1883 ..	..	..	5·90	0·40	0·65	6·87	4 55	3·55	16·70	0·30	38·92
	Minimum, 1889 ..	..	0·40	0·25	2·40	3·20	3·70	4·20	8·96	1·85	5·10	30·06
	Average, 1886–89	0·20	0·10	3 31	1·98	3·32	3·76	3·69	6·71	9·04	4·18	36 29
Kálahasti ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	.	..	0·20	1·97	0·15	2·21	2·80	29·50	20·35	11·40	68·58
	Minimum, 1878 .		.	1·15	2·15	6·20	7·25	2·60	1·60	2·69	3·20	26·84
	Average, 1877–89	0·80	0·08	2 45	2 26	2·51	3·40	3·62	9·62	15 22	5·56	45·52
Maderpak ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	3·05	..	1·10	1·58	1·64	2·62	5·93	12·68	36·46	11·35	76·41
	Minimum, 1878	0·19	0·01	1·25	2·77	6·53	10·97	5·30	5·35	2·58	1·14	36·09
	Average, 1877–89 ..	1·33	0·04	3 14	2·37	3·40	4·42	4·37	10·11	14 61	5·54	49·33
Puttúr ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	3·10	..	0·25	2·35	3·18	7·77	4·50	11·85	16·90	7·55	57·45
	Minimum, 1880 ..	0·70	0·40	1·75	4·55	1·86	2·37	2·30	6·45	10·36	2·54	33·28
	Average, 1877–89 ..	0·82	0 22	2·81	4·07	3·49	6·36	4·84	7·49	10·50	3·23	43·83
Tiruttani ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·25	..	..	1·90	2·90	4·97	3·65	11·85	15·70	8·50	49·72
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·15	..	1·20	2·55	0·25	9·10	4·30	1·00	8·47	1·45	28·47
	Average, 1877–89 .	0·47	0 28	2·16	3·35	2·81	5·20	4·53	6·60	10·27	2 75	38·42
Arkónam ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	..		1·80	1·70	2·85	4·52	4 60	13·05	17·05	8·21	53·78
	Minimum, 1883 ..	..	..	0·20	4·20	3·00	3·55	2·70	2·10	9·90	3·35	29·00
	Average, 1883–89 ..	0·18	0·07	2·14	3 52	3·72	4·14	3·72	7·31	9·42	4 49	38 71
Gudiyáttam .	Maximum, 1874 ..	1·10	..	8·82	5·77	5·20	2·30	23·70	11·35	1·15	0·55	59·94
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·45	0·40	1·22	2·15	1·47	2·67	4·57	0·83	0·95	..	14·71
	Average	0·96	0·47	2·93	2 76	3·22	5·21	7·39	7·37	5·85	2·42	38·58
Vellore ..	Maximum, 1874 .	..	.	10·95	7·09	7 36	3·52	15 10	10·57	2·40	1·10	58·09
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	3·29	3·55	5·85	1·50	3·28	0·88	1·93	..	20·28
	Average	1·06	0·26	3·98	3·01	3·77	5·32	6·56	8·36	6·88	3 30	42·50
Chittoor ..	Maximum, 1882 ..	1·80	1·20	4·62	0·35	1·62	6·86	9·73	7·06	19·03	..	52·27
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·07	0·72	4 58	1·66	2·65	4·31	0·65	0·19		14·83
	Average	1·02	0·52	3·69	2 79	2·98	5 54	7·25	8·00	5·28	2·09	39·16
Wálajáhpet ..	Maximum, 1874 .	..	..	5·37	6·47	7·55	4·28	20·09	9·55	2·25	0·75	56·31
	Minimum, 1875 ..	..	..	1·92	0·26	2·50	11·74	2·57	2·79	1·50	0·85	24·13
	Average	1·07	0·43	2·94	3·67	3·51	6·10	6·14	6·66	7·10	2·87	40·49
Arcot ..	Maximum, 1871 ..	7·45	1·85	9·10	1·25	2·75	3·80	9 70	4·85	14·10	0·90	55·75
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·35	5·33	1·89	3·65	2·92	7·54	0·46	2·93	.	25·07
	Average	1 51	0·55	3·41	3·25	3·74	6·35	6 52	6·55	7·12	2·97	41 97
Arni ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·24	..	0·55	2·20	1·20	5·15	4·05	15·40	17·07	12·31	58·17
	Minimum, 1879 ..	2·10	..	2·10	7·45	3·70	3·40	2·75	5·00	2·20	..	28·70
	Average, 1877–89 ..	0·67	0·30	2 37	3·82	3·00	6·25	6·01	7·74	7·06	3·35	40·57
Polur ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	..	..	0·45	1·00	0·51	6·30	5·35	14·42	12·05	15·27	55·35
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·60	1·35	4·89	2·65	1·96	5·91	3·29	3·92	.	24·57
	Average	0·81	0·36	2·87	2·47	2 49	6·09	6·70	7·87	6 48	2 72	38 86
Wandiwash ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·17	..	..	3·56	3·41	12·20	5·02	15·31	24·28	20·07	84·02
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	2·00	4·10	6·95	5·20	2·90	.	1·20	..	22·35
	Average	0·99	0·30	3·43	4·08	3·37	6·19	5·98	8·01	9·73	3·80	45·88
District ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	0·12	..	9·19	4·71	5·54	2·24	15·52	11·31	2·70	1·10	52·43
	Minimum, 1873 ..	0·16	0·19	2·08	3·46	3·45	2·68	4·02	0·79	1·55	..	18·38
	Average	1·01	0 36	3·20	2 81	3 04	5·28	5 92	7·34	7·25	2·53	38·74

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

Average Monthly Prices for the whole District.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	16·2	15·8	15·7	16·8	17·8	18·6	18·8	19·3	19·1	19·8	19·5	19·5	18·1	1874–75.
	18·5	17·9	17·7	17·7	16·4	15·0	15·0	14·6	14·5	14·3	14·5	13·6	15·8	1875–76.
	13·2	12·7	12·2	9·8	8·4	7·2	7·4	8·0	8·2	8·7	8·0	7·4	9·3	1876–77.
	6·3	6·5	5·8	8·0	8·4	8·9	8·5	8·5	8·5	9·0	9·1	8·1	8·0	1877–78.
	7·9	8·4	8·9	9·8	10·4	10·9	11·9	12·8	12·7	12·8	12·9	12·6	11·0	1878–79.
	12·5	12·9	13·0	13·5	14·3	14·8	15·3	15·8	15·5	15·2	15·3	14·3	14·4	1879–80.
	14·8	14·8	14·8	14·7	14·7	15·9	16·1	17·5	17·2	17·4	18·0	17·9	16·4	1880–81.
	17·4	16·8	17·4	17·7	18·0	18·2	18·3	18·6	18·5	18·8	18·7	18·3	18·2	1881–82.
	17·7	17·4	17·2	16·6	16·5	16·7	17·1	17·3	17·4	17·1	17·4	16·9	17·4	1882–83.
	16·5	16·6	16·6	16·5	17·1	18·4	19·8	17·0	17·1	17·0	17·2	17·3	17·4	1883–84.
	16·5	16·7	16·1	15·9	16·0	15·8	14·7	14·5	14·9	15·4	15·5	15·4	15·8	1884–85.
	15·1	14·9	14·6	14·8	14·9	14·7	14·6	15·5	15·6	17·9	15·2	15·2	15·0	1885–86.
	15·4	15·3	15·7	16·3	16·9	16·4	17·6	17·4	17·2	17·2	17·4	16·9	16·9	1886–87.
	16·4	16·8	16·7	16·7	16·7	16·7	18·0	18·0	18·0	17·3	17·2	16·8	17·1	1887–88.
	17·1	16·9	16·6	16·1	16·0	16·4	16·4	16·5	16·3	15·9	15·9	15·7	16·3	1888–89.
	15·1	15·0	14·7	14·6	14·0	12·7	13·3	13·7	13·4	13·2	12·9	12·9	14·0	1889–90.
	16·2	16·1	16·0	16·0	16·1	16·2	16·6	16·6	16·5	16·5	16·5	16·3	16·5	Average.*
	12·5	12·3	12·2	12·1	12·0	11·4	11·4	11·6	11·7	11·7	11·6	11·4	11·9	1890–91.
	10·7	10·2	10·0	10·8	10·2	9·3	9·5	9·4	9·6	9·7	9·8	9·6	9·9	1891–92.
	9·8	10·2	10·5	10·7	11·0	10·3	10·8	11·2	11·2	11·3	11·4	11·5	10·8	1892–93.
Ragi	28·2	27·7	29·4	29·7	31·2	31·0	30·9	30·3	30·0	30·6	31·0	30·9	30·1	1874–75.
	29·4	27·6	28·6	29·0	25·5	23·3	22·5	22·4	22·0	21·9	23·1	21·3	24·9	1875–76.
	21·5	19·4	12·4	14·6	11·6	8·6	8·5	9·4	9·7	10·8	9·8	9·1	11·4	1876–77.
	7·4	6·9	6·9	9·9	10·0	9·9	10·6	10·2	9·9	11·8	12·7	10·3	8·8	1877–78.
	10·3	11·0	15·9	17·9	17·3	17·6	16·9	18·0	18·7	20·7	20·6	19·7	17·0	1878–79.
	19·8	20·7	23·5	22·6	24·0	24·0	24·3	24·2	24·3	25·7	26·4	26·0	23·6	1879–80.
	25·3	25·3	25·8	27·4	28·7	29·1	30·9	30·4	30·5	31·2	32·5	32·5	29·7	1880–81.
	30·6	30·7	31·4	34·0	34·0	34·8	34·4	34·1	33·7	34·1	35·3	33·7	33·9	1881–82.
	33·1	33·0	32·3	33·2	32·9	33·2	33·5	33·7	33·1	33·0	32·6	31·9	33·6	1882–83.
	32·1	33·2	32·6	33·2	34·1	35·3	37·9	34·8	34·3	34·4	34·8	33·8	34·6	1883–84.
	33·2	33·3	33·0	32·8	33·7	31·7	29·3	28·1	27·7	28·0	27·5	28·5	31·3	1884–85.
	29·0	28·6	28·1	29·1	30·2	29·3	29·0	28·7	28·4	27·3	28·1	29·2	29·3	1885–86.
	28·5	28·1	30·0	30·0	30·5	31·1	31·8	31·5	31·6	32·1	33·4	32·9	31·6	1886–87.
	32·6	32·2	32·7	33·9	34·6	34·1	34·8	34·9	34·4	34·6	34·2	33·2	34·3	1887–88.
	33·4	33·4	33·3	33·2	33·1	33·4	33·1	32·9	33·2	32·8	33·4	32·8	33·2	1888–89.
	31·2	31·3	32·2	32·7	32·3	27·8	29·9	30·2	29·5	29·0	29·0	28·2	30·8	1889–90.
	30·9	30·9	30·9	31·9	32·4	31·9	32·4	31·9	31·6	31·5	32·2	31·6	32·2	Average.*
	27·7	27·1	27·2	27·3	26·8	24·5	23·4	23·1	23·2	24·2	24·4	23·6	25·5	1890–91.
	20·6	19·3	17·3	18·9	17·3	13·1	13·2	13·0	13·4	14·2	15·2	15·3	15·9	1891–92.
	16·3	17·6	19·0	21·6	22·1	18·4	18·4	18·5	18·5	19·4	20·2	19·9	19·2	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	
The standard prices for the district have been fixed at ..	16·4	32·0	28·0	27·0	Seers per rupee.
The warning rates have been fixed at	13·1	24·0	21·0	20·3	
The scarcity rates do.	9·8	16·0	14·0	13·5	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT—*cont.*

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Cholum ..	21·9	25·0	26·7	26·8	26·9	26·0	25·1	25·9	26·2	26·0	27·2	26·8	26·1	1874–75.
	25·4	26·1	26·3	27·0	23·5	22·9	22·6	21·1	21·3	21·6	23·0	20·5	24·0	1875–76.
	20·7	20·0	16·9	12·8	10·1	8·8	8·1	8·5	10·0	10·3	9·1	8·3	12·3	1876–77.
	7·4	6·6	6·7	8·3	9·3	9·5	11·0	10·1	10·2	10·4	10·7	9·6	9·0	1877–78.
	10·5	12·6	14·4	14·4	13·9	16·0	15·8	16·7	17·7	18·5	17·9	18 3	15·3	1878–79.
	18·6	21·3	20·1	20·1	19·9	19·9	21·1	20·9	22·5	22·2	22·3	22·8	21·0	1879–80.
	23·8	25·3	25·2	23·9	24·4	26·2	25·2	23·4	26·1	25·6	26·1	26·5	25·7	1880–81.
	34 4	30 4	31·7	31·3	31·0	32·8	31·7	31·9	32·2	33·1	32·4	31·5	31·5	1881–82.
	30·6	33·1	32·8	33·5	31·2	30·4	29·3	29·7	29·4	27·9	28·5	30·0	30·8	1882–83.
	29·6	34·0	35·9	35·1	35·1	35·1	34·7	33·6	32·3	31·0	30·3	29·1	32·9	1883–84.
	30·6	31·5	30·9	30·6	28·2	27·5	24·5	24·3	24·5	24·8	24·1	24·1	27·3	1884–85.
	25·4	27·7	24·8	25·3	26·2	25·5	23·9	22·7	23·2	24·1	23·7	24·9	24·6	1885–86.
	24·4	25·7	29·3	29·6	31·5	30·1	30·2	29·1	29·7	30·7	30·6	29·4	29·2	1886–87.
	30·5	29·1	29·2	29·4	29·1	28·9	30·3	26·2	29·2	29·9	29·7	28·6	29·5	1887–88.
	2 3	30·0	30·2	26·8	27·1	27·2	28·0	27·2	25·9	25·1	24·8	25·6	27·2	1888–89.
	24·8	25·0	27·3	30·3	28·9	24·1	26·0	28·0	27·5	25·3	26·8	26·3	26·7	1889–90.
	28·3	29·2	29·7	29·6	29·3	28·8	28·4	27·6	28·0	27·9	27·7	27·6	28·5	Average.*
	14·8	26 3	26·4	26·3	26·4	25·4	22·2	20·9	20·4	20·8	21·7	20·1	22·9	1890–91.
	18·8	17·9	15·9	16·2	15·0	11·4	12·6	13·1	13·4	13·5	13·9	13·3	14·4	1891–92.
	13 7	15·1	16·9	18·5	19·4	17·1	16·0	15·8	15·9	15·8	16·0	16·6	16·4	1892–93.
Cumbu ..	22·0	25·9	27·3	28·6	28·9	28·6	27·9	26·6	26·8	26·0	25·7	25·7	27·1	1874–75.
	24·2	23·9	24·6	25·6	23·9	22·5	21·2	20·6	19·9	18·6	19·2	18·5	22·3	1875–76.
	18·3	18·4	18·2	13·5	11·1	8·6	8·1	8·8	8·7	8·9	8·2	7·7	11·5	1876–77.
	6·6	7·1	7·1	9·5	10·4	10·5	11·0	10·3	9·8	10·3	9·7	9·0	9·2	1877–78.
	9·2	11·6	17·2	18·5	16·8	17·8	16·8	17·7	18·4	18·0	17·7	16·9	16·5	1878–79.
	17·2	21·0	22·1	21·8	24·3	21·9	22·9	21·9	21·9	21·2	21·4	21·7	21·3	1879–80.
	22·4	23·5	25·3	26·0	27·1	26·5	26·4	26·3	26·0	25·9	26·1	25·5	26·5	1880–81.
	25·6	25·5	28·8	30·6	31·1	31·2	30·1	30·1	30·2	29·8	29·8	26·4	30·3	1881–82.
	26·8	28·1	29·4	31·1	30·3	29·7	29·4	29·0	27·8	29·0	27·4	27·2	29·1	1882–83.
	27·5	30·4	32·1	32·0	31·9	32·7	32·1	31·2	30·5	29·7	29·8	28·2	31·9	1883–84.
	27·9	26·9	26·6	27·2	27·0	25·2	22·3	22·3	21·6	22·4	22·9	22·1	25·6	1884–85.
	22·1	23·6	25·1	24·9	26·9	24·2	27·0	24·0	22·4	22·8	22·7	23·1	24·8	1885–86.
	22·4	24·4	28·3	27·6	27·1	28·5	28·3	28·3	27·3	28·3	27·1	28·7	28·2	1886–87.
	26·8	27·6	29·2	29·7	30·6	30·3	29·6	25·0	27·5	26·9	27·7	26·9	29·7	1887–88.
	26·4	27·1	29·5	27·3	28·0	28·0	27·8	27·3	26·9	26·8	26·2	26·4	27·4	1888–89.
	24·9	25·3	26·6	28·4	27·0	22·7	23·7	24·0	24·1	23·1	23·2	23·2	25·7	1889–90.
	25·2	26·1	28·0	28·4	28·6	27·8	27·6	26·6	26·3	26·4	26·2	25·7	27·8	Average.*
	22·0	21·9	23·8	23·3	22·2	21·2	20·3	19·2	19·1	19·8	18·8	18·3	21·2	1890–91.
	16·4	15·6	14·1	14·3	13·5	11·2	11·4	11·5	11·9	12·1	12·0	11·6	12·9	1891–92.
	11·9	13·4	16·3	17·9	19·1	16·5	16·2	16·4	16·4	16·2	16·2	16·7	16·2	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	
The standard prices for the district have been fixed at ..	16·4	32·0	28·0	27·0	Seers per rupee.
The warning rates have been fixed at	13·1	24·0	21·0	20·3	
The scarcity rates do.	9·8	16·0	14·0	13·5	

PRICES OF

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES

Grains.	Chendragiri.	Tirupati.	Kálahasti.	Maderpauk.	Náráyanavanam (Puttúr).	Tiruttani.	Wálajáhpet.	Arcot.	Wandiwash.
Rice, second sort.	17·2	17·4	16·8	15·0	16·6	16·6	17·5	17·7	21·4
	16·2	16·8	17·1	15·3	17·2	15·8	15·0	16·5	17·6
	9·1	9·5	9·9	10·3	9·7	9·9	9·3	9·9	10·2
	7·7	8·4	8·1	7·8	8·4	8·0	8·9	9·1	8·5
	11·1	11·4	10·4	8·8	11·4	10·5	11·7	11·8	11·8
	15·0	15·5	14·9	13·2	15·3	13·9	13·9	15·1	15·3
	16·5	15·3	17·9	15·9	15·6	15·1	15·9	17·7	18·9
	18·5	19·5	19·2	17·2	16·2	17·3	19·5	19·2	21·1
	17·1	17·8	20·1	17·3	16·3	16·4	17·4	16·2	19·0
	17·1	17·3	21·1	16·5	17·0	16·0	17·5	16·2	19·0
	15·9	17·5	18·3	17·1	16·8	15·2	15·5	14·8	18·2
	15·9	16·1	16·3	16·5	16·2	15·0	15·5	14·5	17·6
	17·7	16·8	18·4	17·4	15·9	16·4	17·9	16·5	20·6
	16·9	16·6	17·0	17·6	16·2	16·1	17·6	17·9	19·4
	17·1	14·1	16·5	16·5	15·8	15·3	16·0	17·2	18·3
	14·6	12·8	14·8	13·4	13·8	12·8	12·8	14·0	14·4
	12·7	11·6	11·2	11·2	11·1	11·3	11·7	12·0	12·8
	9·8	10·3	9·8	9·4	9·6	9·8	9·9	10·2	10·9
	10·5	10·3	11·3	9·0	10·3	10·1	10·2	11·5	12·1
Ragi ..	27·7	30·6	26·9	27·1	27·9	28·1	26·6	26·7	25·2
	25·5	27·4	27·3	25·4	26·9	25·0	21·5	24·1	22·5
	12·8	13·8	12·2	17·1	13·3	14·1	12·0	12·9	14·0
	9·1	10·6	10·7	10·8	11·4	10·4	10·0	10·4	10·4
	17·1	17·1	15·9	14·6	17·4	17·8	17·2	17·1	17·2
	23·7	26·1	25·9	22·6	23·5	22·5	21·6	22·3	23·8
	32·6	33·6	32·5	26·3	28·8	28·4	26·1	26·4	27·5
	38·2	38·2	38·5	30·1	33·6	34·7	31·4	30·4	30·8
	37·9	36·1	38·2	32·1	35·4	34·4	29·2	29·3	30·8
	37·4	35·6	36·7	31·1	34·3	35·2	29·9	30·5	31·4
	34·0	34·9	35·9	32·0	32·7	33·7	27·6	28·2	28·0
	29·8	31·2	32·8	30·8	31·6	29·8	28·1	26·7	29·2
	31·3	29·9	36·3	30·8	30·6	31·8	29·0	29·1	28·7
	35·5	34·9	33·4	28·4	32·7	30·3	30·6	30·9	29·2
	35·3	34·5	34·5	28·4	30·9	29·9	28·8	29·1	28·5
	31·5	31·6	30·3	26·8	29·3	27·8	27·6	28·1	24·0
	26·2	25·2	24·0	21·7	23·7	23·7	23·8	24·5	21·4
	15·5	16·9	15·7	14·2	15·6	15·1	15·5	15·6	14·8
	17·5	19·5	19·1	16·5	18·1	17·9	18·4	18·6	17·6
Cholum ..	27·7	23·2	..	..	27·8	24·8	..	26·6	..
	25·3	30·9	..	..	27·4	25·8	.	24·5	..
	11·8	12·7	..	..	13·1	15·0	17·8	12·7	..
	8·5	9·5	6·8	..	10·2	8·7	7·1	10·9	..
	14·6	13·3	11·2	..	15·1	12·4	15·0	16·5	..
	18·9	19·6	23·2	..	22·1	..	..	21·7	.
	18·2	28·2	..	..	26·1	26·9	..	23·8	..
	24·1	33·5	..	..	29·8	..	..	28·3	..
	27·3	30·9	..	..	33·3	..	..	26·4	..
	30·7	..	..	..	36·1	.	28·1	29·8	..
	29·0	30·9	..	..	34·9	.	22·4	25·8	..
	27·3	..	..	..	31·5	..	21·8	24·7	..
	27·3	..	..	..	32·4	..	26·4	29·3	..
	30·9	19·3	..	..	32·6	..	25·6	28·0	..
	..	.	..	..	30·1	..	23·0	25·9	..
	26·9	..	18·3	..	33·0	30·7	20·1	23·3	.
	..	20·9	19·7	..	25·4	..	..	23·6	..
	13·3	15·1	14·6	..	14·0	13·8	..	14·5	..
	17·8	16·1	..	..	15·8	14·3	..	16·0	..
Cumbu ..	26·0	27·1	31·5	..	25·3	25·7	..	24·5	..
	21·7	28·9	..	..	23·9	22·1	..	22·7	..
	11·0	12·7	..	..	11·3	13·6	11·9	12·4	..
	8·2	9·0	8·9	..	9·3	10·3	8·5	10·9	..
	15·3	15·1	14·5	..	15·1	17·8	17·9	17·5	..
	18·7	20·9	22·8	..	21·0	21·2	..	21·4	..
	19·8	28·2	29·8	..	25·1	26·8	24·5	23·3	..
	23·2	33·3	..	..	28·6	..	..	27·1	..
	25·9	29·2	..	..	28·7	.	24·2	25·5	..
	27·8	28·0	..	..	30·6	..	27·0	29·0	..
	26·4	28·0	27·3	..	26·3	..	21·5	22·6	..
	26·4	..	32·4	..	26·0	..	21·5	22·5	..
	27·2	..	34·3	..	27·2	..	24·1	26·0	..
	33·3	..	31·9	..	27·8	..	24·1	26·5	..
	..	..	32·1	..	26·2	..	24·0	23·9	..
	24·4	26·4	27·6	..	24·8	27·8	24·0	21·4	..
	.	17·7	17·3	..	20·2	..	..	20·7	..
	11·7	12·9	12·7	..	12·2	11·8	..	12·6	..
	16·3	15·8	16·1	..	16·0	13·1	..	13·6	..

FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

AT EACH STATION IN THE DISTRICT.

Polur.	Vellore.	Gudiyáttam.	Chittoor.	Pungandru.	Palmanér.	Venkatagiri-kóta.	Kangundi.	Years (July to June).
20·4	18·5	17·0	17·7	21·1	18·6	17·4	20·4	1874–75.
17·7	16·7	14·7	14·6	15·7	15·1	12·7	14·3	1875–76.
9·7	10·0	8·4	8·6	8·4	8·8	7·6	8·5	1876–77.
9·1	8·6	8·3	7·8	7·3	7·2	6·2	7·2	1877–78.
12·3	11·9	10·2	10·9	12·0	10·9	9·3	10·6	1878–79.
15·3	15·1	14·2	14·5	14 8	13·8	12·4	12·8	1879–80.
19·1	17·1	16 8	16·5	15·0	14·1	13·1	19·0	1880–81.
22·6	18·5	18·5	17·9	16·3	15·6	13·4	19·3	1881–82.
20·0	18·0	17·7	17·2	15·7	15·1	13·9	20·2	1882–83.
20·6	18·7	15·4	17·5	16·7	15·8	14·7	18·6	1883–84.
17·7	16·3	12·3	15·5	15·1	14·5	14·0	14·3	1884–85.
17·6	16·2	12·2	14·5	14·6	12·9	11·8	12·5	1885–86.
19·4	18·4	17·2	15·1	17·0	14·4	13·5	13·9	1886–87.
20·0	18·1	16·8	15·0	18·4	16·0	15·1	15·9	1887–88.
18·6	16·7	17·3	14·1	17·6	15·9	14·8	15·7	1888–89.
15·3	14·3	14·7	12·4	14·9	14·3	13·6	14·8	1889–90.
13·9	12·9	13·3	11·1	12·3	11·2	10·7	11·7	1890–91.
11·8	10·4	10·8	9·8	9·1	8·9	8·0	9·2	1891–92.
12·9	11·1	11·7	10·8	11·1	11·1	9·8	10·3	1892–93.
27·2	30·3	29·9	28·9	38·8	32·7	36·4	40 8	1874–75.
24·1	25·0	23·6	25·5	25·2	24·4	22 5	26·9	1875–76.
12·6	13·3	11·9	12·0	10·9	11·3	10·2	11·6	1876–77.
9·3	10·0	9·7	9·1	8·7	8·8	7·8	9·1	1877–78.
17·8	18·1	16·8	17·3	17·4	16·9	15 0	18·4	1878–79.
23·6	24·2	24·2	25·6	23·8	23·4	22·0	22·4	1879–80.
27·9	29·2	29·6	31·1	28·9	29·5	28·2	37·8	1880–81.
34·9	33·9	32·2	35·1	35·1	32·4	29·8	37·0	1881–82.
31·5	34·3	31·6	34·7	31·4	32·9	26·7	44·1	1882–83.
34·5	36·0	28·5	36·0	37·1	37·7	31·5	45·4	1883–84.
29·2	32·0	23·2	32·0	35·6	32·4	27·7	33·0	1884–85.
29·3	31·1	22·9	31·6	30·6	28 0	24 9	30 1	1885–86.
29·8	33·5	31·8	32·8	39·3	32·9	26·6	33·0	1886–87.
31·4	36·0	34·5	35·9	47·9	39·0	30·2	46·6	1887–88.
29·5	33·3	34·1	34·2	45·2	37·5	33·0	37·3	1888–89.
26·9	30·7	31·0	31·4	40·2	35·1	33·7	37·1	1889–90.
22·3	25·9	26·3	25·5	31·5	26·1	31·6	29·4	1890–91.
15·2	16·6	16·5	16·1	17·5	16·2	15·6	17·8	1891–92.
17·8	19·9	19·5	19·2	23·2	21·1	20·0	22 0	1892–93.
26·5	28·5	27·6	25·7	18·0	..	21·8	..	1874–75.
22·5	25·9	23·7	25·3	19·8	19·5	17·6	20·3	1875–76.
11·0	13·2	11·7	11 9	10·7	11·6	10·5	12·1	1876–77.
9·5	10·0	9·3	8·9	6·6	9·2	6·0	8·6	1877–78.
17·0	17·0	15·3	14·5	9·5	13·7	13·8	20·4	1878–79.
22·2	22·3	22·8	21·7	..	..	..	18·2	1879–80.
27·1	28·5	29·4	25·0	..	23·0	..	28·6	1880–81.
35·5	34·4	33·6	32·0	..	33·2	..	35·3	1881–82.
32·1	33·2	33·1	30·9	..	27·9	..	45·4	1882–83.
36·0	36·3	30·5	34·4	..	36·4	..	..	1883–84.
29·8	26·5	21·8	25·6	..	..	..	..	1884–85.
26·4	26·6	20 4	25·2	..	20·0	14·3	..	1885–86.
23·2	35·0	31·4	33·2	..	22·7	22·9	..	1886–87.
32·7	33·5	28·5	..	..	26·5	22·3	.	1887–88.
30·4	27·6	26·2	..	..	27·0	..	..	1888–89.
26·6	28·9	27·8	24·5	..	..	..	..	1889–90.
21·5	23·5	23·2	23·2	..	..	..	..	1890–91.
14·7	15·8	15·8	14·4	..	13·3	..	..	1891–92.
16·0	16·5	18·1	16·8	..	17·7	..	..	1892–93.
27·6	27·6	26·3	25·2	..	..	24·5	37·4	1874–75.
23·1	22·8	20 4	22·0	..	21·9	19·4	23·7	1875–76.
13·1	12·5	10·6	11·0	..	10·7	9·3	11·6	1876–77.
9·2	9·9	8·9	8 2	..	8·6	8·1	10·2	1877–78.
18·8	17·2	16·2	16 7	..	14·4	15·1	18·9	1878–79.
22·7	22·6	21·4	22·5	..	19 0	18·4	21·8	1879–80.
26·2	27·2	26·1	27·9	..	23·1	..	36·6	1880–81.
32·7	31·5	29·2	31·1	..	26·9	..	37·3	1881–82.
30·1	30·3	29·6	29·5	..	28·7	..	44·9	1882–83.
33 4	33·7	27·5	31·8	..	32·8	..	45·6	1883 84.
27 8	26·2	18·2	24·0	..	34·9	..	34·1	1884–85.
25·7	24·6	19·8	17·3	..	24·9	..	29·9	1885–86.
28 7	30·0	27·5	31·4	..	..	..	31·1	1886–87.
30 6	30·1	27·1	30·5	..	28·7	..	36·5	1887–88.
28·0	26·8	22·7	..	..	26·4	..	36·3	1888–89.
23·2	25·9	24 5	22·4	..	24·6	..	36·8	1889–90.
22·1	21·4	20·2	20·4	..	..	..	27·7	1890–91.
14·9	13·0	13·1	12·0	..	11·0	..	15·6	1891–92.
17·9	15·0	17 2	14·3	..	16·4	..	20·1	1892–93.

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE.

Month and year	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78.			Total per cent. of population in 1871.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Ragi.	Rice (2nd sort).
December 1876	22,095	..	22,095	1·10	8·6	7·2
January 1877	25,988	..	25,988	1·29	8·5	7·4
February ,, ...	21,120	523	21,643	1·07	9·4	8·0
March ,, ...	16,738	1,815	18,553	·92	9·7	8·2
April ,, ...	34,411	3,960	38,371	1·90	10·8	8·7
May ,, ...	42,106	12,866	54,972	2·73	9·8	8·0
June ,, ...	54,893	24,999	79,892	3·96	9·1	7·4
July ,, ...	51,054	51,378	102,432	5·08	7·4	6·3
August ,, ...	63,030	99,271	162,301	8·05	6·9	6·5
September ,, ...	74,424	130,500	204,924	10·17	6·9	5·8
October ,, ...	64,806	140,731	205,537	10·20	9·9	8·0
November ,, ...	33,844	78,557	112,401	5·58	10·0	8·4
December ,, ...	30,927	38,772	69,699	3·46	9·9	8·9
January 1878	35,142	28,427	63,569	3·15	10·6	8·5
February ,, ...	30,122	26,884	57,006	2·83	10·2	8·5
March ,, ...	27,567	25,327	52,894	2·63	9·9	8·5
April ,, ...	18,936	23,276	42,212	2·09	11·8	9·0
May ,, ...	23,433	18,414	41,847	2·08	12·7	9·1
June ,, ...	23,630	17,052	40,682	2·02	10·3	8·1
July ,, ...	22,969	18,944	41,913	2·08	10·3	7·9
August ,, ...	21,179	17,407	38,586	1·92	11·0	8·4
September ,, ...	18,001	12,508	30,509	1·51	15·9	8·9
Average over 22 months ..	34,383	35,073	69,456	3·45	10·0	8·0

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1891–92.			Total per cent. of population in 1891.*	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Ragi	Rice (2nd sort).
February 1891	155	..	155	·03	23·1	11·6
March ,, ...	1,736	26	1,762	·37	23·2	11·7
April ,, ...	3,312	760	4,072	·85	24·2	11·7
May ,, ...	6,367	1,102	7,469	1·55	24·4	11·6
June ,, ...	7,208	1,355	8,563	1·78	23·6	11·4
July ,, ...	6,571	1,794	8,365	1·74	20·6	10·7
August ,, ...	8,499	2,994	11,493	2·39	19·3	10·2
September ,, ...	10,248	4,374	14,622	3·05	17·3	10·0
October ,, ...	10,408	3,339	13,747	2·86	18·9	10·3
November ,, ...	5,287	2,197	7,484	1·56	17·3	10·2
December ,, ...	2,856	1,455	4,311	0·90	13·1	9·3
January 1892	736	356	1,092	0·23	13·2	9·5
February ,, ...	87	..	87	0·02	13·0	9·4
March ,, ...	161	30	191	0·04	13·4	9·6
April ,, ...	690	60	750	0·16	14·2	9·7
May ,, ...	1,514	52	1,566	0·33	15·2	9·8
June ,, ...	1,798	45	1,843	0·38	15·3	9·6
July ,, ...	471	17	488	0·10	16·3	9·8
Average over 18 months ..	3,784	1,108	4,892	1·02	18·1	10·3

* Of the affected taluks and divisions only.

SALEM.

THIS district is bounded on the north by Mysore and North Arcot, on the east by South Arcot, on the south by Trichinopoly, and on the west by Coimbatore and the Mysore territories.

General Features.—The district is divided into three fairly well-defined sections or steps, gradually descending from the level of the Mysore plateau to that of the Carnatic. The most elevated portion, consisting of the Hosúr taluk, known as the Bálaghát, is about 3,000 feet above the sea, and is cut off from the rest of the district by the main chain of the Eastern Ghâts; the next step or terrace, termed the Baramahal, is occupied by the Krishnagiri, Tiruppattúr, Dharmapuri and Úttangarai taluks and has an elevation of from 2,000 — 1,300 feet, sloping gradually towards the east, and is shut in on that side by the Jávidi and Kalrayan hill ranges. The greater part of this section, as well as that lying above the ghâts, is drained by the Ponnaiyár and affluents. Separating this terrace from the lower level, which includes the Salem, Tiruchengódu, Atur and Námakkal taluks, is a mass of hills stretching from the Kalrayans on the east through the Shevaroys and Toppúr hills up to the Cauvery, where they join the flank of the Eastern Ghâts. This lower section has a general slope to the south and east and is drained into the Cauvery. It goes by the name of the Tálaghát.

Above the ghâts, towards the northern extremity of the district, the country is a rolling upland of cultivated land, mostly of thin red soil with numerous valleys, in which numberless rainfed tanks are found, and where the soil is better; but the southern side of the Hosúr taluk is a wild confused mass of hills and jungles, where but little cultivation goes on and the sparse population chiefly depends on cattle-breeding for subsistence. The central section, although a good many hills are scattered over it and especially on its borders, is for the most part a wide open and gradually sloping plain, generally occupied by poor soils, although in parts of Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri considerable stretches of good loams appear. The eastern taluks, viz., Tiruppattúr and Úttangarai, contain a large area of poor and almost barren sand. Irrigation is chiefly dependent on small tanks; wells are scarce. The southern section is much more broken and varied in character, until it reaches the Tiruchengódu and Námakkal taluks where a wide open plain extending to the limits of Trichinopoly and fringed by an alluvial belt along the banks of the Cauvery is met with. In this section the red soils preponderate; among these sandy soils are common and are of remarkably good quality and produce very good crops of cumbu and ragi. The Atur taluk is very favourably situated, for there the numerous hills which it contains attract the rain and feed the springs. All over this section, the streams are in "fresh" with any copious shower, and tanks dependent on local rain are few.

The forests of the district, which are of considerable value, are situated for the most part on or amongst the numerous hill ranges and cover an area of more than 2,000 square miles. On the summit of the higher ranges there is a considerable amount of evergreen forest and on the outer slopes of most of the hills there is a fair amount of deciduous forest. The Jávidis and Yélagiris contain some valuable timber and a large portion of the Shevaroys is clothed with fair jungle, but the most valuable forest is found in the hilly tracts which fringe the Cauvery in the south of the Hosúr taluk and the adjoining portion of Dharmapuri. The Pachaimalais and Kollimalais, which separate the district from Trichinopoly on the south and the Kalrayan lying on the eastern border also support some useful jungle.

Salem (67,710), the head-quarters of the district, is a municipality with an annual revenue of about Rs. 44,300. It is situated on the bank of a stream called the Tirumanimuttar and is a place of large trade, and celebrated for the excellence of its weaving and cutlery. The other places of any size in the district are—Tiruppattúr (16,499), a

municipality, with an income of Rs. 9,250; Vániyambádi (15,838), a place of considerable trade, also a municipality, with an income from local taxation of Rs. 7,600; Sendamangalam (13,354) and Rásipur (10,539); whilst there are six other places of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, all of them head-quarters of different taluks. The towns have a total population of 169,508 or 8·6 per cent. of that of the district and amongst these the proportion of Musalmans is 16·1 per cent., being especially large in Tiruppattúr and Vániyambádi.

Climate.—The climate of the district varies considerably in different parts, as the elevation varies from 400 feet in parts of Námakkal to 3,000 feet in the Bálaghát. Except in the jungle tracts and around the hill ranges, the climate is tolerably healthy, though fever and guinea-worm are more or less generally endemic. Guinea-worm is especially prevalent in the taluks of Salem, Námakkal, Úttangarai, Tiruchengódu and Dharmapuri.

The average rainfall of the district is about 31·5″, but varies considerably, having been as low as 18·12″ in 1876 and as much as 39·77″ in 1874, but, during the twenty-four years ending in 1893, it has only been seriously below the average in four years. In these averages the fall on the Shevaroy hills, which averages over 62″, is excluded. The distribution of the rainfall during the year and in different parts of the district is shown by the following averages :—

Section of district.	Dry weather (January — March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June — September).	North-east monsoon (October — December).	Annual total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Bálaghát and Baramahal	0·93	4·81	14·54	11·98	32·26
Tálaghát (Salem and Atur)	1·20	6·29	17·51	13·23	38·23
Do. (Námakkal and Tiruchengódu)	·66	4·81	13·00	10·29	28·76
District average .	0·93	5·19	14·08	11·26	31·46
Shevaroys	1·53	8·01	32·21	21·05	62·80

The first three months of the year are nearly rainless and the fall in April is not great. The district is, however, one in which the May rainfall or the early showers which precede the south-west monsoon are usually copious and give to all parts between three and five inches of rain, while the fall exceeds the latter figure in the eastern portion of the Tálaghát lying under the western slopes of the Shevaroys. This rainfall marks the commencement of the cultivating season. During the south-west monsoon, from June to September, that portion of Tálaghát already mentioned usually receives about 17·5″ of rain, whilst in the portion of the same tract lying towards the Cauvery, the fall is about 13 inches. In the rest of the district, that is over the whole of the Baramahal and Bálaghát, the fall at this season exceeds 14·5 inches, though in the extreme east it is rather heavier. Everywhere the greater part of this fall is registered during August and September. Again during the north-east monsoon the western borders of the district receive only about 10 inches of rain, whilst that portion lying under the western slopes of the Shevaroys obtains about 13, and the remainder of the district to the east about 12, inches. The Shevaroy hills have a rainfall which is nearly double that of the rest of the district during all parts of the year, though the excess is greater during the south-west monsoon and rather less during the rest of the year.

Agriculture.—According to the cultivation returns from Government villages, of which an abstract of the average for five years is given below in hundreds of acres, the months during which the largest sowings are made are July, August and October. Sowings, however, begin much earlier, and over the greater part of the western taluks there is a wide area of crop put in before June. During June also sowings become more or less generally extensive, whilst that and the succeeding three or four months are the chief sowing months of the year. By November nearly all sowing is over except for limited areas of second crop and some catch crops; and the areas appearing against the later months are to a great extent due to corrections in the earlier returns :—

Months.	Hosúr.	Krishnagiri.	Dharmapuri.	Tiruppattúr.	Úttangarai.	Salem.	Atur.	Námakkal.	Tiruchengódu.	The whole district.		
										Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April	2,3	6	1,3	9	6	4,8	3	2,7	3,7	10,7	6,5	17,2
May	4	2,3	9,7	6	3	11,7	2	3,9	15,8	38,0	6,9	44,9
June	4,0	13,4	28,4	9,9	5,7	24,8	2,2	8,7	25,4	113,2	9,3	122,5
July	16,2	35,0	17,2	24,0	15,7	47,5	2,0	19,8	30,2	194,8	12,8	207,6
August	35,6	19,4	32,3	13,7	25,5	39,8	6,6	19,1	32,8	217,0	7,8	224,8
September ..	16,4	10,8	28,7	7,1	20,8	32,2	9,4	25,9	28,4	168,2	11,5	179,7
October ..	13,1	27,1	37,1	11,1	39,1	60,2	13,2	24,5	32,7	242,6	15,5	258,1
November ..	2,6	14,2	17,7	5,5	19,3	27,3	9,9	11,8	22,4	115,1	15,6	130,7
December ..	1,5	6,6	7,5	2,5	6,9	9,2	4,3	5,6	4,0	36,0	12,1	48,1
January ..	6	2,3	2,3	1,1	1,8	3,3	8	2,7	2,7	12,1	5,5	17,6
February ..	3	6	9	4	1,1	1,1	5	9	3	4,0	2,1	6,1
March	3	1,1	7	3	2	6,3	1,5	6	6	7,4	4,2	11,6
Total ..	93,3	133,4	183,8	77,1	137,0	268,2	50,9	126,2	199,0	1,159,1	109,8	1,268,9

In that section of the district, which lies above the ghâts, the characteristic cereal crop is ragi, which occupies nearly half the total area of crop, the only other cereals of importance being cumbu on one or two and paddy on nearly 7 per cent. of the same area. Pulses are largely grown and altogether take up nearly one-fourth of the total area of crop, and of these the most important are mochai (*Dolichos lablab*) and horse-gram which together occupy about 19 per cent. of it. The only industrial crop of importance is gingelly on about 5 per cent. and there is a little castor grown. Cocoanuts and areca-nut palms are also rather extensively grown.

In the section of the district lying below that last referred to, the cropping is a good deal more varied. In Tiruppattúr and Krishnagiri cumbu is the most widely grown cereal, in Dharmapuri and Úttangarai ragi. The crops mentioned occupy in each taluk about one-fourth of the total area of crop. In Tiruppattúr, however, nearly as large an area of ragi is also raised, whilst in Krishnagiri there is much less of that crop, but a considerable area under samai. In the other two taluks the cereal of second importance is cumbu on about 15 per cent. of the area. In all taluks there is a considerable area under samai, and also of varagu, whilst the area under paddy varies from 4 to 13 per cent. of the total area of crop. In all these taluks pulses are widely grown, this class of crop occupying from 18 per cent. of the area in Tiruppattúr up to 23 per cent. in Krishnagiri. Everywhere horse-gram is the chief pulse, the proportion under that crop reaching to 14 per cent. in Úttangarai and 18 per cent. in Krishnagiri. Dharmapuri raises a remarkably large area of gingelly, and that crop is to be found on some 4 per cent. of the area in the other taluks, being least in Úttangarai and Tiruppattúr, where, however, as well as in Krishnagiri, about 4 per cent. of the area is under castors. Cocoanuts, date-palms for sugar, and chillies are rather largely grown in the last-named taluk. Ground-nuts, sugar-cane and cocoanuts in Tiruppattúr, coriander in Dharmapuri, and tobacco, chillies and coriander in Úttangarai are all distinctive crops.

In the western part of the district the cropping is still more varied. Ragi and cumbu occupy about one-third and one-sixth, cholum and samai each about one-tenth, and paddy 6 per cent. of the area in Salem, whilst in Atur varagu and ragi each occupy nearly one-sixth, paddy and cumbu each about one-seventh, and tenai, samai and cholum are found in considerable areas. In the remaining taluks, however, cumbu preponderates and occupies more than half of the area in Tiruchengódu and about two-fifths in Námakkal. In the former cholum and ragi are the only other cereals of much importance; and in the latter, besides these two, paddy occupies a large area. Pulses are raised on a very similar proportion of the area in all these taluks, viz., on about 13 per cent., but of this three-fourths is under horse-gram in Námakkal and four-fifths in Tiruchengódu and Salem. In the two south-western taluks cotton is grown to some extent, more widely, however, in Námakkal than in Tiruchengódu, but the most generally grown industrial crop is gingelly, which occupies about 3 per cent. in the two last-named taluks and about one per cent. in the others, where also an almost similar area of castors is raised. Three per cent. of the area in Tiruchengódu is under the last-named crop also, but only a little is raised in Atur. In

Salem, on the Shevaroy hills, there is a considerable area (6,000 acres) of coffee, and in Atur indigo occupies over 2,000 acres. Ground-nuts are raised to some extent in Salem, as are also plantains and cocoanuts. Plantains are also found on a considerable area in Námakkal, and tobacco, cocoanuts, areca-nuts and coriander in Atur.

The table below shows the number and description of stock kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the cultivated area :—

Taluks	Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres.			
		Occupied.		Cultivated.	
	Acres.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.
Hosúr	8	106	57	141	77
Krishnagiri	12	63	62	70	69
Dharmapuri	11	73	88	78	94
Tiruppattúr	7	102	69	108	74
Úttangarai	7	116	111	130	124
Salem	7	104	114	111	121
Atur	6	89	146	95	156
Námakkal	9	62	96	72	112
Tiruchengódu	15	59	83	63	88

In the Hosúr taluk, where stock is generally abundant, the average area tilled is comparatively small, though in Atur, where the proportion of clay soils is higher than in other parts of the district, a smaller area is tilled by each pair than elsewhere. Owing to the number of hill ranges and the large area of waste land affording pasture, the district generally is rich in stock, the poorest portions being Tiruchengódu, where there are no hills, Námakkal and Krishnagiri. Tiruchengódu cows, though small in size, are noted as good milkers. In Hosúr the cattle mostly belong to the Mysore breed and are of good character. Large herds of them graze in the forests bordering the Cauvery. The Alambádi cattle are bred near the Cauvery in the Salem taluk and in Coimbatore. They are scarcely as good as the cattle found in Hosúr. The best of them are found in the Pennagaram division of Dharmapuri taluk. On the whole the cattle of the district are good. There are two breeds of sheep, viz., *Semmeriádu* and *Kurumbádu*. The latter is woolly and black or brown and the former is hairy, and reddish. They are kept chiefly for manuring purposes.

In the next table, the distribution of the total area of each taluk into arable, occupied and cultivated is shown in hundreds of acres :—

Taluks.	Total (ryotwari).		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated.
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied.	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	Area.
Hosúr	529,8	37	197,2	60	119,0	75	89,4
Krishnagiri	241,5	66	159,9	84	133,9	90	120,3
Dharmapuri	469,5	47	223,0	72	159,6	93	148,8
Tiruppattúr	195,7	41	81,2	86	70,2	94	66,1
Úttangarai	490,6	44	214,5	66	142,2	89	127,4
Salem	606,8	51	308,8	74	228,8	94	214,4
Atur	429,6	47	203,8	61	124,5	93	116,3
Námakkal	235,7	65	153,6	79	121,1	86	104,0
Tiruchengódu	269,0	81	217,6	85	184,4	95	174,9

Except in Tiruchengódu, the proportion of arable land is moderate or low, and generally throughout the district, excepting in that taluk and in Tiruppattúr and Krishnagiri, the proportion of the arable area in actual occupation is also low. Generally, however, the ryots retain in their hands but little waste land, excepting in the Hosúr taluk, where some land is held on special terms for pasturage.

Taking the averages for the quinquennial period immediately before the famine as a standard (100), the variations in the holdings and the land revenue of the district since 1866–67 are shown in the table below :—

Period.	Proportional.			
	Holdings		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net (current.)	Total.
1866-67 to 1870-71	93·7	102·5	101·6	101·4
1871-72 to 1875-76	100·0	100·0	100 0	100·0
1876-77	101·5	100·6	75·2	76·0
1877-78	100·9	100·7	79·0	79·8
1878-79	98·7	99·8	99·7	100·1
1879-80	80·7	86·0	83·8	84·3
1880-81	81·6	87·2	85·7	86·2
1881-82 to 1885-86	90·8	93·8	92·8	92·5
1886-87 to 1890-91	101·5	100·1	100·1	100·0

The area of the holdings was at its maximum in 1876–77. As a consequence of the famine, there was a considerable decrease in the area of the holdings every year till 1879–80, when, owing to extensive relinquishments, the area in occupation sunk to nearly 20 per cent. below the pre-famine average. The assessment, however, only fell off by 14 per cent. and the net current demand for land revenue by about 16 per cent. Since then recovery, both in the area and quality as shown by assessment of the holdings, has been complete.

The people.—According to the census of 1891, the population of the district was 1,962, 591 or 261 persons per square mile of its total area. This number represented an increase of 23·21 per cent. during the preceding ten years; the rate being the most rapid in the Presidency except for Bellary. During the ten years ending in 1881, owing to the famine of 1876–78, the district lost 18·7 per cent. of its population. The loss was very large in the Hosúr, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Úttangarai taluks, as well as in Tiruchengódu; the only taluks escaping severe loss were Atur and Námakkal. The fluctuations during the last 20 years, as well as the present distribution of the population in relation to the area on which it is dependent, are shown below. The recent increase in Tiruppattúr and for the district generally would have been slightly larger but for the transfer of a portion of that taluk to North Arcot.

Taluks.	Population in 1891.			Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.				
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Hosúr	128	479	1,096	— 31·7	+ 18·3	— 19·2
Krishnagiri	231	657	963	— 29·0	+ 26·0	— 10·5
Dharmapuri	190	616	953	— 28·7	+ 31·1	— 6·6
Tiruppattúr	350	1,429	1,684	— 10·9	+ 15·6	+ 8·0
Úttangarai	152	513	872	— 28·8	+ 26·2	— 10·2
Salem	390	1,136	1,593	— 16·9	+ 27·6	+ 6·0
Atur	218	840	1,551	— 3·3	+ 15·5	+ 11·7
Námakkal	420	906	1,281	— 2·5	+ 17·9	+ 14·9
Tiruchengódu	390	836	1,039	— 23·4	+ 30·0	— 0·4
Total	261	800	1,224	— 18·7	+ 23 2	+ 0·2

Notwithstanding the large increase in the latter years, the population only just exceeds that of 1871, and over a large portion of the district is still below it. Except in the Tiruppattúr taluk and the western section of the district the population is sparse, and especially so in Hosúr, if the total areas be alone considered; but if the population be considered in reference to the area on which it depends for support, the differences in the distribution are not so great, though still in Tiruppattúr, Salem and Atur it is much denser than anywhere else and amounts to more than three persons for every two acres under cultivation, whilst in Úttangarai there is not one person for every acre. Of the whole population 8·64 per cent. is urban, a proportion lower than the general Presidency average.

The principal language of the district is Tamil, spoken by 71 per cent. of the people, but Telugu is also spoken by a large section (18·4 per cent.) principally in the north-east, and Canarese by a considerable number (7 per cent.) in the north, whilst Hindustani is the language of the Musalmans chiefly found in the towns. Marathi and the Patnul dialect are also the parent tongues of not insignificant sections. The Hindus account for 95·9 per cent. of the people and Musalmans for 3·13 per cent.; Christians do not amount to 1 per cent. During the decade in which the famine occurred, the Hindus lost by far the most heavily (19·42 per cent.), the Musalmans lost slightly (2¼ per cent.), whilst the Christians increased; but since 1881 the Hindus have increased more rapidly than either of the other sections. Education is tolerably advanced, only about 90·5 per cent. of the male and 99·5 per cent. of the female population being returned as illiterate.

When classified at the census according to the character of the hereditary occupations of their castes, &c., the proportion falling under the agricultural group was very considerably above the average, the excess being very marked in the group of field labourers, chiefly Pallis and Pariahs, of whom, and especially of the former, there are very large numbers in the district. The priestly and professional castes are poorly represented, and the traders fewer than usual, whilst among the industrial classes it is only of the weavers that so large a proportion as is generally found exists. Looked at, however, with reference to the occupations on which the people depend for support, the numbers of the agricultural class are very much larger, chiefly at the expense of those dependent on indefinite labour, for, except in the case of industrial occupations and personal service, the proportion falling under the other classes is smaller than the average for the Presidency as a whole.

Class.	Percentage when classified by	
	Hereditary occupation.	Occupation on which dependent.
Agricultural	60·1	67·4
Commercial	7·0	1·6
Industrial	27·1	19·0
Professional	2·0	1·5
Government service	..	2·3
Personal service	..	2·5
Indefinite	3·8	5·7
Total ..	100·0	100·0

If together with the numbers falling into the agricultural class those depending on general labour be taken, 71·4 per cent. of the whole population is found to look to agriculture as its principal means of subsistence. Of these, the proportion who are actually occupiers of land is much higher than usual; the proportion being exceeded in one district only—Madura. On the other hand the proportion of this class of the people who live by renting the land of others is below the average, though not far from that found in the neighbouring districts. Labourers again are much less numerous than usual, but the falling off appears chiefly amongst those depending on general labour. Although the district is noted for cattle breeding, the number of persons engaged in the care of cattle is proportionately small.

Group.	Number.	Percentage of	
		Total population.	Agricultural population.
Land occupants.. ..	855,638	43·6	61·1
Tenants	189,686	9·7	13·5
Farm labourers	236,309	12·0	16·9
General labourers ..	78,285	4·0	5·6
Care of cattle	32,960	1·7	2·3
Other agricultural pursuits	7,848	·4	·6
Total ..	1,400,726	71·4	100·0

Regarding the occupiers of land, the agricultural statistics give the particulars noted on the margin, from which it appears that many of the peasant proprietors are counted more than once in these returns, the total number of the holdings being only 191,763. They are found in the Government villages, and regarding their holdings the following abstract gives particulars, of which further details will be found in the appendix:—

Class.	Number.	Area held.
		ACRES.
Zemindars	332	1,003,359
Inamdars	17,986	366,674
Peasant proprietors	358,742	1,221,248

Taluks.	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which assessment is			
	Area.	Assessment.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Hosúr	5·49	7 11 6	40·4	37·4	18·5	3·7	78·3	18·2	3·3	0·2
Krishnagiri	8·60	9 15 7	31·9	44·4	21·3	2·4	67·7	27·4	4·7	0 2
Dharmapuri ..	6·58	7 11 2	43·2	41·7	13·7	1·4	72·6	24·7	2·6	0·1
Tiruppattúr	8·45	14 0 4	20·0	41·1	31·3	7·6	53·6	32·7	13·0	0·7
Úttangarai	8·32	7 9 0	43·1	42·1	13·0	1·8	77·4	20·3	2·2	0·1
Salem	5·97	10 7 3	31·2	52·1	15·1	1·6	61·7	34·5	3·7	0·1
Atur .	3·44	6 11 6	44·7	36·2	16·9	2·2	81·1	16·2	2·6	0·1
Námakkal	6·36	10 11 2	27·2	44·1	21·9	6·8	65·3	28·8	5·4	0·5
Tiruchengódu	8·59	13 1 0	24·0	55·1	19·1	1·8	49·3	45·2	5·4	0·1
District ..	6·36	9 5 7	33·6	45·3	18·2	2·9	68·6	27·2	4·0	0·2

The average sized holding includes about half an acre of wet land, the amount being double the average in Tiruppattúr and Krishnagiri. In Námakkal, a good deal of such wet land as there is—0·6 acre per holding—is comparatively rich. In Tiruchengódu, the average holding is larger than elsewhere. These features account for the most part of the variations in the average assessment of the holdings in the different taluks; in Krishnagiri the dry land appears to be very poor. Speaking generally, more than two-thirds of the holdings, accountable for over a third of the whole revenue, are very small, whilst 27 per cent. more are not very much larger. These two classes of pattadars would nearly all feel the stress of famine early. They account for the bulk of the holdings everywhere and on them the payment of from 61 per cent. of the total revenue in Tiruppattúr to 85 per cent. in Úttangarai depends. These, together with many of the tenants and the bulk of the labourers, must always be liable to need relief in a period of distress.

In addition to the above, nearly 19 per cent. of the whole population is engaged in industrial pursuits, amongst whom are some 107,500 persons or 5·48 per cent. of the people who look to supplying food and drink, fuel and forage, &c., as a means of support; some 115,000 persons or 5·85 per cent. of the people live by working in textile fabrics, &c., a proportion considerably higher than usual; and 53,665 persons or 2·73 per cent. of the whole population are workers in leather, a proportion nearly double the Presidency average. A large proportion of these, as well as others of the class of industrial workers, must also be expected to need relief in time of famine.

The next table, compiled from the village census tables, shows the distribution of the population according to their occupations in different parts of the district. The classification adopted here differs from that followed in the general census report and the figures can therefore not be fully compared.

Taluks.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturists.				Other labourers		Traders.		Artisans.				Others.	
	Land-holders.		Labourers.						Weavers.		Other artisans.			
	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.
Hosúr	94,267	60·5	11,131	7·2	12,177	7·8	10,336	6·6	3,900	2·5	5,762	3·7	18,195	11 7
Krishnagiri ..	87,570	57·6	22,958	15·1	8,851	5·5	12,683	8·3	1,873	1·2	5,050	3·3	13,643	9·0
Dharmapuri ..	103,881	58·2	27,046	15·1	14,436	8·1	9,593	5·4	4,991	2·8	5,458	3·1	13,037	7·3
Tiruppattúr ..	91,774	48·6	34,944	18·5	9,960	5·3	20,401	10·8	4,508	2·4	10,605	5·6	16,634	8·8
Úttangarai ..	81,129	58·7	15,864	11·5	8,334	6·0	11,007	8·0	1,905	1·4	8,290	6·0	11,584	8·4
Salem	178,570	42·8	61,692	14·8	17,157	4·1	35,756	8·5	51,236	12·3	35,871	8·6	37,097	8·9
Atur	112,991	61·7	30,530	16·7	6,917	3·8	9,098	5·0	3,819	1·8	10,171	5·5	10,183	5·5
Námkkal ..	162,368	54·1	44,017	14·7	13,446	4·5	19,065	6·4	13,460	4·5	26,227	8·7	21,464	7·1
Tiruchengódu ..	137,875	55·2	17,040	6·9	12,484	5·0	24,521	9·9	16,197	6·5	22,677	9·1	18,385	7·4
Total ..	1,049,925	53·5	265,222	13·5	103,262	5·3	152,460	7·8	101,389	5·2	130,111	6·6	160,222	8·1

Areas liable to famine.—The monsoon rains are very uncertain and as a consequence the failure of the crops is by no means rare. There was famine in the

district during the years 1833 and 1876–78 and severe scarcity in 1866. The scarcity of 1866 did not last long. The first famine was very severe, but was not so prolonged as the visitation which from October 1876 till the latter end of 1878 necessitated relief being administered on a large scale. In 1891–92 severe distress was again experienced in parts of the district, which necessitated the opening of relief works. It was felt chiefly in the Tiruchengódu taluk.

The chief sources of irrigation in the district are the Barur and Penugundapuram tanks in Krishnagiri and the Cauvery channels in the Námakkal taluk. The Barur tank project was completed in 1893–94, and the tank has since then been placed in the first class of irrigation works. It is fed by the Ponnaiyár. The area irrigable from the tank is nearly 7,000 acres, while the area irrigated in fasli 1299 was 1,051 acres of first and 661 acres of second crop, and in fasli 1300, 1,581 acres of first and 1,193 acres of second crop. The Penugundapuram tank, a third-class work, is fed by the Muthur river. The area irrigable from the tank is about 459 acres, nearly the whole of which produces two crops yearly. The area irrigable under the Cauvery channels is about 6,300 acres, of which about 6,000 acres are irrigated in ordinary years. From the Ponnaiyár and its tributaries about 1,400 acres are irrigated in ordinary years in the Hosúr, Tiruppattúr and Úttangarai taluks. The tributaries of the Cauvery irrigate in ordinary years about 4,400 acres in Salem, Tiruchengódu and Námakkal taluks, and the tributaries of the Vellár about 7,300 acres in the Atur taluk. Wells are most numerous in Atur, Námakkal, Salem, Tiruchengódu and Dharmapuri taluks, where there is one well for every 20, 21, 29, 23 and 21 acres, respectively, of occupied land, but there are comparatively few in Hosúr, Krishnagiri and Úttangarai taluks. The area irrigated per well varies from about three acres in Salem to less than half an acre in Hosúr, Dharmapuri and Úttangarai taluks.

The subjoined table shows the area of crop protected by the works existing in each taluk in hundreds of acres. Except in Atur, the proportion protected is everywhere very small.

Sources of irrigation.	Hosúr.	Krishnagiri.	Dharmapuri.	Tiruppattúr.	Úttangarai.	Salem.	Atur.	Námakkal.	Tiruchengódu.	Total
Area protected in all seasons.										
Barur tank	..	1,0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,0
Penugundapuram tank ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cauvery channels ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,8	..	4,8
Minor tanks and channels.	2,4	7,5	7,1	5,4	2,3	9,6	14,1	6	2	49,2
Wells and doruvus ..	..	7	..	3	5	7	3,1	..	..	5,3
Total ..	2,4	9,3	7,1	5,7	2,8	10,3	17,2	5,4	2	60,4
Percentage of area occupied	2·0	7·1	4·5	7·7	1·9	4·1	13·8	4·2	0·1	4·5
Percentage of area cultivated	2·8	8·5	4·8	8·3	2·1	4·7	15·4	4·9	0·1	5·2
Area protected in ordinary seasons.										
Barur tank	..	1,3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,3
Penugundapuram tank ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cauvery channels ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,0	..	6,0
Minor tanks and channels.	9,8	12,1	11,8	8,7	7,1	13,9	17,0	6,5	9,0	95,9
Wells and doruvus ..	9	2,0	2,0	1,8	7	18,6	13,4	7,8	15,8	63,0
Total ..	10,7	15,8	18,8	10,5	7,8	32,5	30,4	20,3	24,8	166,6
Percentage of area occupied	8·7	10·5	8·7	14·1	5·4	13·0	24·4	15·8	13·4	12·6
Percentage of area cultivated	12·4	14·5	9·6	15·2	6·1	14·8	27·2	18·7	14·1	14·5

Numbers relieved during past famines.—During the famine of 1866–67, for nine months from July 1866 to March 1867, the average number of people relieved was 3,765 or 0·23 per cent. of the population in 1866–67. Of these 420 were employed on works and 3,345 relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved during any

month was 7,896 in September 1866. During the famine of 1876–78, for 22 months from December 1876 to September 1878, the average number of people relieved was 97,009 or 4·93 per cent. of the population in 1871. Of these 37,375 were employed on works and 59,634 relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved during any month was 369,137 in September 1877, a number amounting to 18·77 per cent. of the population in 1871. During the distress of 1891–92, the average number of people relieved during eleven months, from October 1891 to August 1892, was 4,711 or 0·48 per cent. of the population of the affected taluks in 1891, of whom 4,505 were employed on works and 206 relieved gratuitously, but in the Tiruchengódu taluk, the part most seriously affected, the proportion amounted to as much as 1·74 per cent. of the population in 1891. The maximum number relieved during any one month was 7,575 in October 1891.

Accessibility for relief.—The whole district is fairly accessible for relief, but lying as it does in the centre of the Presidency, it is considerably removed from surplus-food producing tracts, and grain has in times of scarcity to be carried into it from a long distance. The main south-west line of the Madras Railway passes through the district for 121 miles from north-east to south-west, and just beyond its south-west border links in with the South Indian Railway which taps the Tanjore delta. The Bangalore branch of the Madras Railway passes for about 13 miles through the north-eastern corner of the district and is not far removed from its northern boundary in any part. The most isolated part of the district is the Hosúr taluk above the ghâts. The central section is in no part very far removed from the railway and is well supplied with roads ; whilst in the south the vicissitudes of the seasons are not so great, and the whole section is fairly accessible for the supply of food in times of scarcity.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluks.	Number and area of villages exclusive of Tributary States.									Deduct	
	Ryotwari.			Inam.		Zemindari.		Total.		Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.
	Number.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor inam.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.		
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Hosúr	505	520,129	9,701	124	36,487	308	212,695	937	779,012	161,526	171,069
Krishnagiri ..	315	233,380	8,161	31	8,960	265	171,227	611	421,728	23,702	25,767
Dharmapuri ..	548	459,954	9,578	22	12,121	170	120,120	740	601,773	101,579	141,944
Tiruppattúr ..	182	192,040	3,651	15	9,159	145	102,957	342	307,807	17,356	97,096
Úttangarai ..	437	485,884	4,748	1	934	122	91,103	560	582,669	93,825	143,434
Salem	443	598,622	8,217	9	17,357	71	61,301	523	685,497	56,627	159,631
Atur	169	426,877	2,774	7	83,063	9	25,014	185	537,728	95,567	59,531
Námakkal ..	103	232,755	2,940	7	15,426	252	206,127	362	457,248	25,278	15,187
Tiruchengódu ..	104	261,492	7,499	19	17,629	46	121,131	169	407,751	33,921	9,500
Inam villages * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zemindaries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,806	3,411,133	57,269	235	201,136	1,388	1,111,675	4,429	4,781,213	609,381	823,159

* In Government taluks.

RENT-ROLL OF GOVERNMENT

Taluks.	Total holdings.						
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average extent. Dry.	Average extent. Wet.	Average assessment. Dry.	Average assessment. Wet.
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Hosúr	20,211	111,070	1,56,014	5·05	0·44	5 6 8	2 4 9
Krishnagiri	14,283	122,862	1,42,570	7·79	0·81	8 7 9	3 7 10
Dharmapuri	22,609	148,830	1,74,069	6·08	0·50	5 7 10	2 3 4
Tiruppattúr	7,819	66,116	1,09,622	7·44	1·01	8 6 1	5 10 3
Úttangarai	16,515	137,469	1,24,947	7·90	0·42	5 15 0	1 10 0
Salem	36,968	221,059	3,86,388	5·57	0·40	8 5 2	2 2 1
Atur	33,883	116,368	2,27,575	2·99	0·45	3 9 9	3 1 9
Námakkal	18,682	118,798	1,99,918	5·76	0·60	6 2 8	4 8 6
Tiruchengódu	20,793	178,676	2,72,325	8·15	0·44	10 9 9	2 7 3
Total ..	191,763	1,221,248	17,93,458	5·86	0·51	6 8 9	2 12 10

CROPPING.

Taluks.	Cereals.							Pulses.			
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Varagu.	Samai.	Others.	Horse-gram.	Black and green gram.	Red gram.	Others.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Hosúr	6,262	45	1,441	47,202	1,489	2,735	184	7,438	1,132	1,483	10,914
Krishnagiri ..	13,865	949	33,647	16,650	4,570	13,042	116	23,164	4,714	1,536	767
Dharmapuri ..	14,501	2,763	19,910	48,736	10,799	16,577	1,336	29,866	6,731	480	3,830
Tiruppattúr ..	9,684	674	17,557	16,920	3,515	6,065	715	6,972	1,424	2,807	1,811
Úttangarai ..	5,745	2,676	20,673	39,017	10,499	14,039	1,634	18,780	8,412	2,020	1,979
Salem	16,756	26,511	45,950	72,559	12,225	29,475	11,213	31,004	5,091	662	2,035
Atur	17,252	8,428	19,015	22,716	22,855	4,965	9,975	11,839	438	635	1,574
Námakkal ..	15,202	20,209	46,899	6,665	4,398	2,217	240	9,988	186	2,698	267
Tiruchengódu ..	3,881	22,305	106,004	12,250	693	8,501	1,040	23,383	1,873	878	2,155
Total ..	103,148	84,560	311,096	282,709	71,043	97,616	† 20,453	162,434	30,001	13,199	‡ 25,332

† Includes 15,174 acres of tenai, of which 9,493 acres in Atur and 5,681 acres in Salem.
‡ Includes 2,221 acres of Bengal gram in Dharmapuri and 10,267 acres of mochai in Hosúr.

DIX.

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FOR 1891–92.

area of		Remainder.	Area in occupation.						
Zemindari and other land for which returns are not available.	Total.	Arable area (Government and inam).	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue exclusive of cesses.	Population as per census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head.	Taluks.
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A P.	
216,657	549,252	229,760	86,198	34,650	52·6	1,62,034	94,474	1 11 1	Hosúr.
203,428	252,897	168,831	109,099	22,086	77·6	1,48,720	105,020	1 1 1	Krishnagiri.
123,112	366,635	235,188	144,094	14,531	67·4	1,78,567	137,337	1 4 9	Dharmapuri.
102,957	217,409	90,398	68,937	5,366	82·2	1,20,290	115,996	1 0 7	Tiruppattúr.
129,933	367,192	215,477	126,183	17,039	66·5	1,31,540	110,016	1 8 2	Úttangarai.
152,272	368,530	316,967	220,134	29,101	78·6	4,14,870	350,650	1 2 11	Salem.
171,051	326,149	211,579	111,706	12,922	58·9	2,38,562	173,243	1 6 0	Atur.
247,762	288,227	169,021	108,727	19,785	76·0	2,17,515	139,191	1 9 0	Námakkal.
129,115	172,536	235,215	175,085	11,466	79·3	2,80,502	181,872	1 8 8	Tiruchengódu.
..	..	..	..	..	..	42,509	65,749	0 10 4	Inam villages.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,50,839	489,043	0 14 9	Zemindaries.
1,476,287	2,908,827	1,872,386	1,150,163	166,946	70·3	23,85,948	1,962,591	1 3 5	Total.

LAND FOR FASLI 1301 (1891–92).

Pattas paying										Taluks.
Under Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to 30.		From Rs. 30 to 50.		From Rs. 50 to 100.		Rs. 100 and upwards.		
Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
15,816	62,920	3,680	58,418	500	18,004	172	10,930	43	5,772	Hosúr.
9,672	45,557	3,912	63,334	489	18,151	184	12,039	26	3,489	Krishnagiri.
16,426	75,127	5,576	72,630	461	16,123	127	7,810	19	2,379	Dharmapuri.
4,192	21,973	2,554	44,964	666	19,060	355	15,284	52	8,341	Tiruppattúr.
12,785	53,860	3,358	52,521	264	9,554	92	6,746	16	2,266	Úttangarai.
22,821	1,20,755	12,738	2,01,012	1,068	39,699	294	18,834	47	6,088	Salem.
27,490	1,01,814	5,490	82,349	651	23,573	224	15,021	28	4,818	Atur.
12,203	54,262	5,388	88,219	708	24,825	296	19,051	87	13,561	Námakkal.
10,252	65,378	9,388	1,49,953	878	36,602	245	15,481	30	4,911	Tiruchengódu.
131,657	6,01,646	52,084	8,13,400	5,685	2,05,591	1,989	1,21,196	348	51,625	Total.

Fruit trees and vegetables.	Condiments and spices.	Industrial crops.						Miscellaneous.	Total of first and second crop.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.	Taluks.
		Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Oil-seeds.			Others.					
				Gingelly.	Castor.	Groundnut.						
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1,281	2,834	184	233	4,803	1,134	259	201	47	91,391	5,170	86,221	Hosúr.
2,304	1,111	122	68	8,655	5,273	347	47	222	131,169	16,044	115,125	Krishnagiri.
927	1,702	264	186	25,948	1,617	245	12	416	186,840	37,721	149,119	Dharmapuri.
1,257	1,098	473	56	1,311	3,302	338	299	87	76,365	6,123	70,242	Tiruppattúr.
678	1,246	42	966	2,667	6,830	110	6	230	138,249	8,904	129,345	Úttangarai.
3,357	1,453	511	2,115	3,319	4,958	679	16	‖ 7,203	277,092	48,865	228,227	Salem.
1,029	3,661	91	1,281	1,613	924	546	3,110	681	132,628	12,067	120,561	Atur.
2,177	752	192	212	4,216	1,192	20	12,263	197	130,190	17,142	113,048	Námakkal.
440	303	139	158	5,604	5,921	2	7,064	141	202,735	24,811	177,924	Tiruchengódu.
13,450	14,160	2,018	5,275	58,226	31,151	2,546	§ 23,018	9,224	1,366,659	176,847	1,189,812	Total.

§ Includes 2,574 acres of indigo in Atur and 19,304 acres of cotton, of which 12,257 acres are in Námakkal and 7,047 acres in Tiruchengódu.

‖ Includes 6,103 acres of coffee.

AGRICULTURAL

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				Sheep and goats.
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bullocks and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.	Buffalo calves.	
Hosúr	19,200	1,957	60,535	37,660	3,237	3,580	68,875
Krishnagiri	19,004	481	36,091	25,370	2,182	1,477	82,739
Dharmapuri	26,654	1,049	49,392	31,907	4,207	3,372	140,345
Tiruppattúr	18,861	991	25,940	19,772	3,488	2,401	48,620
Úttangarai	32,317	1,700	59,848	48,281	12,945	10,551	158,445
Salem	57,802	2,420	81,712	67,910	16,586	11,693	260,027
Atur	36,379	2,599	35,580	25,930	5,561	4,496	181,393
Námakkal	21,904	1,283	22,809	18,357	5,996	4,433	116,630
Tiruchengódu	22,686	811	47,209	29,417	5,896	3,360	153,609
Total ..	254,807	13,291	419,116	304,604	60,098	45,363	1,210,683

WATER-SUPPLY

Taluks.	Government protective irrigation works.							
	Works.	Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated.			Average revenue.		
			First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Demand.	Remissions.	
							Amount.	Percentage on demand.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
Hosúr	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishnagiri ..	Barúr tank ..	1,743	1,276	870	2,146	6,814	4	0·05
	Penugundapuram tank	445	435	433	868	1,713	29	1·69
Dharmapuri ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruppattúr ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Úttangarai ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atur	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namakkal ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchengódu ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	....	2,188	1,711	1,303	3,014	8,527	33	0·38

Taluks.	Number of minor works,									
	Under 50 acres.				From 50 to 200 acres.				From 200 to	
	Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
Hosúr	267	90	37	14	52	5	3	..	1	2
Krishnagiri	224	56	93	19	38	..	..	..	2	..
Dharmapuri	286	69	96	19	30	2	8	3	8	..
Tirupattúr	178	20	93	10	28	2	14	1	3	..
Úttangarai	339	263	58	70	15	..	10	..	3	1
Salem	265	75	111	14	62	4	20	..	9	..
Atur	18	5	64	5	34	3	32	4	14	..
Námakkal	104	4	75	7	50	..	21	..	5	..
Tiruchengódu	144	13	17	2	31	3	8	..	5	..
Total ..	1,825	595	644	160	340	19	116	8	50	3

STOCK IN 1890–91.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Indigo vats.	Sugar mills.	Boats.	Taluks.
1,360	2,563	12,416	2,505	..	48	..	Hosúr.
444	881	13,174	1,054	..	16	..	Krishnagiri.
508	1,165	17,077	898	..	25	..	Dharmapuri.
145	662	11,966	1,247	..	112	..	Tiruppattúr
523	1,824	18,091	757	..	4	..	Úttangarai.
328	818	41,624	1,359	1	410	..	Salem.
149	291	20,423	2,219	40	25	..	Atur.
66	234	14,687	886	..	81	..	Námakkal.
108	715	21,937	1,075	..	64	..	Tiruchengódu.
3,631	9,153	171,395	12,000	41	785	..	Total

AND IRRIGATION.

Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years.						Irrigation under wells.								Taluks.
	First crop.		Second crop.			Ordinary.				Doruvu.				
						Number.		Area irrigated.		Number.		Area irrigated.		
Occupied.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Percentage of remission to demand.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	
ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS.			ACS.	ACS.	
11,091	10,463	94·3	9,770	88·1	6·0	2,023	706	926	..	3	..	8	..	Hosúr.
13,174	12,787	97·1	12,312	93·5	2·4	1,919	355	2,005	610	..	..	..	..	Krishnagiri.
12,814	12,202	95·2	11,725	91·5	3·4	7,474	501	2,035	678	..	..	..	..	Dharmapuri.
8,977	8,878	99 0	8,471	94·4	2·1	2,028	408	1,868	96	..	..	..	..	Tiruppatúr.
8,078	7,573	93·8	7,156	85·6	5·7	3,041	1,186	737	125	..	..	..	..	Úttangarai.
16,536	15,127	91·5	13,347	80·8	7·9	8,423	51	18,676	7,121	..	..	..	..	Salem.
17,171	17,044	99·3	15,743	91·7	0 8	6,467	231	13,391	1,204	7	2	34	36	Atur.
13,218	12,824	97·0	9,459	71·6	2·1	6,196	536	7,863	6,152	..	..	..	..	Námakkal.
10,068	9,189	91·3	9,199	91·4	1·6	7,880	1,714	14,662	.	152	43	1,144	1,127	Tiruchengódu.
111,127	106,087	95·5	97,182	87·4	4·1	45,451	5,688	62,163	15,986	162	45	1,186	1,163	Total.

the ayacut of which is										Taluks.
500 acres.		From 500 to 1,000 acres.				1,000 acres and over.				
Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair	Out of repair.	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hosúr.
1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Krishnagiri.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dharmapuri.
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tirupattúr.
..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Úttangarai.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Salem.
10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Atur.
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Námakkal.
6	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tiruchengódu.
23	..	7	1	..	..	.	..	..	..	Total.

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop.	Charge for water.	Charge on miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.
1276 (1866-67).	1,002,149	81,027	Not available.	1,083,176	12,73,148	4,98,308	561	35,779	Not available	18,07,796
1277 (1867-68).	1,063,654	67,279		1,130,933	13,74,898	4,42,388	529	34,051		18,51,866
1278 (1868-69).	1,074,593	67,286		1,141,879	13,84,308	4,42,289	535	36,493		18,63,625
1279 (1869-70).	1,083,948	67,087		1,151,035	13,90,539	4,41,114	543	36,265		18,68,461
1280 (1870-71).	1,106,029	72,008		1,178,037	13,83,584	4,59,061	546	28,991		18,72,182
Average ..	1,066,075	70,937		1,137,012	13,61,295	4,56,632	548	34,316		18,52,786
1281 (1871-72).	1,121,070	84,563	2,084	1,207,717	13,01,094	4,92,429	..	14,082	4,924	18,12,529
1282 (1872-73).	1,118,509	91,300	6,010	1,215,819	12,89,976	5,11,065	..	13,275	7,329	18,21,645
1283 (1873-74).	1,098,809	94,899	5,389	1,199,097	12,46,260	5,25,788	..	4,647	6,156	17,82,851
1284 (1874-75).	1,118,220	95,507	2,198	1,215,925	12,65,768	5,28,659	..	8,315	4,186	18,06,923
1285 (1875-76).	1,128,615	95,863	2,940	1,227,418	12,74,958	5,30,436	..	5,279	7,085	18,17,758
Average ..	1,117,045	92,426	3,724	1,213,195	12,75,610	5,17,675	..	9,120	5,936	18,08,341
1286 (1876-77).	1,133,873	95,988	1,336	1,231,197	12,80,608	5,30,981	..	3,170	3,492	18,18,251
1287 (1877-78).	1,127,336	96,533	645	1,224,514	12,76,072	5,33,608	..	9,018	3,180	18,21,878
1288 (1878-79).	1,098,653	96,758	840	1,196,251	12,51,680	5,55,285	..	12,097	5,163	18,04,225
1289 (1879-80).	873,889	93,765	1,271	968,925	12,20,368	5,21,397	..	10,192	3,816	15,55,773
1290 (1880-81).	884,003	93,864	1,749	979,616	10,39,677	5,22,440	..	10,832	4,135	15,77,084
1291 (1881-82).	920,079	94,237	2,273	1,016,589	10,73,237	5,24,777	..	7,607	3,784	16,09,405
1292 (1882-83).	972,051	94,684	2,129	1,069,764	11,21,904	5,26,550	..	8,450	4,191	16,61,095
1293 (1883-84).	1,017,620	95,128	1,637	1,114,385	11,63,441	5,28,295	..	14,319	4,103	17,10,158
1294 (1884-85).	1,032,504	95,249	3,986	1,131,739	11,81,059	5,28,096	..	12,548	7,169	17,28,872
1295 (1885-86).	1,074,354	95,731	2,886	1,172,971	12,19,258	5,30,069	..	16,527	6,267	17,72,121
Average ..	1,003,502	95,006	2,582	1,101,090	11,51,780	5,27,557	..	11,890	5,103	16,96,330
1296 (1886-87).	1,128,476	96,882	4,741	1,230,099	12,44,478	5,35,458	..	22,263	10,468	18,12,667
1297 (1887-88).	1,119,173	97,235	5,579	1,221,987	12,35,123	5,36,758	..	20,567	9,489	18,01,887
1298 (1888-89).	1,117,803	97,052	7,478	1,222,333	12,34,172	5,35,710	..	13,996	11,486	17,95,364
1299 (1889-90).	1,141,447	97,303	8,196	1,246,946	12,56,092	5,36,775	..	15,901	15,522	18,24,290
1300 (1890-91).	1,135,046	97,486	4,327	1,236,859	12,52,597	5,37,849	..	16,660	10,163	18,17,269
Average ..	1,128,389	97,192	6,064	1,231,645	12,44,492	5,36,510	..	17,877	11,416	18,10,295

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.					Net demand, current.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Deduct amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwar).	Fasli.
Due to season.			Fixed and other.	Total.						
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.								
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
9,953	9,744	911	1,41,244	1,61,852	16,45,944	79,473	17,25,417	..	17,25,417	1276 (1866-67).
20,942	33,753	776	1,42,716	1,98,187	16,53,679	85,968	17,39,647	..	17,39,647	1277 (1867-68).
10,221	3,973	1,164	1,44,358	1,59,716	17,03,909	83,514	17,87,423	..	17,87,423	1278 (1868-69).
8,796	576	604	1,43,711	1,53,687	17,14,774	90,926	18,05,700	..	18,05,700	1279 (1869-70).
4,446	370	1,470	1,39,839	1,46,125	17,26,057	88,195	18,14,252	..	18,14,252	1280 (1870-71).
10,872	9,683	985	1,42,378	1,63,918	16,88,873	85,615	17,74,488	..	17,74,488	Average
10,279	880	891	1,32,231	1,44,281	16,68,248	82,337	17,50,585	..	17,50,585	1281 (1871-72).
11,114	1,621	3,047	1,29,196	1,44,978	16,76,667	87,177	17,63,844	..	17,63,844	1282 (1872-73).
17,005	4,672	1,639	1,18,415	1,41,731	16,41,120	80,675	17,21,795	..	17,21,795	1283 (1873-74).
8,641	635	4,167	1,19,297	1,32,740	16,74,183	97,655	17,71,838	..	17,71,838	1284 (1874-75).
37,053	7,398	6,145	1,18,415	1,69,011	16,48,747	91,032	17,39,779	..	17,39,779	1285 (1875-76).
16,818	3,041	3,178	1,23,511	1,46,548	16,61,793	87,775	17,49,568	..	17,49,568	Average.
90,440	3,64,980	13,563	99,613	5,68,596	12,49,655	80,694	13,30,349	..	13,30,349	1286 (1876-77).
15,413	3,50,629	11,954	1,31,211	5,09,207	13,12,671	84,225	13,96,896	..	13,96,896	1287 (1877-78).
8,927	903	5,633	1,32,058	1,47,521	16,56,704	95,197	17,51,901	..	17,51,901	1288 (1878-79).
26,447	8,464	7,367	1,21,120	1,63,398	13,92,375	83,224	14,75,599	55,046	14,20,553	1289 (1879-80).
15,933	2,492	13,088	1,21,036	1,52,549	14,24,535	83,587	15,08,122	55,046	14,53,076	1290 (1880-81).
41,124	8,517	18,286	1,21,266	1,89,193	14,20,212	76,517	14,96,729	55,172	14,41,557	1291 (1881-82).
16,003	4,454	12,212	1,21,481	1,54,150	15,06,945	75,595	15,82,540	55,187	15,27,353	1292 (1882-83).
3,657	782	5,615	1,24,070	1,34,124	15,76,034	74,629	16,50,663	55,187	15,95,476	1293 (1883-84)
12,441	1,531	13,002	1,23,649	1,50,623	15,78,249	78,761	16,57,010	55,187	16,01,823	1294 (1884-85).
13,079	1,066	3,793	1,23,316	1,41,254	16,30,867	70,297	17,01,164	55,187	16,45,977	1295 (1885-86).
17,261	3,270	10,582	1,22,756	1,53,869	15,42,461	75,160	16,17,621	55,184	15,62,437	Average.
637	82	3,504	1,23,003	1,27,226	16,85,441	71,767	17,57,208	55,187	17,02,021	1296 (1886-87).
2,605	2,834	4,311	1,22,727	1,32,477	16,69,410	71,638	17,41,048	55,187	16,85,861	1297 (1887-88).
28,982	12,004	13,658	1,22,468	1,77,112	16,18,252	94,580	17,12,832	55,187	16,57,645	1298 (1888-89).
4,396	5,003	2,454	1,22,655	1,34,508	16,89,782	91,113	17,80,895	54 933	17,25,962	1299 (1889-90).
18,828	15,159	2,386	1,22,530	1,58,905	16,58,364	1,00,426	17,58,790	55,331	17,03,459	1300 (1890-91).
11,090	7,016	5,268	1,22,676	1,46,045	16,64,250	85,905	17,50,155	55,165	16,94,990	Average.

METEOROLOGICAL

Thermometrical Readings

Months.	1885.				1886.				1887.	
	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.
January	73·9	25·9	90·5	57·3	74·8	27·0	93·7	55·9	76·3	27·2
February	78 3	27·8	96·6	57·8	77·9	30·5	101·3	56·8	78·1	31·5
March	81·9	28·8	101·4	64·8	83·2	29·0	102·5	63·8	82·8	29·1
April	86·7	28·0	104·0	65·7	87·4	28·4	106·0	70·8	84·5	25·3
May	86·0	25·2	104·5	68·8	83·4	22·6	104·5	66·7	84·2	25·4
June	80·1	20·0	98·6	67·8	81 9	20·7	97·5	69·8	79·6	21·0
July	81·2	24·0	100·4	68·8	80·3	19·9	96·8	67·8	79·7	21·8
August	81·7	23·7	102·0	69·4	78·8	18·7	92·4	66·7	79·7	21·6
September	81·6	21·6	99·0	67·7	79·7	19·8	93·1	67·7	79·3	21·7
October	77·8	18·4	92·7	67 7	78·6	19·4	93·2	67·3	77·1	19·7
November	77·4	19·4	91·7	62·8	76·4	22·2	91·7	56·8	75·4	19·9
December	75·8	20·6	90·0	58·8	74·4	22·6	90·5	56·9	73·8	19·8
Average ..	80·2	23·6	..	..	79·7	23 4	..	..	79·2	23·7

Average Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	0·16	..	0·70	0·70	2·57	3·82	2·33	5·06	7·48	8·60	1·16	0·57	33·15
1871	0·43	0·55	2·34	1·10	4·50	1·05	1·76	3·28	6·86	4·80	4·64	0·25	31·56
1872	.	0·20	..	1·11	7·03	2·81	3·01	4·61	5·64	4·44	5·72	2·20	36·77
1873	..	1·65	0·02	1·51	1·53	0·89	2·11	4·61	4·94	9·48	0·52	0·55	27·81
1874	..	0·02	0·08	0·27	9·93	1·86	3·28	4·09	9·19	8·05	2·62	0·38	39·77
1875	..	..	0·78	2·38	4·07	2·70	1·21	3·24	3·29	5·88	1·52	0·13	25·20
1876	..	..	0·42	0·46	3·98	1·85	2·36	3·17	3 84	1·22	0·72	0·10	18·12
1877	..	..	1·22	0·51	3·44	2·70	0·65	1·01	10·94	11·28	3·88	1·36	36·99
1878	0·01	..	0·11	1·21	2·03	1·94	2·93	5·85	5·07	4·64	3·94	0·53	28·26
1879	1·01	1·04	1·81	0·75	2·01	1·29	7·96	3·02	5·10	4 66	1·62	0·02	30·29
1880	0 49	0·19	..	1·75	6·24	0·84	1·54	6·25	1·53	8·34	8·50	0·98	36·65
1881	..	..	0·12	0·13	3·76	1·00	0·56	6 31	5·69	1·58	4·65	0·49	24·29
1882	1·05	..	0·27	1·36	6·59	0·66	2·04	8·77	2·98	4·59	8·70	0·29	37·30
1883	..	..	0·49	0·99	4·44	1·41	2·09	6·91	2·17	9·32	5·90	2·73	36·45
1884	0·22	..	0·46	0·39	2·21	2·49	0·38	4·41	1·57	8·05	3·87	4·46	28·51
1885	..	..	0·65	0·17	3·52	3·16	1·05	1·53	4·73	9·80	1·99	3·57	30·17
1886	0·01	..	0·66	0·24	5·98	2·69	4·74	8·12	7·38	2·73	2·18	1·05	35·78
1887	..	..	0·75	1·26	3·92	2·80	0·63	3·12	2·35	8·01	5·60	2·29	30·73
1888	0·01	0·05	0·13	0·82	3·48	2·30	1·38	2·10	6·73	4·26	5·54	0·53	27·33
1889	0·09	..	0·46	2·67	2·72	2·20	4·97	4·76	6·60	7·08	0·69	1·77	34·01
Average—1870–89 ..	0·17	0·19	0·57	0·99	4·20	2·02	2·35	4·51	5·20	6·34	3·70	1·22	31·46
1890	0·16	..	0·71	1·23	3·60	2·43	2·23	5·03	3·70	5·53	3·84	0·66	29·12
1891	0·37	0·78	0·67	0·84	0·98	2·57	0·87	1·44	3·62	5·83	1·41	0·87	20·25
1892	..	0·46	0·21	1·33	4·72	4·37	3·64	7·77	1·75	3·94	0·45	0·75	29·39
1893	0·13	0·79	1·13	2·28	4·48	4·28	5·30	2·64	2·39	8·37	7·46	0·01	39·26

STATEMENTS.

AT SALEM FOR FIVE YEARS.

		1888.				1889.				
Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Months.
95·4	58·8	74·9	26·2	93·3	56·6	75·8	27·6	96·8	57·6	January.
100·5	55·4	78·3	31·7	97·5	56·6	78·9	30·0	100·6	58·9	February.
101·0	60·7	84·1	27·6	104·7	66·0	84·0	28·0	106·0	63·8	March.
104·7	64·8	87·8	24·4	107·7	71·6	86·8	24·4	106·0	67·7	April.
103·9	68·7	84·8	21·8	105·6	69·6	87·1	22·9	103·7	67·9	May.
96·5	67·8	82·3	21·3	102·7	70·6	84·0	20·4	101·3	73·0	June.
95·5	66·4	82·1	21·3	99·4	70·0	80·2	16·5	96·3	70·3	July.
96·6	64·7	81·0	20·1	96·7	69·8	79·5	17·4	94·1	70·2	August.
96·5	65·0	81·1	21·2	97·5	68·5	79·3	17·4	94·3	70·1	September.
97·5	63·8	79·0	19·4	94·2	67·6	77·9	17·3	92·0	64·1	October.
89·0	58·5	..	..	90·7	..	77·4	20·8	91·8	59·5	November.
88·3	55·7	..	..	..	..	75·2	22·9	91·7	56·4	December.
..	..	..	..	..	..	80·5	22·1	..	..	Average.

AVERAGE * NUMBER OF WET DAYS.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	1	..	1	1	6	7	6	7	9	10	4	1	53
1871	1	1	2	2	5	2	3	5	8	7	6	1	43
1872	..	..	..	2	4	5	5	9	8	6	10	4	53
1873	..	3	..	4	2	1	2	8	7	13	2	1	43
1874	..	..	..	1	8	3	5	5	11	9	5	1	48
1875	..	..	1	3	7	4	3	5	5	9	2	..	39
1876	..	..	1	1	7	3	4	5	5	2	1	1	30
1877	..	..	1	1	6	5	1	3	14	14	6	2	53
1878	..	..	..	3	6	5	8	10	9	6	5	1	53
1879	1	1	2	2	4	3	10	5	7	6	2	..	43
1880	1	..	..	4	9	3	4	7	4	12	11	2	57
1881	..	..	1	..	6	2	2	9	7	2	7	2	38
1882	2	..	..	1	9	2	6	10	3	7	10	1	51
1883	..	..	1	2	7	8	4	8	3	11	7	3	49
1884	1	..	..	1	5	3	1	5	4	10	8	3	41
1885	..	..	1	1	5	7	2	3	5	13	3	6	46
1886	..	..	1	1	7	5	6	10	10	5	4	2	51
1887	..	..	2	2	6	5	1	4	4	11	9	5	49
1888	..	..	..	2	6	3	3	5	10	8	8	1	46
1889	..	..	1	3	4	4	7	9	9	10	2	3	52
Average—1870-89 ..	..	..	1	2	6	4	4	7	7	8	6	2	47
1890	1	..	1	3	7	5	6	7	7	9	6	1	53
1891	1	3	1	2	2	6	3	4	5	9	3	3	42
1892	..	1	..	3	8	6	6	11	4	6	1	2	48
1893	..	1	2	4	7	7	8	5	4	10	10	..	58

* Excluding Shevaroy hills station.

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

VARIATIONS OF THE RAINFALL, 1870–89, IN INCHES.

Recording stations.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Vániyambádi ..	Maximum, 1889 ..	0·45	3·75	2·30	3·13	2·90	5·08	7·17	12·58	0·33	3·87	41·56
	Minimum, 1878 ..	..	..	..	..	..	5·40	4·27	5·22	6·75	0·32	21·96
	Average, 1878–89 ..	0·45	0·63	3·44	1·90	2·03	5·00	5·47	6·61	4·87	2·14	32·54
Tiruppattúr ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	0·30	16·80	4·60	3·95	1·95	17·95	9·45	1·10	0·15	56·25
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·80	0·05	4·00	5·10	2·35	1·50	7·60	1·25	0·05	..	22·70
	Average	0·95	0·79	4·98	2·65	3·38	5·36	7·02	6·91	4·08	1·06	37·18
Krishnagiri ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	0·20	12·80	2·65	3·00	2·00	14·95	10·75	3·30	0·70	50·35
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·20	3·10	2·90	1·40	3·25	2·95	1·70	0·35	..	15·85
	Average	1·05	0·74	4·02	2·37	2·58	4·44	5·45	6·11	3·39	1·24	31·39
Hosúr	Maximum, 1874 ..	0·25	..	9·98	2·00	2·33	6·68	11·40	8·73	5·40	0·30	47·07
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·60	5·15	..	0·90	5·93	4·18	0·08	.	..	16·84
	Average	1·06	1·20	4·41	1·93	2·68	4·84	5·24	6·42	3·85	1·23	32·86
Denkanikota ..	Maximum, 1883 ..	0·20	1·50	4·60	0·40	1·30	8·10	0·60	14·40	4·40	3·20	38·70
	Minimum, 1878 ..	..	..	..	..	..	4·20	5·92	4·70	1·32	..	16·14
	Average, 1878–89 ..	0·65	0·79	4·06	1·53	2·05	3·72	3·92	6·78	4·12	1·34	28·96
Dharmapuri ..	Maximum, 1885 ..	4·30	0·20	4·95	4·50	1·00	1·10	7·20	9·90	2·60	7·50	43·25
	Minimum, 1871 ..	2·50	0·90	0·30	1·20	..	0·80	0·40	1·35	0·50	0·20	8·15
	Average	1·13	0·79	4·54	2·03	1·91	4·48	4·53	6·26	3·35	1·46	30·48
Pennagaram ..	Maximum, 1882 ..	2·40	2·55	14·80	0·60	1·13	10·95	1·90	6·40	8·85	..	49·58
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·60	0·20	3·88	3·75	0·10	1·35	4·55	2·25	2·58	..	19·26
	Average, 1878–89 ..	1·00	0·91	4·62	1·86	1·99	5·00	4·48	6·53	3·71	1·31	31·41
Harúr ..	Maximum, 1882 ..	3·10	2·20	3·85	0·65	0·70	10·30	3·80	4·40	9·20	0·65	38·85
	Minimum, 1878 ..	..	..	..	..	..	3·65	7·72	3·72	2·85	0·22	18·16
	Average, 1878–89 ..	1·13	0·44	2·73	1·30	1·89	5·33	4·18	5·21	4·87	3·00	30·08
Úttangarai ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	..	14·90	0·85	6·50	4·65	10·50	9·95	1·80	1·00	50·15
	Minimum, 1875 ..	..	0·40	2·70	1·00	0·25	2·45	4·43	3·53	0·40	0·45	15·61
	Average	0·93	0·57	3·54	2·00	2·68	5·21	5·74	5·89	4·73	1·43	32·72
Ómalúr ..	Maximum, 1880 ..	0·90	3·80	9·50	0·90	0·50	3·60	2·30	8·10	7·65	0·85	38·10
	Minimum, 1878 ..	..	..	..	..	1·80	5·50	6·50	5·45	1·90	0·30	21·45
	Average, 1878–89 ..	0·65	0·73	3·36	2·52	2·72	4·56	4·03	5·73	3·30	1·05	28·65
Sankaridrug ..	Maximum, 1883 ..	0·80	0·40	6·85	1·10	2·25	3·90	5·20	9·85	8·20	2·65	41·20
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·25	1·05	2·15	3·00	..	1·03	2·38	3·20	3·45	0·25	16·76
	Average, 1878–89 ..	0·72	0·98	4·15	2·07	2·03	4·22	3·98	5·88	3·72	1·29	29·04
Tiruchongódu ..	Maximum, 1880 ..	0·05	1·58	2·30	1·70	2·25	5·85	0·85	11·80	10·45	0·50	37·33
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·20	0·85	2·35	0·35	0·50	1·90	2·75	1·45	0·90	..	11·25
	Average	0·73	1·19	3·45	1·75	1·57	3·44	4·26	5·72	3·22	0·95	26·28
Paramati ..	Maximum, 1883 ..	0·50	1·70	4·90	0·60	1·80	8·30	0·60	7·95	6·85	2·50	35·70
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	..	3·00	..	..	2·32	2·35	0·80	1·80	0·50	10·77
	Average, 1878–89 ..	0·64	1·40	3·95	0·86	1·12	3·42	2·48	4·12	3·63	1·32	22·94
Námakkal ..	Maximum, 1882 ..	0·90	3·00	6·85	0·30	0·55	8·66	1·90	4·58	12·41	..	39·15
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·50	5·35	..	3·30	2·90	1·40	2·23	0·73	0·45	16·86
	Average	0·73	1·33	4·20	1·28	2·10	3·84	4·01	5·80	3·72	0·98	27·99
Rásipuram ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	0·20	0·15	6·40	4·10	8·10	11·20	12·50	6·50	1·35	..	50·50
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	..	3·10	1·00	0·10	5·28	2·12	1·80	4·35	0·20	17·95
	Average, 1878–89 ..	0·50	0·73	3·40	2·04	2·76	5·34	3·31	6·23	4·12	0·99	29·42
Salem	Maximum, 1882 ..	3·08	2·77	8·28	1·57	4·33	13·40	8·64	7·98	9·67	0·40	60·12
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·90	0·95	6·20	2·00	5·50	5·60	6·55	0·05	0·30	0·15	28·20
	Average	1·07	1·75	5·40	3·18	3·77	6·94	6·66	7·42	3·39	1·32	40·90
Atur	Maximum, 1883 ..	1·90	1·10	5·50	1·35	6·20	8·30	2·90	11·38	8·35	2·05	49·03
	Minimum, 1886 ..	..	..	4·05	1·20	4·55	5·85	2·50	2·40	0·70	..	21·25
	Average	1·33	1·26	4·17	1·69	2·63	4·56	5·60	7·49	5·47	1·24	35·44
District ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	0·10	0·27	9·93	1·86	3·28	4·09	9·19	8·05	2·62	0·38	39·77
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·42	0·46	3·98	1·85	2·36	3·17	3·84	1·22	0·72	0·10	18·12
	Average	0·93	0·99	4·20	2·02	2·35	4·51	5·20	6·34	3·70	1·22	31·46
Shevaroy Hills.	Maximum, 1872 ..	..	1·90	14·10	1·30	4·10	19·50	10·40	8·30	8·90	22·00	90·50
	Minimum, 1876 ..	1·80	1·20	6·00	0·80	9·60	7·95	5·70	..	1·50	..	34·55
	Average	1·53	1·97	6·04	5·91	6·75	10·85	8·70	10·37	6·66	4·02	62·80

* Excluded from the district averages.

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

Average Monthly Prices for the whole District.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	13·9	13·9	13·4	14·3	15·4	16·2	16·5	16·4	16·4	16·7	16·8	16·2	15·6	1874–75.
	15·9	15·4	15·1	15·0	15·0	13·8	13·6	14·1	13·2	13·0	13·2	12·9	14·1	1875–76.
	12·4	12·0	11·3	10·1	7·9	6·9	7·0	7·4	17·3	7·9	7·3	7·0	8·7	1876–77.
	5·8	5·6	5·4	7·7	7·8	8·6	8·5	8·6	8 6	8·8	8·8	8·1	7·7	1877–78.
	7·9	7·4	8·3	9·7	10·4	10·7	11·4	11·5	1·4	11·8	11·6	10·1	10·4	1878–79.
	10·3	10·5	11·3	11·7	12·5	11·9	13·1	13·4	13·0	13·2	13·5	13·0	13·2	1879–80.
	12·9	12·6	12·9	12·5	16·0	16·4	17·1	17·0	15 6	14·6	16·5	15·2	15·5	1880–81.
	14·5	14·2	13·5	15·2	16·3	16·6	16·3	17·3	16·8	16·9	16·7	16·4	15·9	1881–82.
	15·7	14·8	15·2	15·9	16·1	16·5	18·0	17·8	17·3	17·3	17·1	16·4	16·6	1882–83.
	16·1	16·1	16·1	16 5	17·2	17·9	18·9	17·7	17·1	16·8	16·9	16·6	17·0	1883–84.
	15·9	15·4	15·4	15·1	15·3	14·7	13·5	12·9	13·3	14·2	14·6	14·1	14·6	1884–85.
	13·8	13·6	13·5	13·8	14·2	14·2	14·4	14·6	14·9	15·0	15·2	14·8	14·3	1885–86.
	14·7	14·8	15·0	15·8	16·8	17·0	17·4	17·0	16·9	16·8	16·9	16·7	16·3	1886–87.
	16·5	16·3	16·0	15·6	16·2	16·3	16·3	16·2	16·1	16·0	16·1	15·9	16·1	1887–88.
	15·5	15·3	14·8	15·0	14·9	14·9	14·9	14·9	14·7	14·5	14·4	14·2	14·8	1888–89.
	13·8	13·9	14·1	14·4	14·5	13·2	13·4	13·6	13·3	13·4	13·1	12·7	13·6	1889–90.
	14·8	14·7	14·6	15·0	15·7	15·8	16·0	16·4	15·4	15·6	15·8	15·3	15·5	Average.*
	12·4	12·2	12·2	12·4	12·3	12·6	12·5	12·0	12·0	12·1	12·0	11·6	12·2	1890–91.
	11·3	10·8	10·4	10·7	10·5	9·2	9·2	9·3	19·4	9·4	9·5	9·6	9·9	1891–92.
	9·6	9·8	10·0	10·6	11·1	9·9	10·1	10·2	10·2	10·3	10·5	10·6	10·3	1892–93.
Cholum ..	24·1	24·8	24·2	26·8	26·3	26·4	27·0	26·1	26·7	28·2	27·2	28·0	26·3	1874–75.
	28·2	28·0	27·1	25·3	23·9	22·1	22·1	21·6	21·0	19·9	21·7	20·7	23·6	1875–76.
	19·3	18·9	17·5	14·4	11·4	8·3	8·2	9·3	8·9	9·4	8·4	8·3	11·5	1876–77.
	7·9	6·5	6·3	8·3	8·8	9·0	9·4	9·5	9·9	10 6	10·7	9·6	8·7	1877–78.
	9·7	10·2	11·4	16·4	16·0	15·3	14·7	15·7	17·5	18·3	17·1	16·7	14·9	1878–79.
	17·2	17·9	18·7	17·6	17·2	17·5	17·5	17·7	17·7	15·0	18·7	22·2	18·8	1879–80.
	22·1	22·0	22·7	24·9	26·8	27·3	24·1	27·1	25·0	25·0	26·9	26·1	25·1	1880–81.
	24·5	25·7	23·2	29·7	31·2	33·0	29·0	30·0	29·7	30·9	31 7	31·0	28·4	1881–82.
	30·2	29·8	30·8	32·1	31·6	30·9	29·5	31·3	31·6	32·4	30·6	31·9	31·2	1882–83.
	33·1	33·6	35·2	35·3	35·9	36·0	34·5	33·0	30·9	32·4	31·8	31·9	33·6	1883–84.
	30·2	29·1	29·2	27·5	28·1	26·1	22·3	22·0	21·9	24·7	24·2	24·6	25·7	1884–85.
	23·3	22·9	22·6	22·4	22·8	22·2	21·9	22·4	24·4	25·7	24·2	24·8	23·3	1885–86.
	25·5	27·2	31·0	32·0	33·3	32·1	29·4	29·7	28·1	27·8	28·7	31·2	29·7	1886–87.
	32·0	31·2	31·6	31·1	30·7	30·2	29·1	28·9	30 4	29·4	29·5	27·7	30·2	1887–88.
	26·7	26·2	25 9	24·4	24·0	24·0	23·7	24·6	24·1	24·7	25·8	25·7	25 0	1888–89.
	24·9	26·2	27·2	28·5	29·3	25·3	24·8	25·0	24·7	24 3	24·5	24·4	25·8	1889–90.
	27·3	27·4	27·9	28·8	29·3	28·9	26·8	27·4	27·1	27·7	27·8	27·9	27·8	Average.*
	22·6	22·3	22·7	22·0	21·5	21·6	20·8	20·3	20·8	21·5	21·2	21·3	21·6	1890–91.
	19·4	18·9	16·2	16·0	15·0	12·0	12·3	12·9	13·4	13·9	13·9	14·2	14·8	1891–92.
	14·3	17·3	19·4	20·3	20·5	16·3	17·5	17·4	17·2	17·7	19·2	19·6	18·1	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

		Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	
The standard prices for the district have been fixed at	..	15·2	31·0	27·0	27 0	Seers per rupee.
The warning rates do. do.	..	12·2	23·3	20·3	20·3	
The scarcity rates do. do.	..	9·1	15·5	13·5	13·5	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT—*cont.*

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Cumbu ..	23·5	27·4	29·8	30·9	32·3	31·1	29·3	27·3	26·7	27·3	26·8	27·0	28·3	1874–75.
	27·0	27·0	27·0	26·9	26·3	24·1	23·3	22·0	21·5	21·3	20·9	20·4	24·0	1875–76.
	19·6	19·4	19·4	15·9	11·9	8·9	8·1	8·8	8·2	8·6	7·8	7·6	12·0	1876–77.
	6·5	6·0	6·2	10·7	13·0	13·4	13·6	13·1	12·1	12·1	11·3	10·2	10·8	1877–78.
	9·7	11·1	14·7	18·8	19·7	19·2	18·5	18·0	17·4	18·5	17·6	16·5	16·8	1878–79.
	16·8	19·9	19·3	20·0	19·9	20·3	19·9	19·1	18·4	18·5	19·0	20·0	19·3	1879–80.
	20·3	21·3	22·9	24·1	29·2	30·2	30·6	30·0	26·6	25·4	26·6	25·0	25·0	1880–81.
	23·8	24·9	24·1	30·0	30·4	31·9	30·2	31·1	29·4	28·9	29·2	28·0	27·7	1881–82.
	27·5	28·6	31·3	34·8	34·3	33·8	32·6	33·3	31·2	30·8	29·9	29·8	31·6	1882–83.
	29·6	31·6	32·2	33·4	35·3	36·2	34·4	32·5	30·9	29·5	29·6	30·0	32·1	1883–84.
	29·3	28·6	28·5	26·6	27·5	26·7	21·9	20·8	20·2	21·3	21·2	21·0	24·7	1884–85.
	21 0	21·8	21·5	22·7	24·0	24·5	24·5	23·8	23·5	22·7	22·1	22·6	22·9	1885–86.
	23 3	25·6	29·5	31·6	33·2	32·0	29·8	28·9	27·8	27·5	27·6	27·9	31·8	1886–87.
	28·9	29·7	29·5	30·2	31·3	30·8	31·3	30·1	29·3	27·6	27·5	26·3	29·3	1887–88.
	26 0	25·9	24·9	25·0	25·7	26·7	26·4	26·5	25·3	24·5	24·4	24·5	25·5	1888–89.
	24·4	26·5	28·4	29·4	30·1	26·4	26·0	25·6	24·6	24·3	24·4	23·7	26·2	1889–90.
	25·4	26·5	27·3	28·8	30·1	29·9	28·8	28·3	26·9	26·3	26·3	25 9	27·7	Average.*
	21·5	23·3	24·1	23·6	23·8	24·4	23·2	21·8	21·3	21·4	20·7	20·2	22·6	1890–91.
	19·5	18·1	16·2	16·6	15·8	13·0	13·0	13·2	13·2	13·0	12·7	12·7	14·8	1891–92.
	15·1	19·5	21·3	24·4	23·9	18·1	18·1	17·6	17·5	17·8	17·7	17·7	19·1	1892–93.
Ragi ..	27·6	29·8	31·2	31·9	31·6	30·9	30·1	30·1	30·4	31·5	31·1	30·4	30·6	1874–75.
	30·0	29·6	28·8	27·8	26·9	23·2	21·7	21·4	22·1	22·8	23·5	22·8	25 1	1875–76.
	20·7	20·1	18·3	14·6	11·3	8·7	8·4	9·4	9·0	9·0	8 5	8·3	12·3	1876–77.
	6·6	6·2	6·3	9·1	9·9	11·0	11·4	10·7	11·5	12·8	12·0	10·4	9·9	1877–78.
	10·1	10·3	13·0	16·5	17·3	18·1	17·8	17·4	20·0	23·7	21·6	19·2	17·4	1878–79.
	18·8	19·5	20·3	20·5	21·1	21·1	21·1	20·9	21·6	22·6	23·2	23·2	23·2	1879–80.
	22·9	23·0	23·6	33·1	28·2	29·0	29·6	30·8	29·4	28·9	33·1	30·1	29·7	1880–81.
	27·4	27·7	27·7	32·1	32·4	34·0	32·9	32·5	32·2	33·4	32·9	31·8	31·9	1881–82.
	30·1	29·9	31·7	32·9	33·6	33·5	33·1	33·9	34·8	35·4	34·8	33·6	33·2	1882–83.
	32·8	33·6	34·4	34·2	35·3	37·4	37·0	35·2	33·7	34·4	34·8	34·5	34·8	1883–84.
	33·7	33·0	31·8	30·8	33·3	31·7	28·0	25·3	26·1	28·9	28·4	28·7	30·0	1884–85.
	28·0	27·8	27 0	27·9	29·1	28 7	28·6	28·4	28·6	29·4	29·1	28·9	28·4	1885–86.
	28·9	30·4	31·2	32·0	33·3	33·4	32·6	31·9	32·8	32·6	33·3	34·2	32·2	1856–87.
	33·9	33·6	33·9	34·9	34·3	34·7	34·2	34·3	34·3	34·6	34·3	32·2	34·1	1887–88.
	31·8	31·4	30·5	30·6	30·2	31·1	3 1·3	31·3	31·5	31·6	31·8	31·3	31·2	1888–89.
	30·9	31·5	32·5	33·4	33·8	30·0	30·4	30·7	30·2	30·4	30·4	30·2	31·2	1889–90.
	30·0	29 8	30·4	32·2	32·3	32·4	31·8	31·4	31·4	32·0	32·3	31·6	31·7	Average.*
	28·9	28·4	29·0	28·3	28·3	28·4	26·5	25·0	25·3	25·8	25·9	24·4	27·0	1890–91.
	22·6	21·5	17·6	20·0	17·7	13·1	13·6	14·0	14·6	15·0	15·0	16·1	16·8	1891–92.
	17·8	19·6	20·9	22·7	22·3	18·7	18·8	18·9	19·7	20·6	20·9	20·8	20·1	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

		Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	
The standard prices for the district have been fixed at	..	15·2	31·0	27·0	27·0	Seers per rupee.
The warning rates do. do.	..	12·2	23 3	20·3	20·3	
The scarcity rates do. do.	..	9·1	15 5	13·5	13·5	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

Average Annual Prices at each station in the District.

Grains.	Denkanikota.	Hosúr.	Krishnagiri.	Vániyambádi.	Tiruppattúr.	Uttangarai.	Harúr.	Dharmapuri.	Pennagram.	Ómalúr.	Salem.	Rásipur.	Atur.	Námakkal.	Paramati.	Tiruchengódu.	Sankaridrug.	Years (July to June).
Rice.. ..	15·8	13·8	18·4	18·5	17·5	15·7	13·8	16·5	15·6	14·6	15·7	14·5	16·4	16·4	13·2	14·3	13·8	1874–75.
	13·8	11·9	15·9	15·7	14·5	14·4	12·9	13·5	13·4	14·1	14·8	14·0	15·3	15·9	13·4	13·3	13·3	1875–76.
	8·3	7·6	9·2	9·3	8·4	8·1	8·1	8 4	8·1	8·4	8·9	8·6	9·9	10·1	9·1	9·2	8·6	1876–77.
	7·9	9·9	7·0	8·1	7·6	6·8	6·9	9·1	6·7	6·9	7·3	7·7	8·2	8·4	7·6	8·0	7·3	1877–78.
	11·9	11·5	10·8	11·2	10·5	9·7	9·9	11·0	9·7	9·9	9·4	10·8	9·8	10·6	9·8	10·5	9·9	1878–79.
	21·5	19·6	11·1	14·1	12·1	12·2	11·6	17·5	6·7	11·6	11·3	12·0	12·8	14·1	12·0	12·4	11·9	1879–80.
	24·3	20·5	13·5	16·5	13·2	14·6	13·5	21·8	7·9	13 5	12·9	14·2	16·6	17·6	14·9	15·0	13·7	1880–81.
	21·5	19·2	15·4	18 2	14·7	15·6	14·2	20·1	10·2	14·3	14·4	14·6	16·6	17·5	15·4	15·3	13·9	1881–82.
	15·5	14·8	17·4	18·0	17·2	16·2	16·0	15·4	16·9	15·7	15·5	15·7	17·4	20·4	18·1	16·4	16·0	1882–83.
	17·1	15·5	18·9	18·6	16·0	16·8	16·1	17·0	17·1	15·9	15·5	16·2	17·1	18·5	18·5	17·8	16·6	1883–84.
	15·0	13·6	16·0	16·6	14·2	14·4	14·8	14·9	15·1	13·8	12·9	14·2	15·0	14·4	15·1	13·9	13·4	1884–85.
	14·4	13·3	14·3	16·1	13·2	13·4	14·4	15·3	14·8	13·1	12·9	13·9	15·0	15·8	15·9	14·6	13·7	1885–86.
	17·3	15·8	17·0	18·6	14·5	15·5	16·6	16·0	17·2	14·7	14·4	16·0	16·3	17·5	18·2	16·3	15·6	1886–87.
	17·0	15·9	16·8	18·2	14·8	15·2	16·4	16·3	16·9	14·7	14·4	15·1	16·9	17·0	17·3	16·0	15·2	1887–88.
	14·4	14·0	15·4	16·8	14·2	15·0	15·0	15·3	15·2	13·1	13·7	14·4	16·2	15·4	16·0	14·2	14·0	1888–89.
	13·8	12·8	14·0	15·3	13·2	12·8	13·1	14·4	14·1	11·7	12·9	13·8	14·2	14·4	14·9	13·5	12·9	1889–90.
	12·9	11·9	12·4	14·3	11·3	11·2	12·1	12·5	12·7	10·2	12·2	12·2	12·8	12·8	12·9	11·4	11·5	1890–91.
	9·8	9·3	9·8	9·9	9·0	8·9	9·8	9·5	9·6	9·5	9·9	10·8	11·2	10·6	11·0	10·5	10·3	1891–92.
	10·5	10·5	10·5	9·6	11·0	9·7	9·8	9·5	9·7	9·2	9·9	10·8	10·8	10·6	11·3	10·7	10·5	1892–93.
Cholum ..	..	..	28·8	26·5	28·3	33·3	30·5	29·4	..	24 3	25·3	21·7	26·7	27·8	20·4	20·8	24·8	1874–75.
	..	..	21·7	23·7	26·4	25·5	28·7	26·0	..	25·2	23·7	20·1	26·6	23·6	20·1	19·5	21·8	1875–76.
	..	7·8	11·9	11·7	9·1	12·1	12·5	11·7	7·5	11·0	12·1	11·1	14·8	13·0	11·5	11·5	11·7	1876–77.
	..	9·9	8·5	11·0	8·1	9·7	6·1	5·3	4·4	7·8	8·6	8·8	10·4	10·1	9·1	8·8	9·2	1877–78.
	..	13·3	19·1	17·8	..	9 3	14·6	.	9·5	15·6	13·9	12·4	14·7	15·4	15·4	15·4	17·2	1878–79.
	..	..	19·5	22·0	19·5	..	..	..	12·2	17·8	16·9	16·9	20·2	21·2	17·3	18 7	19·3	1879–80.
	..	41·2	21·1	25·6	23·5	..	..	39·8	..	22·5	21·4	22·6	25·6	28·9	25·5	26·0	25·1	1880–81.
	..	25·9	26·6	29·7	27·6	..	..	..	36·7	27·0	25·5	26·5	28·0	32·3	29·5	28·7	29·5	1881–82.
	..	..	34·4	35·3	33·9	..	..	..	34·6	31·1	28·5	27·4	31·0	31·9	30·1	28·7	30·8	1882–83.
	..	..	33·5	35·7	37·1	..	35·6	39·8	..	33·1	30·9	29·6	36·1	35·6	31·6	30·5	31·7	1883–84.
	..	..	27·9	30·9	26·6	..	25·8	38·9	..	23·9	22·6	22·2	24·1	26·1	25·4	26·1	26·6	1884–85.
	..	..	24 3	28·3	26·7	..	28·5	..	..	22·8	21·5	21·4	23·1	22·2	21·6	21·6	23·9	1885–86.
	..	..	33·1	37 6	33·7	..	35·6	38·0	..	27·2	25·8	26·9	30·1	29·5	27·4	26·6	28·2	1886–87.
	..	..	33·7	35·5	33·4	..	40·1	..	..	26·4	29·0	28·8	28·8	32·3	29·9	29·7	27·4	1887–88.
	..	..	29·5	29·6	23·1	..	23·0	..	..	25·4	25·4	22·9	25·4	25·6	22·7	23·2	22·1	1888–89.
	..	..	29·1	30·0	..	..	..	..	..	24·4	25·3	22·4	26·8	26·7	24·1	25·5	23·2	1889–90.
	..	..	24·9	25·9	..	..	..	..	..	20 4	21·7	19·7	21·6	21·6	20·8	19·8	19·6	1890–91.
	..	..	15 8	16·3	..	..	..	..	..	14·7	15·8	14·3	15·3	14 1	13·8	13·5	14·7	1891–92.
	..	..	22·6	21·4	..	..	21·4	..	..	14·6	17·6	16·6	17·0	18·6	18·4	16·5	16·1	1892–93.
Cumbu ..	..	..	35·5	31·3	29·7	30·5	30·3	28·4	29·3	27·9	25·6	24·4	28·5	29·7	22·8	23·0	27·4	1874–75.
	..	..	24·0	22·9	22·6	23·6	26·0	26 1	25·4	26·2	24·0	22·9	26·5	24·3	21·4	20 8	23·2	1875–76.
	..	7·9	12·2	11·8	11·4	11·7	12·3	11·3	12·0	11·7	12·1	11·4	14·0	13·0	12·8	12·2	12·6	1876–77.
	..	17·0	9·7	10·4	9·0	9·5	9 1	10·9	12·7	9·3	7·9	12·4	14·3	11·7	10·9	10·1	12·7	1877–78.
	..	23·9	15·9	18·4	15·3	15·2	15·7	20·4	18·2	16·8	14·5	14·6	17·2	16·2	15·8	16·0	17·8	1878–79.
	..	..	18·2	22·6	19·2	18·5	22·9	..	10·9	18·4	19·6	17·4	23·4	21·5	17·5	17·6	19·0	1879–80.
	..	..	21·9	26·6	22·1	25·7	..	39·2	14·2	21·8	20·8	22·5	33·9	30·1	24·4	26·0	26·0	1880–81.
	..	..	24·7	27·9	23·8	30·1	26·4	41·3	..	25·7	22·9	23·1	33·7	34·7	27·9	26·8	29·5	1881–82.
	..	..	34·3	33·0	32·4	30·3	33·9	..	37·6	33·4	26·4	27·3	35·1	35·0	30·0	28·3	30·9	1882–83.
	..	..	32·7	32·8	31·2	29·9	33·2	39·6	35·0	32·8	27·8	29·6	37·7	34·3	27·5	28·5	31·5	1883–84.
	..	..	26·8	26·7	23·9	25·6	25·1	44·6	36·1	26·5	21·6	19·8	26·9	24·4	22·0	20·8	23·2	1884–85.
	..	..	25·5	28·6	22·3	25·5	28·8	..	..	25·2	20·0	19·8	27·8	20·1	19·4	19·4	20·3	1885–86.
	..	..	34·6	33·0	30·4	30·3	34·8	34·8	..	29·0	24·0	24·6	30·6	28·1	23·8	23·7	26·6	1886–87.
	..	..	33·0	32·6	30·8	31·9	34·0	..	..	28·2	27·8	24·9	32·3	32·4	23·9	23·8	25·8	1887–88.
	..	..	29·2	27·4	27·2	29·4	31·0	..	..	25·2	22·2	20 9	27·8	27·3	20·0	22·3	23·6	1888–89.
	..	..	30·5	27·5	24·9	26·1	30·5	..	..	27·1	24 6	22·1	27·3	26·6	22·0	25·9	25·5	1889–90.
	..	..	24·7	22·8	21·5	24·4	25·8	..	..	23·5	23·1	19·3	24·5	21·0	19·7	21·5	21·8	1890–91.
	..	..	14·9	13·1	12·6	13·5	20·3	..	..	13·7	15·6	13·4	18·1	15·3	15·7	14·3	15·6	1891–92.
	..	..	19·4	19 1	18·9	18·4	21·1	..	..	22·4	16·3	18·0	19·1	18·0	18·7	19·8	20·1	1892–93.
Ragi ..	41·0	35·2	35·2	30·6	32·0	29·7	31·4	29·0	31·5	29·2	28·1	27·0	30·0	32·2	25·5	25·2	26·8	1874–75.
	28·5	26·3	25·1	23·4	23·8	24·0	28·8	23·1	25·1	24·3	24·5	24·3	28·3	26·3	23·8	23·9	22·6	1875–76.
	12·4	11·3	12·3	11·7	11·7	12·0	12·1	10·9	12 7	11·3	12·5	12·4	15·0	13·6	12·5	12·2	12·4	1876–77.
	10·4	13·1	8·6	10·1	8·7	8 7	9·0	11·5	9·1	7·9	9·3	9·8	11·6	10·8	10·2	9·3	9·9	1877–78.
	24 7	21·0	14·9	18·2	16·1	15·9	17·3	18·3	14·7	16·6	15·1	16·5	17·3	16·9	18·6	17·2	17·1	1878–79.
	44·7	40·8	19·0	22·6	20·8	20·7	20·8	29·4	10·5	18·3	18·9	20·3	23·5	23·1	20·7	19·2	19·8	1879–80
	59·4	48·5	23·7	25 9	23·4	26·0	26 2	37·8	13·1	23·1	22·8	26·6	31·5	31·9	34·6	27·0	26·6	1880–81.
	49·1	40·0	23·5	29·6	25·3	30·9	30·2	37·6	18·2	29·2	28·7	31·4	34·9	36·7	41·8	30·4	31·7	1881–82.
	39·6	36·0	31·0	32·1	33·1	30·2	31·8	30·3	32·1	33·8	31·0	33·8	36·1	35·6	34·3	30·9	33·4	1882–83.
	44·6	39·7	33·0	32·9	33·2	30·9	34·1	33·7	32·1	33·7	32·3	35·9	37·6	37·4	33·9	32·3	34·3	1883–84.
	39·5	34·4	28·0	28·3	28·1	28·6	31·6	31·8	33·6	28·0	26·9	27·8	28·8	29·8	29·6	27·2	28·1	1884–85.
	35·6	32·0	26 6	27·6	28·4	28·9	31·7	31·0	32·8	26·4	26·1	25 9	29·2	26·5	24·9	24·3	26·0	1885–86.
	41·9	38·0	31·0	33·0	31·9	30·5	35 5	31·4	34·1	30·5	28·9	30·4	33·1	31·1	28·9	28·0	29·6	1886–87.
	46·2	41·8	32·5	35·6	33·4	33·2	37·5	32·4	32·7	20·2	32·9	31·7	32·8	34·5	32·4	29·0	30·2	1887–88.
	44·1	39·7	30·9	32·1	29·9	32·1	35·7	31·2	31·7	27·5	29·9	28·0	29·6	28·6	25·7	25·6	28·0	1888–89.
	45·9	42·1	31·1	31·3	27·4	28·3	31·9	32·7	35·7	28·6	29·7	27·3	28·3	28·3	26·9	26·5	28·3	1889–90.
	38·1	34·0	26·6	25·9	24 6	25·2	30·0	29·0	31·4	25 5	26·3	23·1	24·9	24·2	22·9	23·8	23·8	1890–91.
	21·3	19·8	16·2	17·0	15·5	16·0	17·6	17·0	17·2	15·7	16·3	16·2	18·1	16·5	15·0	14·7	15·6	1891–92.
	27·4	24·5	20·3	20·8	18·9	18·4	19·2	20·2	20·2	18·2	20·1	20·4	19·5	19·2	17·8	18·1	19·2	1892–93.

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE.

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78.			Total per cent. of population in 1871.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Ragi.	Rice (2nd sort).
December 1876	12,311	1,952	14,263	·73	8·7	6·9
January 1877	32,058	6,836	38,894	1·98	8·4	7·0
February ,, ...	32,825	4,309	37,134	1·89	9·4	7·4
March ,, ...	44,512	6,331	50,843	2·58	9·0	17·3
April ,, ...	50,937	27,940	78,877	4·01	9·0	7·9
May ,, ...	55,700	54,707	110,407	5·61	8·5	7·3
June ,, ...	49,775	82,891	132,666	6·74	8·3	7·0
July ,, ...	40,527	105,852	146,379	7·44	6·6	5·8
August ,, ...	52,375	165,737	218,112	11·09	6·2	5·6
September ,, ...	43,857	325,280	369,137	18·77	6·3	5·4
October ,, ...	57,710	221,261	278,971	14·18	9·1	7·7
November ,, ...	61,070	64,159	125,229	6·37	9·9	7·8
December ,, ...	41,133	27,754	68,887	3·50	11·0	8·6
January 1878	22,495	25,196	47,691	2·43	11·4	8·5
February ,, ...	31,562	25,239	56,801	2·89	10·7	8·6
March ,, ...	32,383	25,536	57,919	2·94	11·5	8·6
April ,, ...	31,421	25,787	57,208	2·91	12·8	8·8
May ,, ...	31,873	25,344	57,217	2·91	12·0	8·8
June ,, ...	27,898	22,886	50,784	2·58	10·4	8·1
July ,, ...	30,702	26,007	56,709	2·88	10·1	7·9
August ,, ...	23,515	22,446	45,961	2·34	10·3	7·4
September ,, ...	15,607	18,498	34,105	1·73	13·0	8·3
Average over 22 months ..	37,375	59,634	97,009	4·93	9·7	8·0

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1891–92.			Total per cent. of population in 1891.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Ragi.	Rice (2nd sort).
October 1891	7,393	182	7,575	·77	20·0	10·7
November ,, ...	4,167	239	4,406	·45	17·7	10·5
December ,, ...	3,821	308	4,129	·42	13·1	9·2
January 1892	4,473	292	4,765	·48	13·6	9·2
February ,, ...	4,543	250	4,793	·49	14·0	9·3
March ,, ...	2,679	234	2,913	·30	14·6	19·4
April ,, ...	4,979	211	5,190	·53	15·0	9·4
May ,, ...	5,887	204	6,091	·62	15·0	9·5
June ,, ...	6,652	173	6,825	·69	16·1	9·6
July ,, ...	4,273	112	4,385	45	17·8	9·6
August ,, ...	695	58	753	·08	19·5	9·8
Average over 11 months ..	4,505	206	4,711	·48	15·9	10·5

COIMBATORE.

THIS district, which is divided for administrative purposes into ten taluks, is bounded on the north by the Mysore territories; on the east by Salem and Trichinopoly; on the south by Madura and Travancore; and on the west by Cochin, Malabar, Nilgiris and the Mysore territories. It is divided into two sections by the ghâts which fringe the Mysore table-land, the Kollegal taluk on the north lying above the ghâts; a good deal of the Bhaváni and Satyamangalam taluks being also occupied by the hills which form them.

General features.—The Kollegal taluk, which has a general elevation of from two to three thousand feet above the sea, is full of hills and forests and is drained direct into the Cauvery which, throughout the greater part of its northern and eastern limits, forms the boundary of the district. The other nine taluks form an undulating plain bounded on the north, west, and south by lofty hills, which, with the exception of a small area in the extreme west, slopes gradually to the east and south-east. This great sloping plain undulates continuously, except in that portion of the Coimbatore, Udamalpet and Pollachi taluks, where black-cotton soil prevails. The undulations are major, separating the chief rivers—the Bhaváni, Noyel and Amarávati—from one another, and minor, numerous petty ridges and bottoms subsidiary to the valleys of these rivers. This part of the district has a minimum elevation of about 300 feet at Karúr, which increases gradually to about 1,300 feet at Coimbatore.

Excepting by two small streams—the Pálár and the Aliyar—which drain part of the Udamalpet and Pollachi taluks westwards, the whole of the district drains into the Cauvery. The last-named river has a course of 185 miles along the district boundary and irrigates about 5,400 acres in the Kollegal and Karúr taluks. It is usually in full flood from June to August, and then subsides gradually, with occasional freshes during October and November, before the dry weather. As far as Erode its fall is rapid, but thenceforward it is slighter. The Bhaváni receives the drainage of the Nilgiris, and, after a course of 105 miles in the taluks of Satyamangalam and Bhaváni, falls into the Cauvery at Bhaváni. It is fed principally by the south-west monsoon rains and affords the best irrigation in the district in the Satyamangalam and Erode taluks. The Noyel rises in the Bolampati valley immediately to the west of Coimbatore, and, after a course of 108 miles from west to east, falls into the Cauvery not far from the Kodumudi Railway station on the South Indian Railway. It is often dry for months together, and is characterized by fitful and uncertain floods. Its irrigational qualities are therefore of secondary value. The Amarávati rises in Travancore on the borders of the Udamalpet taluk, and, after a course of 140 miles through that and the Dhárápuram and Karúr taluks, joins the Cauvery near Karúr on the borders of the Trichinopoly district. It is fed by the south-west monsoon rains and flows with some regularity from June to the end of August, but fails somewhat in September, and increases in October and November, after which it gradually falls off till March when it becomes practically dry. It is very fairly utilized for irrigation throughout its course and is for the most part of its length bordered by a narrow belt of wet land.

A large proportion of the area of the district is covered with forests, which lie chiefly in two sections: on the north in the Kollegal, Bhaváni, and Satyamangalam taluks, on the hills forming the border of the Mysore plateau, and on the south in the Pollachi and Udamalpet taluks on the Anamalais. There is also some forest in the Coimbatore taluk, at the foot of the Nilgiris, and in the Bolampati valley. The northern forest tract is more or less interspersed with villages and is at present largely grazed over. Sandalwood and other valuable timbers are found in the neighbourhood of all the hill villages. The forests on the hills about the eastern foot of the Nilgiris do not produce first-class timber, but on the southern slopes there is fair forest. The preservation of the forests about the head waters of the Noyel is a matter of great

local interest, the whole Bolampati valley having been disafforested within the last 70 years. The Anamalais are divided into the upper and the lower ranges. The former have plateau over 7,000 feet in height with peaks of over 8,000 feet and are virtually uninhabited. They contain much valuable timber, but it is so extremely difficult to work it out that the evergreen forest is looked upon chiefly as protective of the head waters of various streams. The lower ranges are of much greater importance from a forest point of view. Their altitude varies from 1,500 to 2,000 feet and they contain a well-known belt of teak which formerly attained a most extraordinary growth. They have, however, suffered much from undue clearance, and the open, sandy and treeless wastes south-east of Udamalpet are melancholy instances of reckless felling in former times. Besides teak these forests contain most of the trees found in deciduous forests of similar elevation, and produce considerable quantities of minor forest products.

Coimbatore (46,383), the head-quarters of the district, is a municipality with an income from local taxation of about Rs. 32,000 annually. It is a place of some trade, and at it there are several works for preparing coffee for export and for pressing cotton, as well as a recently started spinning mill. Erode (12,330) is also a municipality with an income from local taxation of Rs. 9,500, and although chiefly of importance as the junction of the Madras and South Indian Railway systems, is of some importance in the cotton trade. Karúr (10,750) is another municipal town with an income from local taxation of Rs. 8,200, and a place of some sanctity. It is a rising town of considerable trade; but the site does not afford much space for extension. Besides these, Udamalpet (9,968), Kollegal (9,946), and only three other places have a population of above 5,000 persons. Of the whole population, only 5·5 per cent. is urban.

The soils of the district have been primarily derived from gneiss, which forms the bottom rock of the whole area. Owing to the fact that schistose, micaceous and hornblendic gneiss greatly predominate, although the granitoid variety occurs, much of the soil formed is fairly rich notwithstanding a large admixture of gravel and sand derived from the quartz of the gneiss. The soils are chiefly sands and gravels, although some loams and a considerable tract of black clay (cotton soil) exist. Except the latter, the soils are stony and gravelly on the uplands, and often poor and half-disintegrated; but in the bottoms they are deeper and richer owing to their having received the wash of the uplands. They are usually interpenetrated and sometimes overflowed by calcareous deposits and the sub-soils are either *Kankar*, hard gravel or decomposing rock. In the open undulating plain which forms the greater part of the district, the four taluks on the east are almost entirely occupied by thin gravelly, sandy or agglomerated calcareous (odei) soils, whilst soils of the same description occupy more than half of the other taluks. In Coimbatore, Palladam and Udamalpet between one-fourth and one fifth of the area is occupied by cotton soil, and in these taluks as well as in Pollâchi and Satyamangalam there is a good deal of rich red loam.

In Kollegal, the country differs from the rest of the district and partakes of the characters of the Mysore plateau. The soils are generally good and fertile as far as they have been cleared, but the business of the taluk lies rather in stock-raising than arable farming, and the country is to a great extent covered with forest.

Climate.—The climate is sub-tropical owing to its elevation and the rainfall considerable, especially during the south-west monsoon, owing to its proximity to the Western Ghâts. The district proper, lying to the south of the ghâts, is extremely dry, but, excepting in the valley of the Cauvery, comparatively cool. The rainfall is generally very scanty, averaging for the stations which lie in the open plain about 21 inches per annum, but increases near the ghâts at Satyamangalam and Bhaváni and in the Cauvery valley to a little over 27 inches.

At Pollachi, however, the average rainfall is above 30 inches, and in Kollegal it reaches nearly 35 inches. During the first three months of the year rain is rare and the falls are light. In February, the air becomes close and sultry and in March very oppressive, especially in the Cauvery valley. During April the heat increases, though a few thunder showers may fall. In May, the thermometer still rises, but the wind works round to the south and south-west, showers become more frequent, and towards the end of the month the south-west monsoon brings relief to the greater part of the district. During the next three months, the south-west monsoon becomes

very violent and blows strongly with fitful and local showers, and it is only at Pollachi that any considerable amount of rain falls in July. September is oppressive with variable winds and scanty rainfall, and is a critical time for the farmer, but heavy rain should follow in October and November. The latter month is practically the only cloudy month in all parts of the district, except that near the Palghat gap. The rainfall in December is light and rare after the 20th of that month. At this time the air is chill and raw and especially trying, and this season is the ordinary one for fever, colds and cholera. The following table shows the average distribution of the rainfall over the several parts of the district at different periods of the year, in inches :—

Section of district.	Dry weather (January -- March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June — September).	North-east monsoon (October—December).	Annual total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Pollachi	0·76	6·11	12·96	10·38	30·21
Central plain	0·77	4·54	4·57	11·31	21·19
Bhavâni and Cauvery valleys	0·86	5·25	8·84	12·30	27·25
Kollegal	0·94	7·25	15·75	10·96	34·90
District average .	0·93	5·16	8·30	11·26	25·65

The climate is, however, so variable that one year rarely resembles another. What are known as the "kar" (April and May) and the north-east monsoon (October, November, December) rains are continually scanty, short or partial. The country is moreover liable to long droughts and to frequent cycles of continuous deficiency in the rainfall, and there is entire uncertainty every year as to the probable amount and distribution of the fall. During the twenty-four years ending in 1 893, the average rainfall of the district, 25·65 inches, has been exceeded only in nine years, in four of which it was more than 30 inches, the maximum being 33·27 inches in 1880; and in three years of the period it has been less than 20 inches with a minimum of 17·48 inches in 1876. The plain portion of the district is, next to the centre of the Bellary district, the driest tract in the Presidency.

The average actual areas sown in Government villages in each taluk during each month of the year are shown in the following table, in hundreds of acres :—

Months.	Kollegal.	Satyamangalam.	Bhavâni.	Erode.	Karûr.	Dhârâpuram.	Palladam.	Udamalpet.	Coimbatore.	Pollachi.	The whole district.		
											Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April	3	1,3	2	1,0	2	15,1	11,4	6,5	1,5	2,6	57,8	2,3	40,1
May	1,9	7,9	7,3	10,0	3,7	37,9	31,3	14,3	7,0	65,3	183,3	3,3	186,6
June	6,7	6,9	7,3	22,5	10,9	28,2	26,1	20,6	15,1	51,6	187,2	8,7	195,9
July	7,1	15,4	20,9	32,4	19,5	12,3	30,5	9,8	15,8	18,0	163,9	17,8	181,7
August	14,7	36,9	29,1	43,9	28,1	16,0	16,2	3,0	28,1	21,9	219,1	18,8	237,9
September	12,2	58,1	31,8	54,4	65,1	57,5	35,9	10,5	48,3	20,9	378,5	16,2	394,7
October	17,0	45,6	24,3	43,9	58,0	52,2	94,3	21,0	67,8	21,0	431,6	13,5	445,1
November	5,4	26,4	15,5	54,1	31,0	85,6	90,2	50,9	55,2	22,6	421,7	12,2	436,9
December	2,9	12,2	4,8	20,5	18,3	34,9	22,5	31,2	19,8	4,6	169,6	12,1	181,7
January	1,6	2,7	1,4	11,0	9,1	8,5	7,6	10,2	12,7	2,8	58,4	9,2	67,6
February	..	3	5	6	4,5	5,3	1,9	1,6	2,5	3	14,0	3,5	17,5
March	2,7	1,3	4	2,6	3,3	4,6	5,7	2,7	6,7	3,1	30,1	3,0	33,1
Total ..	72,5	215,0	143,5	296,9	251,7	358,1	383,6	182,3	280,5	234,7	2,298,2	120,6	2,418,8

From these figures it will be seen that by July over one-fourth and by September more than half of the dry area is usually reported to have been sown; but that in several taluks, a large proportion of the sowings are over before July; and then follows a pause for about three months. Up to the middle of November the dry sowings continue to be large. The reports are naturally somewhat behind the actuals. July is the most important month as regards the sowing of wet land, but during the three succeeding months they continue large; but by the middle of September more than half the total area is usually reported to have been sown or planted out.

In Kollegal, the principal cereal food-grain is ragi, which occupies about three-fourths of the cultivated area. Paddy comes next in importance, but only occupies about 9 per cent.; whilst cholum and other "dry" grains occupy much smaller areas. The area under pulses is only about 5 per cent. of the total, whilst that under industrial crops is still less. Of the last, the crop most widely grown is castor, whilst nearly as large an area is occupied by gingelly. Below the ghâts in the Bhaváni and Satyamangalam taluks, the principal cereal—cumbu—occupies nearly half the total area of crop, ragi about 11 per cent., and cholum a little more, whilst samai is an important "dry" crop, especially in Bhaváni. Paddy on the other hand is grown to any considerable extent only in Satyamangalam. To make up for this, a larger area (13 per cent.) of horse-gram is raised in the former than in the latter taluk. In both taluks industrial crops occupy about 4 per cent. of the total area, about half the area under this class of crop being occupied by cotton, whilst on smaller areas, gingelly, castor and tobacco are raised.

In Pollachi, Coimbatore, Palladam, and Udamalpet, the area under cereals decreases, whilst that under pulses and industrial crops increases. In all of these taluks the most important cereal is cholum, which occupies from nearly one-fourth of the area of crop in Coimbatore to nearly one-half in Pollachi. In Coimbatore, ragi is next in importance on one-fifth the area, but elsewhere, except in Udamalpet, cumbu comes next. This last crop is also largely raised in Coimbatore, in which taluk the variety of cereal crops raised is very large. Of all four taluks, the only one in which a very considerable area of paddy is raised is Udamalpet, but a little is also to be found in Pollachi and Coimbatore. Samai, tenai and ragi are raised in all taluks to an appreciable degree, whilst in all the area under horse-gram is considerable, and black and green gram are also to be found. In all these taluks the proportion of the area under cotton is considerable, exceeding 20 per cent. in Udamalpet, but falling to nearly 6 per cent. in Pollachi. In the last-named taluk there is, however, a larger area of castor than in the others, but nearly all share in raising a noticeable area of gingelly. Tobacco also is an important crop in all taluks, except Pollachi, as is sugar-cane in Coimbatore and Udamalpet.

Further east, in Dhárápuram, Karúr and Erode, the area under cereals is larger. In the first, cholum occupies 40 per cent. and cumbu 22 per cent.; in the second, cholum 12 per cent., and cumbu 55 per cent.; and in the third, cholum 27 per cent., and cumbu also 27 per cent. of the total area of crop; and in all about 4 per cent. is under ragi. Of these three taluks, paddy is most largely grown in Karúr, but there is 5 per cent. of the total area under this crop in Erode, and half that proportion in Dhárápuram. Karúr of all taluks in the district raises the smallest proportion (3·5 per cent.) of pulses, whilst Erode and Dhárápuram have each about the same proportion of them, viz., 9 per cent.; Karúr again has only a small area (14 per cent.) under industrial crops, which is nearly equally divided between cotton and gingelly, with a small area of tobacco and castor to make up the balance. Erode has the largest proportion of its area of any taluk in the district under cotton (24 per cent.), whilst Dhárápuram raises the largest proportion (6 per cent.) of gingelly.

The next table shows the number and description of stock kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the cultivated area:—

Taluks.	Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres.			
		Occupied.		Cultivated.	
	Acres.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.
Kollegal	7	138	66	153	72
Satyamangalam	10	71	64	75	68
Bhaváni	12	74	75	79	79
Erode	14	42	66	49	77
Karúr	15	43	62	57	81
Dhárápuram	12	36	58	54	85
Udamalpet	13	38	26	48	33
Palladam	14	34	45	42	56
Coimbatore	12	44	42	49	46
Pollachi	12	43	21	48	23

The area tilled by each pair of working cattle is largest in Karúr where wells are comparatively few and the soils are light. In Erode and Palladam, where there is either a good deal of wet land or land occupied by perennial cotton or much black-cotton soil, the area is smaller; whilst in the remaining taluks, it gradually sinks to 10 acres per pair in Satyamangalam and is least in Kollegal, probably owing to the natural facilities that exist for maintaining large numbers of cattle. The forest taluks of Kollegal, Satyamangalam and Bhaváni are naturally the richest in cattle; but as breeding is generally extensively carried on, the number kept is large in most taluks in proportion to the area cultivated. The chief breeds of cattle in the district are the Álámbádi, the Bargúr and the Kángayam breeds. The best trotting bullocks are to be found among the Bargúr cattle, and the Álámbádies are the best fitted for purposes of heavy draught, while the Kángayams are the best dairy breed in the district. The first named are bred in the wild country near Kávéripuram in Bhaváni taluk on the Coimbatore side of the Cauvery. The Bargúr cattle are bred on the Bargúr hills and their neighbourhood in Bhaváni taluk. The Kángayams are bred all over the central parts of the district and are exported when quite young to the neighbouring districts where they are reared until they are distributed all over the southern parts of the Presidency. In some cases much care is taken in the breeding of these cattle and considerable areas of land are kept in grass for the herds to pasture on. The Álámbádies are taken in large numbers to the Madura and other cattle fairs held in the southern districts, where they are much valued for coach and cart work on the roads, and for field work on the black-cotton soils. The chief cattle fairs held in the district are those of Mádésvaranmalai in Kollegal, Avanashi and Tiruppúr. But besides these, many cattle are brought to the weekly markets held at Kunnattúr in Erode, Uppidamangalam near Karúr, Kángayam in Dhárápuram, and Tudiyalúr near Coimbatore. The majority of cattle brought to these fairs are Kángayams. Sheep and goats are kept in large numbers on the light soils of Dhárápuram, Erode, Bhaváni and Karúr, and in smaller numbers elsewhere, especially in Pollachi. Of the former there are two breeds, viz., Kurumbádu and Semmariádu. The first named is white and woolly all over the body with a black face and is almost confined to the Coimbatore, Pollachi and Palladam taluks. The yield of wool per sheep per annum is barely a pound. Excellent cumblies or coarse blankets are woven by the *Kurumbers* from the wool, which is obtained chiefly from the back of the animal. These cumblies sell at from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 according to weight, which varies from 4 to 8 lb. The mutton of this variety of sheep is coarse and poor. The other breed is brown and hairy and is valued for its mutton. A sheep of this breed yields on an average 20 to 25 lb. of mutton and sometimes even so much as 40 lb. The quality of the mutton is superior. Sheep and goats are, however, chiefly valued as manuring agents.

The following table shows the distribution of the total area into arable, occupied and cultivated in each taluk, in hundreds of acres:—

Taluks.	Total (ryotwari).		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated.
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied.	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	Area.
Kollegal	663,0	47	310,9	23	73,1	91	66,4
Satyamangalam	758,4	36	271,3	78	213,0	95	201,5
Bhaváni	457,6	42	193,5	71	137,8	94	129,1
Erode	382,7	83	319,1	97	311,4	85	267,0
Karúr	358,8	88	316,4	99	312,0	76	238;3
Dhárápuram	535,0	90	483,6	99	477,8	67	323,5
Udamalpet	339,0	57	193,3	98	190,2	80	151,9
Palladam	474,2	89	423,4	97	411,2	82	336,8
Coimbatore	503,9	64	323,5	89	287,2	90	258,8
Pollachi	400,6	56	225,8	99	224,9	90	202,2

It will be observed that in Kollegal more than three-fourths of the arable area is still unoccupied, whilst in Satyamangalam, Bhaváni and Coimbatore taluks there are large areas still available for occupation, but elsewhere the margin is small. In Dhárápuram and Karúr, the ryots retain large areas in their own hands unbroken by the plough, a practice which is more or less followed in the adjoining taluks; whilst it is only in Satyamangalam and Bhaváni that the holdings are very closely cultivated.

Taking the averages for the quinquennial period immediately before the great famine as a standard (100), the proportional variations in the area of the holdings of Government land and in the land revenue of the district are shown for twenty-five years in the next table :—

Period.	Proportional			
	Holdings.		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net (current).	Total.
1866-67 to 1870-71	97·3	99·6	97·2	98·0
1871-72 to 1875-76	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876-77	101·0	100·8	89·8	89·8
1877-78	101·1	101·0	99·8	99·7
1878-79	101·1	101·9	103·1	103·1
1879-80	102·1	103·9	96·6	96·7
1880-81	100·4	102·3	103·8	104·3
1881-82 to 1885-86	99·8	103·1	104·2	105·1
1886-87 to 1890-91	102·9	105·6	109·2	109·9

It will be seen that the famine had little or no effect on the area in occupation although the revenue was temporarily diminished in 1876–78. Owing to the introduction of new rates of assessment between 1877 and 1881, the total assessments have increased at a more rapid rate than the area of the holdings, but owing to the fact that they were only gradually introduced, the land revenue demand showed only a comparatively small increase until the last period noted. In the penultimate period heavy remissions were also granted on dry land.

The people.—The district, which had a population of 2,004,839 at the census in 1891, ranks sixth in this respect amongst the districts of the Presidency. The population, which is distributed as shown in the table below, showed an increase of 20·94 per cent. on the numbers returned ten years earlier. During the ten years ending in 1881 there had been a decrease of six per cent. notwithstanding the fact that there was an increase in three taluks. The loss was heaviest in the Erode and Kollegal taluks and considerable in all the rest, except Karúr, Pollachi and Coimbatore where the increase took place. Owing to the rapid recovery in the latest ten years, the population in 1891 was everywhere, except in Kollegal, larger than it was twenty years earlier, and in the Coimbatore and Karúr taluks shows a very large increase :—

Taluks.	Population in 1891.			Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.				
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1871 and 1891.	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Kollegal	82	268	1,149	— 14·6	+ 14·2	— 2·5
Satyamangalam	155	679	905	— 10·9	+ 21·6	+ 8·4
Bhavání	168	619	889	— 8·5	+ 27·4	+ 16·6
Erode	413	774	940	— 16·2	+ 26·2	+ 5·8
Karúr	346	626	910	+ 0·9	+ 19·6	+ 20·6
Dhárápuram	298	515	800	— 10·2	+ 27·7	+ 14·6
Palladam	365	639	793	— 10·3	+ 26·7	+ 13·7
Udamalpet	245	675	862	— 9·0	+ 27·1	+ 15·7
Coimbatore	382	927	1,129	+ 9·8	+ 14·7	+ 25·9
Pollachi	259	659	742	+ 3·2	+ 6·2	+ 9·6
The whole district ..	255	631	893	— 6·0	+ 20·9	+ 13·7

The average density of population was 255 per square mile of total area, but varied from 82 in the hilly country of Kollegal to 382 in Coimbatore, where a large town population is included and 413 in Erode. The pressure of population on the cultivated soil is generally considerable and is especially so in Kollegal, where many people depend on cattle breeding. In Coimbatore also it is heavy, but the existence of a large town suffices to explain this. In every other part of the district, however, about three-fourths of an acre or more is cultivated for each person supported.

The principal language of the district is Tamil, spoken by nearly 65 per cent. of the population, but Telugu (by 22 per cent.) and Canarese (by nearly 12 per cent.) are also widely spoken, the latter being the recognised official language of Kollegal and the northern parts of Bhavâni and Satyamangalam, whilst about one in every hundred people speaks Hindustani. The Hindus account for 97 per cent. of the people and the Musalmans for 2·19 per cent.; while Christians do not account for one per cent. The first-named section lost 6·34 per cent. from the famine, whilst the Musalmans increased by 5·08 per cent. and the Christians by 10·43 per cent., during the decade ending in 1881, but here, as in Salem, the Hindus have increased during the later ten years far more rapidly than the rest of the people. As usual, the Musalmans congregate chiefly in the towns. The people of the district are nearly up to the average for the Presidency in the matter of education, only 88·45 per cent. of the male and 99·5 per cent. of the female population being illiterate.

Classified in the census returns according to their castes and tribes, &c., though the agricultural group appeared but little stronger than the Presidency average, there was a marked excess in the number of hereditary cultivating castes—chiefly Vellalas—nearly one-third of the whole number appearing under that caste in the Presidency being found in this district; and, had it not been that the castes classed as field labourers were poorly represented, the agricultural class would have appeared exceptionally strong. The shepherd castes are also less numerous than usual; but, amongst the artisans, the leather-workers are exceptionally, and for the southern Tamil districts most remarkably numerous, forming as they do nine per cent. of the whole population—a proportion only equalled in the Ceded districts. Many of this caste are virtually field labourers. The professional castes are only found in about half the average proportion.

Class.	Percentage when classified by	
	Hereditary occupation.	Occupation on which dependent.
Agricultural	52·7	57·8
Commercial . ..	8·9	1 9
Industrial	33·5	24·9
Professional	2·2	2·0
Government service ..	..	1·7
Personal service . ..	..	3·0
Indefinite	2·7	8·7
Total ..	100·0	100·0

Viewed with reference to the occupations on which the people depend for their support, the proportion looking to agriculture is materially below the average and presents a marked contrast to that found in the adjoining districts of Salem, Trichinopoly and Madura. The proportion trusting to industrial employments, on the other hand, is the largest in the Presidency, outside the city of Madras, and in this also differs from the adjoining districts; otherwise, except that the commercial class is smaller than usual, the classification presents no marked peculiarities. The excess in the industrial class is found chiefly in the workers in textile fabrics—cotton weavers—who form 4·5 per cent. of the whole population against an average rate of 3·76 per cent., and workers in leather, of whom there are no less than 125,274 or 6·25 per cent. of the population against 486,831 or 1·44 per cent. of the whole population outside the Presidency town. The total number of leather-workers by caste is 180,365.

In the agricultural class, if those looking to general labour for subsistence be included, for most of that labour must be agricultural, the strength of the group who depend upon the ownership of land is, as is common in most of the southern districts of the Presidency, large, though not so great as in the adjoining districts. On the other hand, the strength of the group which lives by cultivating the lands of others is only rather more than half the general Presidency average, and is smaller than is found in any but three districts—Nilgiris, Kurnool and South Arcot. The number of labourers is only slightly below the average, and is larger in proportion to the agricultural class than the numbers found in neighbouring districts.

Group.	Number.	Percentage of	
		Total population.	Agricultural population.
Land occupants ..	771,410	38·5	59·7
Tenants	141,309	7·1	11·0
Farm labourers ..	204,360	10·2	15·8
General labourers ..	133,034	6·6	10·3
Care of cattle ..	35,292	1·8	2·7
Other agricultural pursuits	6,802	·3	·5
Total ..	1,292,207	64·5	100·0

The number dependent on cattle raising is proportionately low, but cattle raising is a very generally diffused agricultural pursuit in this district.

Regarding the land occupants, the numbers shown in the agricultural returns is as noted in the margin, and it appears that in these figures many of the first class are counted many times over, on account of their ownership of shares in different holdings. They form the bulk of the group. The total number of holdings of Government land is 215,421; averaging just over 11 acres in area, and paying just Rs. 13 each by way of land assessment. Full particulars are given in the appendix, from which the subjoined table is abstracted :—

Class.	Number.	Area held.
		ACS.
Peasant proprietors	536,574	2,373,427
Inamdars	25,594	332,963
Zemindars	23	106,880

Taluks.	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which assessment is			
	Area.	Assessment.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Kollegal . ..	4·77	5 8 10	59·8	31·6	7·5	1·2	87·2	11·8	1·0	..
Satyamangalam ..	7·11	12 8 2	29·5	28·4	25·8	16·4	69·0	22·5	7·0	1·5
Bhavâni . ..	8·67	8 6 6	46·3	41·8	10·6	1·4	74·1	23·6	2·2	0·1
Erode	9·81	14 3 0	23·5	40·3	27·9	8·4	53·4	37·2	8·7	0·7
Karûr	13·25	14 1 5	21·3	34·4	31·9	12·4	60·5	29·2	9·4	0·9
Dhârâpuram	18·64	16 10 5	17·1	34·3	33·9	14·7	53·0	33·5	12·1	1·4
Udamalpet . ..	13·83	16 7 11	16·6	37·7	32·7	13·0	50·8	36·8	11·3	1·1
Palladam	11·52	12 8 1	27·4	42·6	24·0	6·0	59·4	33·5	6·6	0·5
Coimbatore	8·60	10 14 9	30·4	32·7	26·6	10·3	70·4	23 1	5·9	0·6
Pollachi	19·51	22 3 3	9·7	33·9	39·1	17·3	37·1	43·5	17·5	1·9
Total .	11·41	13 0 1	25·0	35·9	28·0	11·1	62·3	29·1	7 7	0·9

The average holdings are largest in Dhârâpuram and Pollachi, and are by far the most valuable in the latter taluk, and almost everywhere they comprise only a small proportion of wet land. They are extremely small in Kollegal, where pastoral husbandry is the chief agricultural pursuit. Nearly two-thirds of the holdings, on which one-fourth of the whole revenue is assessed, pay each less than Rs. 10 each; this class of holding being especially numerous in the Kollegal, Bhavâni, Satyamangalam, and Coimbatore taluks. Nearly all these pattadars could not withstand any severe scarcity at all, whilst in the next class, which includes nearly 30 per cent. of the holdings, the pattadars could not generally resist such pressure for long. This latter class is responsible for 36 per cent. of the revenue and is especially numerous in the southern parts of the district. Taking the two groups together they account for over 90 per cent. of the holdings and are responsible for 61 per cent. of the revenue. They represent nearly the whole group in Kollegal, and are least numerous in Pollachi and the other taluks on the southern border of the district. These small holders with the less permanent labourers would form the bulk of those needing relief in time of famine.

In addition to the above, the industrial class numbers nearly half a million, which represents the very high proportion of 24·9 per cent. of the whole population. In this class, the groups which are found most in excess of the usual proportions are the leather-workers and the workers in textile fabrics, chiefly cotton. Many of these could not withstand the pressure of famine, and with them at such a time would be

found a large proportion of the numerous class, forming 7·5 per cent. of the people, who are engaged in normal times in the supply of articles of food and drink, light, firing, &c.

In the following table, the figures of the villagewar census tables of occupation are abstracted and show the distribution of the people in respect thereto. The classification adopted does not, however, agree with that followed in the general census report :—

Taluks.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturists.				Other labourers.		Traders.		Artisans.				Others.	
	Landholders.		Labourers.						Weavers.		Other artisans.			
	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.
Kollegal	54,709	61·8	8,315	9·4	6,884	7·7	5,139	5·8	4,306	4·9	3,811	4·3	5,369	6·1
Satyamangalam ..	83,307	45·2	26,891	14·6	13,738	7·5	20,581	11·2	7,954	4·3	16,478	9·0	15,156	8·2
Bhavâni ..	65,629	54·7	9,236	7·7	14,672	12·2	8,449	7·1	3,806	3·2	10,216	8·5	7,861	6·6
Erode	131,597	58·8	9,903	4·0	21,469	8·7	28,258	11·4	9,581	3·9	24,899	10·1	21,301	8·6
Karûr	105,242	49·7	25,180	11·9	13,351	6·3	19,919	9·4	8,874	4·2	21,035	9·9	18,193	8·6
Dhârâpuram .	114,748	46·1	20,000	8·0	21,718	8·7	25,916	10·4	9,766	3·9	33,828	13·6	23,245	9·3
Palladam ..	116,786	43·2	25,489	9·4	16,306	6·0	27,760	10·3	16,885	6·2	42,643	15·8	24,521	9·1
Udamalpet ..	53,103	37·1	26,586	18·6	13,499	9·4	14,769	10·3	4,512	3·2	18,239	12·7	12,348	8·7
Coimbatore ..	123,501	40·2	43,564	14·2	26,170	8·5	36,050	11·7	14,420	4·7	27,467	9·0	36,022	11·7
Pollachi	67,280	36·6	39,428	21·5	11,836	6·5	20,756	11·3	8,250	4·5	19,702	10·7	16,417	8·9
Total ..	915,902	45·7	234,592	11·7	159,643	8·0	207,597	10·3	88,354	4·4	218,318	10·9	180,433	9·0

Area liable to famine.—The district is one of exceptional dryness; "the rainfall scanty and ill-distributed; raging winds blow for half of the year and a full crop (on dry land) is the exception" and a half or quarter crop more common. Since the beginning of the century not less than two-thirds of the seasons have been unpropitious and many almost calamitous; noticeable were—1804–5 and 1806–7; 1810–11, in which there was scarcity, desolation and disease; 1833 was a year of famine; 1836–37 closed a series of twelve bad seasons, continuous but for 1835–36; 1857 closed a series of five very dry and unfavorable years; 1861 and 1866 were years of partial famine; 1875, a year of scanty rainfall, was followed in 1876 by a failure of both monsoons, and the total loss of all crop, except those irrigated from wells and river channels; in 1877 the rains up to September were also a failure, and then much of the country resembled a desert. Famine, sickness and death, too fearful to dwell upon, were the result. Again in 1891 and 1892 ensued a period of great loss of crop in parts of the district, necessitating the opening of relief works and the distribution of food to paupers gratuitously. Though the conditions of the district are so unfavorable, there is no doubt that in the past several scarcities have been prevented from becoming disastrous famines in part owing to the existence of large numbers of wells and in part from the existence of large reserves of grain in the hands of the ryots. It, however, appears that in this district—(1) two successive bad years or one entire and absolute failure of crop will produce partial famine; (2) such famine will not be intense unless one or other, and especially the second year has failed to yield more than one-fourth average crop; (3) a failure of not more than one-third crop once in two years will not produce famine calling for special measures of relief; (4) a favorable season following the second bad one will extinguish famine proper. The wells of the district alone render these favorable inferences possible; but the protection afforded by them is aided in parts by the irrigation afforded by the river channels from the Bhavâni, Cauvery and Amarâvati. Irrigation direct from the Cauvery is confined to the Kollegal and Karûr taluks; in the former the area irrigated is small. The Bhavâni irrigates considerable areas in the Satyamangalam and Erode

taluks, and the Amarávati in Udamalpet, Dhárápuram and Karúr. The area protected by these rivers is as follows :—

Taluks.	Cauvery.	Bhavâni.		Amarávati.	
	First and second crop.	Crop.		Crop.	
		First.	Second.	First.	Second.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Kollegal	1,000	..	..	..	..
Satyamangalam	..	17,800	500	..	..
Erode	..	11,000	10,300	..	..
Udamalpet	..	..	..	6,600	5,900
Dhárápuram	..	..	..	14,600	9,500
Karúr	4,500	..	..	4,700	4,300
Total ..	5,500	28,800	10,800	25,900	19,700

The following statement shows the areas protected in seasons of drought as well as in ordinary seasons by all kinds of irrigation in the several taluks of the district in hundreds of acres :—

Sources of irrigation.	Kollegal.	Satyamangalam.	Bhavâni.	Erode.	Karúr.	Dhárápuram.	Udamalpet.	Palladam.	Coimbatore.	Pollachi.	Total.
Area protected in all seasons.											
Koduvéri anicut	..	8,4	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	8,4
Kalingaroyen anicut	..	..	..	3,9	..	.	..	..	..	..	3,9
Cauvery channels	9	..	..	..	3,4	..	..	..	..	..	4,3
Amarávati channels	..	..	..	..	4,2	2,0	3,4	..	..	..	9,6
Minor tanks and channels	1,0	..	2	3	..	..	1,1	1,0	6,5	2,7	12,8
Wells and doruvus	..	10,2	6,9	21,3	10,0	25,4	14,1	31,6	13,1	6,0	138,6
Total ..	1,9	18,6	7,1	25,5	17,6	27,4	18,6	32,6	19,6	8,7	177,6
Percentage of area occupied ..	2·6	8·7	5·1	8·1	5·6	5·7	9·7	7·9	6·8	3·9	6·7
Percentage of area cultivated ..	2·8	9·2	5·5	9·5	7·4	8·4	12·2	9·6	7·5	4·3	8·1
Area protected in ordinary seasons.											
Koduvéri anicut	..	17,8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,8
Kalingaroyen anicut	..	..	..	11,0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,0
Cauvery channels	1,0	..	..	..	4,5	..	..	..	..	..	5,5
Amarávati channels	..	..	..	..	4,7	14,6	6,6	..	..	..	25,9
Minor tanks and channels	*6,2	6	1,4	9	*9	4	3,4	3,3	13,5	6,1	36,7
Wells and doruvus	1	24,0	12,6	41,6	18,7	46,4	27,8	58,9	26,4	14,4	270,4
Total ..	7,3	42,4	14,0	53,5	28,8	61,4	37,3	62,2	39,9	20,5	367,3
Percentage of area occupied ..	9·1	19·9	10·1	17·1	8·9	12·8	19·1	15·1	13·9	9·1	13·8
Percentage of area cultivated ..	10·9	21·0	10·8	20·0	12·0	18·9	24·5	18·5	15·4	10·1	16·9

* Exclusive of Cauvery channels which are minor works

Wells are most numerous in Erode and Palladam. The extent of irrigation under wells alone in Palladam far exceeds the total area irrigated in any other taluk of the district except Dhárápuram, where also wells are very numerous. The average irrigated area per well in that taluk is nearly half as much again as in Erode taluk, whilst in Udamalpet it is nearly 8 acres, or 60 per cent. more than in Palladam.

Numbers relieved during past famines.—During the famine of 1866–67, the average number of people relieved during eight months from August 1866 to March 1867, was 1,802 or 0·13 per cent. of the population, of whom 575 were employed on works and 1,227 were relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved during any one month was 3,146 in November 1866. During the great famine of 1876–78, the average number of people relieved during 22 months from December 1876 to September 1878 was 59,053 or 5·35 per cent. of the population, in 1871, of whom 24,903 were employed on works and 34,150 were relieved gratuitously. The maximum number

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

relieved during any one month was 234,081 or 13·28 per cent. of the population in September 1877. During the distress in 1891 an average of 2,434 persons received relief during eleven months from February to December, of whom an average of 229 only were fed at relief kitchens. The latter form of relief was only given for four months during the year, but was continued up to January 1892, the average number relieved for the five months being 517. During 1892 relief works were again opened for four months from April to July and the average number employed then was 542. The maximum number relieved in any one month was 7,377 or 0·48 per cent. of the population, in September 1891.

Accessibility for purposes of relief.—The Madras Railway traverses the centre of the district from east to west—a distance of 73 miles—and the branch line from Pódanúr to Méttupálaiyam has a length of 26 miles. At Erode, on the eastern border, it forms a junction with the South Indian Railway which runs along the eastern frontier for a distance of 48 miles and connects it with the surplus—food-producing delta of Tanjore. Except the Kollegal taluk all parts of the district are easily accessible from these railways by means of the 1,500 miles of made roads it possesses. Kollegal is situate only 30 miles from a station on the Mysore State Railway, but is to a great extent cut off from the remainder of the district by hilly tracts through which traffic is difficult.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluks.	Number and area of villages exclusive of Tributary States.									Deduct	
	Ryotwari.			Inam.		Zemindari.		Total.		Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.
	No.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor inam.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.		
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Kollegal	146	658,136	4,904	3	25,600	..	..	149	688,640	215,968	144,516
Satyamangalam ..	228	744,467	13,933	..	..	..	..	228	758,400	43,567	375,529
Bhavâni	66	442,746	14,854	..	..	..	..	66	457,600	53,452	210,693
Erode	210	353,801	28,919	..	..	..	..	210	382,720	36,863	26,771
Karúr	85	313,193	45,684	4	9,123	8	23,680	97	391,680	38,787	3,160
Dhárápuram ..	82	455,351	79,689	..	..	..	..	82	535,040	43,114	8,300
Udamalpet ..	88	323,199	15,784	1	4,697	5	29,440	94	373,120	25,412	116,442
Palladam	195	429,968	44,272	..	..	..	..	195	474,240	37,965	11,729
Coimbatore ..	260	483,016	20,895	9	10,649	..	..	269	514,560	47,418	126,225
Pollachi	131	382,918	17,722		..	37	53,760	168	454,400	19,708	120,434
Inam villages * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zemindari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,491	4,586,795	286,656	17	50,069	50	106,880	1,558	5,030,400	562,254	1,143,799

* In Government taluks.

RENT-ROLL OF GOVERNMENT

Taluks.	Total holdings.												
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average extent. Dry.	Average extent. Wet.	Average assessment. Dry.				Average assessment. Wet.			
		ACS.	RS	ACS.	ACS.	RS	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	
Kollegal	15,030	71,745	83,469	4·38	0·39	4	0	6		1	8	4	
Satyamangalam	28,325	201,353	3,54,447	6·49	0·62	7	1	7		5	6	7	
Bhavâni	14,590	126,552	1,22,677	8·57	0·10	7	12	7		0	9	11	
Erode	28,962	284,073	4,10,891	9·50	0·31	10	8	6		3	10	9	
Karúr	20,126	266,676	2,82,992	12·54	0·71	9	4	9		4	12	8	
Dhárápuram	21,430	399,654	3,56,753	18·31	0·33	13	9	11		3	0	6	
Udamalpet	12,700	175,587	209,496	13·07	0·76	12	1	9		4	6	2	
Palladam	32,043	369,136	4,00,821	11·41	0·11	11	10	6		0	13	7	
Coimbatore	31,595	271,395	3,45,152	8·20	0·40	8	0	7		2	14	2	
Pollachi	10,620	207,256	2,35,820	18·95	0·56	19	5	1		2	14	2	
Total ..	215,421	2,373,427	26,02,518	10·61	0·40	9	15	4		3	0	6	

CROPPING.

Taluks.	Cereals.					Pulses.		Vegetables and fruit trees.	Condiments and spices.
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Others.	Horse-gram.	Others.		
	ACS	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Kollegal ..	6,715	1,510	219	57,087	882	2,395	1,778	857	474
Satyamangalam.	17,425	26,773	109,378	23,234	9,436	15,100	601	434	1,487
Bhavâni ..	166	13,886	66,866	15,997	18,441	17,962	715	115	1,140
Erode	16,283	80,146	79,304	12,712	3,030	24,117	3,231	1,172	1,506
Karúr	17,204	30,526	136,025	11,453	1,892	8,244	279	3,847	1,142
Dhárápuram ..	9,381	144,847	79,152	16,822	9,883	29,005	4,775	300	600
Udamalpet ..	13,178	51,466	7,218	6,822	15,954	27,930	13,101	160	3,437
Palladam ..	340	172,961	58,497	33,186	12,161	23,588	8,473	241	4,016
Coimbatore ..	6,093	69,335	27,661	60,368	41,145	23,494	10,236	1,827	3,343
Pollachi ..	6,368	103,968	30,196	11,867	17,056	29,639	5,781	1,206	6,784
Total ..	93,153	695,418	594,516	249,548	129,880	201,474	48,970	10,159	23,929

DIX.

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FOR 1891-92.

area of		Remainder.	Area in occupation.						
Zemindari and other land for which returns are not available.	Total	Arable area (Government and Inam).	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population as per census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head.	Taluks
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.	
4,565	365,049	323,591	76,918	8,760	26·5	87,828	83,316	1 0 10	Kollegal.
67,972	487,068	271,332	203,411	13,298	79·9	3,61,010	184,105	1 15 4	Satyamangalam.
..	264,145	193,455	134,929	8,901	74·3	1,24,859	119,869	1 0 8	Bhavâni.
..	63,634	319,086	262,668	51,219	98·4	4,23,859	247,008	1 11 5	Erode.
23,800	66,136	325,544	222,819	98,749	98·8	2,89,163	198,029	1 7 4	Karûr.
..	51,414	483,626	311,630	168,405	99·3	3,69,311	249,221	1 7 9	Dhârâpuram
33,795	175,649	197,471	154,873	40,676	99·0	2,11,488	130,554	1 9 11	Udamalpet.
1,142	50,836	423,404	341,008	73,060	98·0	4,06,629	270,390	1 8 1	Palladam.
4,565	178,208	336,352	275,894	29,934	90·9	3,53,831	299,843	1 2 11	Coimbatore.
88,477	228,619	225,781	200,497	24,620	99·7	2,37,795	148,690	1 9 7	Pollachi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,686	21,519	0 5 9	Inam villages.
..	..	..	..	..	..	27,691	52,295	0 8 6	Zemindari.
224,705	1,930,758	3,099,642	2,184,647	517,622	87·2	29,01,147	2,004,839	1 7 2	Total.

LAND FOR FASLI 1301 (1891-92).

Pattas paying										Taluks.
Under Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to 30.		From Rs. 30 to 50.		From Rs. 50 to 100.		Rs. 100 and upwards.		
Number.	Assessment.	Number	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment	Number.	Assessment.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
13,108	49,871	1,773	26,377	117	4,488	27	1,740	5	993	Kollegal.
19,554	1,04,416	6,372	1,00,529	1,137	41,570	838	49,788	424	58,144	Satyamangalam.
10,809	56,758	3,447	51,261	267	9,644	56	3,315	11	1,699	Bhavâni.
15,472	96,341	10.783	1,65,706	1,739	64,469	761	49,980	207	34,395	Erode
12,168	60,215	5,872	97,444	1,245	46,667	652	43,726	189	34,940	Karûr.
11,361	61,116	7,183	1,22,312	1,754	64,749	837	56,257	295	52,319	Dhârâpuram.
6,446	34,761	4,671	78,877	952	35,974	482	32,561	149	27,323	Udamalpet.
19,048	1,09,941	10,744	1,70,576	1,474	56,505	626	39,773	151	24,026	Palladam.
22,253	1,04,799	7,297	1,12,847	1,221	51,412	612	40,498	207	35,596	Coimbatore.
3,941	22,957	4,623	80,021	1,157	44,379	698	47,755	201	40,708	Pollachi.
134,165	7,01,175	62,765	10,05,950	11,063	4,19,857	5,589	3,65,393	1,839	3,10,143	Total.

Industrial crops.					Miscellaneous.	Total of first and second crop.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.	Taluks.
Cotton.	Tobacco.	Sugar-cane.	Gingelly.	Castor.					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
87	129	282	783	1,238	2,850	77,286	..	77,286	Kollegal.
3,667	1,350	56	2,138	1,017	390	212,486	12,954	199,532	Satyamangalam.
2,406	746	57	1,808	1,023	199	141,527	11,090	130,437	Bhavâni.
68,047	211	233	4,660	645	388	290,685	27,955	262,730	Erode.
15,612	2,943	99	15,487	942	481	246,176	14,423	231,753	Karûr
30,492	3,086	432	23,234	9,452	148	361,609	32,527	329,082	Dhârâpuram.
38,567	2,542	943	1,564	1,232	134	184,248	27,314	156,934	Udamalpet.
52,506	2,988	1,304	5,503	3,989	935	380,688	35,904	344,784	Palladam.
27,956	1,576	1,516	4,533	6,040	504	285,627	15,662	269,965	Coimbatore.
14,129	483	440	1,467	7,637	729	237,750	32,805	204,945	Pollachi.
248,469	16,054	5,362	51,177	33,215	6,758	2,418,082	210,634	2,207,448	Total.

AGRICULTURAL

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bulls and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
Kollegal	20,300	596	51,551	24,219	3,066	1,627	47,998
Satyamangalam	39,783	2,680	57,127	30,022	9,754	11,089	136,112
Bhavâni	20,694	593	43,780	25,937	6,524	4,265	102,487
Erode	36,554	1,013	44,577	40,722	5,248	3,641	204,721
Karúr	30,774	1,568	53,824	30,889	10,849	7,374	192,677
Dhárápuram	43,343	761	56,020	55,677	9,746	8,123	276,253
Udamalpet	26,357	338	20,731	17,820	4,313	3,525	49,880
Palladam	51,244	639	38,260	39,357	6,966	5,451	187,132
Coimbatore	44,014	847	42,736	26,357	7,339	5,404	120,023
Pollachi	34,511	769	28,244	24,370	5,828	4,151	46,673
Total ..	347,574	9,804	436,850	315,370	69,633	54,650	1,363,956

WATER-SUPPLY

Taluks	Government protective irrigation works.							
	Works.	Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated.			Average revenue.		
			First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Demand.	Remissions.	
							Amount.	Percentage on demand.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
Kollegal	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satyamangalam ..	Koduveri anicut .	18,275	17,794	520	18,314	1,53,292	2,668	1·74
Bhavâni	....	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Erode	Kalingaroyan anicut	11,072	10,991	10,385	21,376	1,12,480	463	0·41
Karúr	Amarávati river .	4,708	4,693	4,387	9,080	24,003	432	1·79
Dhárápuram	Do. ..	14,685	14,622	9,492	24,114	96,151	173	0·17
Udamalpet	Do. ..	6,491	6,605	5,895	12,500	41,413	17	0·04
Palladam	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pollachi	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		55,231	54,705	30,679	85,384	4,27,339	3,753	0·88

Taluks.	Number of minor works,									
	Under 50 acres.				From 50 to 200 acres.				From 200 to	
	Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
Kollegal	4	1	..	4	8	1	3	2	2	..
Satyamangalam	1	6	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Bhavâni	8	4	5	..	6	1	..	..	1	1
Erode	5	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	1	..
Karúr	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Dhárápuram	..	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Udamalpet	1	..	1	1	6	..	3	..	8	..
Palladam	12	2	4	..	14	..	9	..	1	..
Coimbatore	7	1	7	..	8	1	6	..	5	..
Pollachi	3	1	13	..	..	1	2	..	2	1
Total ..	43	19	35	6	51	6	26	4	22	2

STOCK IN 1890-91.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Indigo vats.	Sugar mills.	Boats.	Taluks.
429	961	9,294	5,078	..	47	..	Kollegal.
318	2,445	24,529	3,029	..	5	.	Satyamangalam
243	808	15,973	1,188	..	..	..	Bhavâni.
420	1,097	26,276	2,593	..	35	..	Erode.
516	841	22,168	1,170	..	11	..	Karúr.
793	2,166	27,598	2,346	..	53	..	Dhárápuram.
182	1,659	13,350	2,229	..	41	..	Udamalpet.
328	2,573	27,414	5,023	..	61	..	Palladam.
209	2,624	26,289	3,809	..	194	..	Coimbatore.
214	1,926	16,610	2,617	1	32	..	Pollachi.
3,652	17,100	209,416	29,982	1	479	..	Total.

AND IRRIGATION

Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years.						Irrigation under wells.				Taluks.
	First crop.		Second crop.			Number.		Area irrigated		
Occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Percentage of remission on demand.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	
ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS.	
7,392	7,324	99·1	..	..	1·2	50	34	77	63	Kollegal.
900	733	81·4	284	31·6	20·1	5,090	970	23,985	10,882	Satyamangalam.
1,933	1,412	73·1	1,416	73·3	34·6	3,669	597	12,652	5,441	Bhavâni.
1,346	1,192	88·6	1,085	80·6	20·2	10,838	3,238	41,619	19,483	Erode.
6,095	5,664	92·9	5,707	93·6	5·0	7,677	1,712	18,766	7,790	Karúr.
535	501	93·7	208	38·9	11·4	9,600	2,151	46,458	15,724	Dhárápuram.
3,880	3,626	93·5	2,719	70·1	6·9	3,366	876	27,318	8,706	Udamalpet.
8,230	3,798	46·2	2,570	31·2	11·9	10,794	1,799	58,892	22,591	Palladam.
15,464	14,488	93·7	6,475	41·9	7·0	6,273	775	26,428	..	Coimbatore.
6,372	6,223	97·7	1,706	26·8	2·1	3,911	1,077	14,376	674	Pollachi.
52,147	44,961	86·2	22,170	42·5	7·7	61,268	13,229	270,571	91,354	Total.

the ayacut of which is

500 acres.		From 500 to 1,000 acres.				1,000 acres and over.				Taluks.
Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair	
3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	Kollegal.
..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	Satyamangalam.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bhavâni.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Erode.
3	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	6	..	Karúr.
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	Dhárápuram
3	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	6	..	Udamalpet.
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Palladam.
2	..	4	1	3	..	1	..	5	..	Coimbatore.
2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	Pollachi.
17	4	8	1	17	..	3	..	25	..	Total

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE.

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second-crop assessment.	Charge for water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67).	2,113,791	85,298	Not available.	2,199,089	19,41,294	6,54,489	290	9,378	Not available.	26,05,451
1277 (1867-68).	2,128,739	85,372		2,214,111	19,53,684	6,54,558	307	8,817		26,17,366
1278 (1868-69).	2,142,810	86,501		2,229,311	19,65,827	6,58,706	282	9,385		26,34,200
1279 (1869-70).	2,159,380	86,349		2,245,729	19,78,628	6,58,744	359	16,301		26,54,032
1280 (1870-71).	2,218,658	88,700		2,307,358	19,90,483	6,59,302	396	13,171		26,63,352
Average ..	2,152,676	86,444		2,239,120	19,65,983	6,57,160	327	11,410		26,34,880
1281 (1871-72).	2,205,389	88,537	2,135	2,296,061	19,70,804	6,57,968	348	10,652	5,699	26,45,471
1282 (1872-73).	2,200,156	90,326	5,118	2,295,600	19,56,443	6,59,456	388	11,206	10,263	26,37,756
1283 (1873-74).	2,195,360	90,149	4,556	2,290,065	19,54,692	6,58,422	337	9,888	11,151	26,34,490
1284 (1874-75).	2,208,432	90,294	6,705	2,305,431	19,64,970	6,59,149	322	15,398	12,147	26,51,986
1285 (1875-76).	2,217,327	89,708	11,448	2,318,483	19,72,787	6,58,340	302	16,646	12,527	26,60,602
Average ..	2,205,333	89,803	5,992	2,301,128	19,63,939	6,58,667	339	12,758	10,357	26,46,061
1286 (1876-77).	2,225,473	89,812	10,028	2,325,313	19,78,668	6,58,901	280	15,328	13,401	26,66,578
1287 (1877-78).	2,226,798	89,981	10,885	2,327,664	19,79,709	6,59,732	250	16,626	16,489	26,72,806
1288 (1878-79).	2,223,348	88,329	14,372	2,326,049	20,09,898	6,48,451	1,139	16,820	18,916	26,95 224
1289 (1879-80).	2,249,981	84,645	13,831	2,348,457	20,72,263	6,35,517	4,154	22,827	13,484	27,48,245
1290 (1880-81).	2,209,048	85,242	15,274	2,309,564	20,31,170	6,36,320	6,234	17,150	17,151	27,08,025
1291 (1881-82).	2,167,259	85,794	12,616	2,265,669	20,12,984	6,36,434	8,386	16,505	16,738	26,91,047
1292 (1882-83).	2,174,308	85,754	32,006	2,292,068	20,19,090	6,36,262	10,087	17,505	42,822	27,25,766
1293 (1883-84).	2,177,382	85,884	34,941	2,298,207	20,23,035	6,37,002	11,274	17,537	53,586	27,42,734
1294 (1884-85).	2,192,301	86,071	20,949	2,299,321	20,38,288	6,39,697	9,613	19,171	26,323	27,33,092
1295 (1885-86).	2,216,110	86,002	22,142	2,324,254	20,57,759	6,39,720	10,099	20,694	23,037	27,51,309
Average ..	2,185,472	85,901	24,531	2,295,904	20,30,231	6,37,823	9,892	18,343	32,501	27,28,790
1296 (1886-87).	2,245,601	86,062	20,487	2,352,150	20,85,261	6,39,920	7,885	20,120	20,481	27,73,667
1297 (1887-88).	2,254,556	86,131	16,260	2,356,947	20,93,196	6,40,254	8,737	20,352	17,422	27,79,961
1298 (1888-89).	2,262,315	86,309	16,505	2,365,129	20,98,943	6,40,725	13,273	19,633	22,851	27,95,425
1299 (1889-90).	2,278,211	86,487	17,661	2,382,359	21,11,469	6,42,182	19,600	20,926	21,572	28,15,749
1300 (1890-91).	2,281,055	87,019	16,174	2,384,248	21,14,477	6,43,732	9,299	17,391	18,687	28,03,586
Average ..	2,264,348	86,402	17,417	2,368,167	21,00,669	6,41,363	11,759	19,684	20,203	27,93,678

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.					Net demand (current)	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Deduct amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwar).	Fasli.
Due to season.			Fixed and others.	Total						
Waste.	Shavi.	Others.								
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
9,793	..	.	.	1,33,099	24,72,352	55,661	25,28,013	..	25,28,013	1276 (1866–67).
94,534	..	..	..	4,01,654	22,15,712	57,541	22,73,253	..	22,73,253	1277 (1867–68).
17,568	4,519	1,11,088	4,651	1,37,826	24,96,374	59,313	25,55,687	..	25,55,687	1278 (1868–69).
5,246	2,451	1,03,463	3,786	1,14,946	25,39,086	69,345	26,08,431	..	26,08,431	1279 (1869–70).
19,044	1,077	1,02,349	3,244	1,25,714	25,37,638	63,423	26,01,061	..	26,01,061	1280 (1870–71).
29,237	2,682	1,05,633	3,894	1,26,162	24,52,232	61,057	25,13,289	..	25,13,289	Average.
29,384	4,852	1,03,788	2,413	1,40,437	25,05,034	36,910	25,41,944	..	25,41,944	1281 (1871–72).
20,713	328	91,096	1,808	1,13,945	25,23,811	37,837	25,61,648	..	25,61,648	1282 (1872–73).
8,923	2,751	85,564	1,559	98,797	25,35,693	41,075	25,76,768	..	25,76,768	1283 (1873–74).
9,603	1,573	87,800	1,880	1,00,859	25,51,127	39,750	25,90,877	..	25,90,877	1284 (1874–75).
28,365	29,794	80,079	21,374	1,59,612	25,00,990	46,718	25,47,708	.	25,47,708	1285 (1875–76).
19,398	7,860	89,665	5,807	1,22,730	25,23,331	40,458	25,63,789	..	25,63,789	Average.
47,195	1,88,333	92,557	71,836	3,99,921	22,66,657	35,766	23,02,423	..	23,02,423	1286 (1876–77).
50,720	3,097	66,366	35,067	1,55,250	25,17,556	38,236	25,55,792	..	25,55,792	1287 (1877–78).
8,906	186	58,519	26,725	94,336	26,00,888	41,770	26,42,658	..	26,42,658	1288 (1878–79).
37,790	527	16,658	2,55,123	3,10,098	24,38,147	40,052	24,78,199	57,082	24,21,117	1289 (1879–80).
5,262	681	11,053	71,293	88,289	26,19,736	55,399	26,75,135	51,995	26,23,140	1290 (1880–81).
59,840	1,911	27,026	1,47,073	2,35,850	24,55,197	59,636	25,14,833	51,995	24,62,838	1291 (1881–82).
6,110	264	11,549	49,426	67,349	26,58,417	62,877	27,21,294	52,278	26,69,016	1292 (1882–83).
5,289	148	11,789	43,902	61,128	26,81,606	87,864	27,69,470	52,211	27,17,259	1293 (1883–84).
6,384	3,672	15,053	74,521	99,630	26,33,462	55,750	26,89,212	51,995	26,37,217	1294 (1884–85).
1,538	18	6,886	28,549	36,991	27,14,318	62,680	27,76,998	52,153	27,24,845	1295 (1885–86).
15,832	1,203	14,461	68,694	1,00,190	26,28,600	65,761	26,94,362	52,127	26,42,235	Average.
1,526	3,474	11,484	15,563	32,047	27,41,620	50,252	27,91,872	51,995	27,39,877	1296 (1886–87).
10,031	3,136	16,949	3,716	33,832	27,46,129	54,091	28,00,220	52,995	27,47,225	1297 (1887–88).
10,109	2,939	22,719	1,596	37,363	27,58,062	70,976	28,29,038	52,995	27,76,043	1298 (1888–89).
3,809	511	11,768	1,620	17,708	27,98,041	58,578	28,56,619	52,995	28,03,624	1299 (1889–90).
19,048	8,582	28,272	14,465	70,367	27,33,219	73,336	28,06,555	52,995	27,53,560	1300 (1890–91).
8,906	3,728	18,238	7,392	38,264	27,55,414	61,447	28,16,861	52,795	27,64,066	Average.

METEOROLOGICAL

Thermometrical Readings

Months.	1884.				1885.				1886.	
	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.
January	71·4	20·8	87·1	54·1	73·3	22·0	89·1	58·7	73·7	21·2
February	75·4	26·6	93·1	55·4	76·8	25·7	93·1	60·3	77·3	25·4
March	80·5	27·4	98·0	62·2	80·7	25·2	97·2	64·1	81·5	26·4
April	83·2	23·5	99·6	68·6	83·9	24·7	100·5	69·4	83·9	25·7
May	82·3	19·8	98·0	68·2	83·1	22·0	100·8	70·4	79·7	18·9
June	79·8	18·7	96·8	69·3	76·3	14·5	97·3	68·4	78·0	17·8
July	78·5	18·8	93·5	69·0	75·3	15·8	90·5	66·1	76·3	16·1
August	77·7	18·3	92·9	66·9	77·5	14·1	88·3	67·4	76·1	16·1
September	77·4	17·7	91·6	67·2	78·2	16·8	94·5	67·3	77·3	18·3
October	76·7	14·9	91·7	67·2	76·6	16·3	91·1	68·7	77·1	18·3
November	74·3	13·9	85·8	62·2	76·4	17·9	91·3	62·1	75·4	18·3
December	73·4	16·0	87·3	60·4	75·1	15·6	88·9	60·9	74·2	19·6
Average ..	77·6	19·7	..	..	77·8	19·2	..	..	77·5	20·2

Average Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	0·44	..	0·39	0·84	1·50	3 12	1·68	3·07	3·08	4·95	2 94	0·62	22·63
1871	0·78	1·01	1·92	1·80	3·55	1·20	1·43	1·64	2·40	5·02	8·99	0·16	29·90
1872	..	0·46	..	1·64	3·10	3·77	2·43	2·64	4·42	1·92	4·49	1·37	26·24
1873	..	1·99	0·01	3·57	3·10	0·73	1·15	2·55	1·98	7 70	1·50	0·19	24·47
1874	0·05	0·33	0·14	1·47	2·79	1·76	2·32	2·06	2·97	4 94	4·41	0·77	24·01
1875	0·09	..	0·67	2·48	3·51	1·88	0·96	1·18	1·30	8·80	1·98	0·28	23·13
1876	..	..	0·41	1 22	4·99	0·60	1·56	2·96	2·65	2·12	0·83	0·14	17·48
1877	..	0·01	0·58	1·06	2·32	2·40	0·39	0·64	5·85	9·26	4·00	3·75	30·20
1878	0·13	..	0·01	2·06	3·55	1·59	2·85	3·99	3·18	4·90	2·44	0·77	25·40
1879	0·15	0·33	1·98	0 61	3·53	0·65	4·52	1·20	3 20	4·30	1 81	0·22	22·40
1880	0·14	.	0·08	3 21	3·81	0·98	0·94	3 18	1·68	7·33	10·94	0·91	33·27
1881	0·01	..	0·15	0 39	4·08	0 49	0·30	2·45	2·07	2·71	4·70	1·40	19·25
1882	0·99	..	0·30	1·30	5·99	2·14	2·44	3·33	1·79	7·60	5·07	0·56	31·51
1883	0·01	..	0·33	1·07	4·03	0 73	1·50	4·84	0 96	9·94	5·25	2·55	31·21
1884	0·49	..	0·73	0·54	2·14	1·50	0·33	1·14	0·61	8·76	6·21	2·49	24·94
1885	..	..	0·50	0·34	2·36	3·42	0 35	0·90	3·47	10·94	1·42	4·78	28·48
1886	0·02	..	0·84	0·49	6·53	1·16	3·36	3·45	3·87	2·22	2·77	0·36	24·57
1887	0·04	0·25	1·19	2·86	2·62	1·40	0·60	2·43	1·48	7·32	4·11	3·08	27·38
1888	0·12	..	0·21	1·74	3·43	0·95	0·49	0·47	3·99	3·90	4 03	0·62	19·85
1889	0 09	..	0·69	4·06	2·90	1·44	2·23	1·86	5·01	4·81	1·76	1·25	26 70
Average—1870–89 ..	0·18	0·22	0·53	1·67	3·49	1·60	1·59	2·30	2·81	5·07	3·98	1·31	25·65
1890	0·22	0·01	1·31	3·31	3·31	1 02	0·48	2·37	1·14	8·89	2·51	0·46	25·03
1891	0·16	1·43	0·60	1·71	1·86	2·18	0·60	0·86	0·91	8·72	1·94	1·30	22·27
1892	..	0·90	0·12	2·45	3·99	2·09	1·23	3·93	0·79	4·83	0·41	0·79	21·53
1893	0·11	0·85	2·91	2·35	2·16	3·52	1·96	0·96	1·26	6·78	9·30	0·01	32·17

STATEMENTS.

AT COIMBATORE FOR FIVE YEARS.

		1887.				1889.				
Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highes temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Months.
92·1	57·4	75·1	25·0	95·1	57·9	75·1	24·1	91·8	58·9	January.
96·4	58 5	76·2	28·2	97·4	55·7	79·6	27·2	95·8	60·6	February.
99·6	62·7	80·6	25·0	99·0	62·3	83·9	26·7	101·8	63·6	March.
101·7	67·1	82·6	23·3	101·4	69·4	85·7	23·1	104·3	69·1	April.
102·0	65·1	80·0	..	..	67·5	84·9	21·1	98·8	67·6	May.
92·8	69·1	75·5	..	..	66·9	81·8	20·1	96·8	68 6	June.
92·0	68·3	76 1	17·2	92·3	66·2	79·8	18·2	93·8	67·1	July.
91·5	67·7	77·8	19·1	94·9	68·7	80·3	18·5	93·3	68·6	August.
92·3	68·9	76·5	20·2	93·1	65·2	80·3	18·4	96·3	68·1	September.
93·0	67·9	75·6	16·1	91·5	62·1	79·2	18·9	93·3	63·6	October.
89·1	62·2	75·5	14 4	90·5	65·7	78·7	20·3	91·8	62·6	November.
89·3	59·1	72·4	13·2	87·6	62·3	76·5	21 5	91·3	60·1	December.
..	..	77·0	..	..	..	80·5	21·5	..	..	Average.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WET DAYS.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	1	..	..	2	3	6	5	6	5	7	5	2	42
1871	1	1	2	4	5	2	3	3	4	7	8	..	40
1872	..	1	..	2	4	5	4	4	7	4	9	4	44
1873	..	2	..	5	4	3	2	5	4	11	2	1	39
1874	..	1	1	2	5	5	6	3	4	7	7	1	42
1875	..	..	1	3	5	3	3	2	3	12	4	1	37
1876	..	..	1	3	7	2	4	4	4	3	2	..	30
1877	..	..	1	2	4	4	2	2	8	12	6	5	46
1878	..	..	..	2	5	4	6	7	6	7	4	2	43
1879	..	1	3	2	5	2	6	3	5	7	2	1	37
1880	..	..	..	5	7	3	4	6	4	11	13	2	55
1881	..	..	1	1	7	2	1	5	4	4	8	3	36
1882	2	..	1	2	9	5	7	6	4	9	9	1	55
1883	..	..	1	2	6	3	4	7	2	13	8	2	48
1884	1	..	1	1	5	3	1	3	2	10	9	4	40
1885	..	..	1	1	4	7	2	3	4	12	3	6	43
1886	.	..	1	1	8	3	6	6	8	4	4	1	42
1887	..	..	2	3	5	4	2	4	3	10	7	5	45
1888	..	..	..	3	6	2	1	2	6	7	8	2	37
1889	..	..	1	4	5	3	4	4	8	7	3	3	42
Average—1870-89 ..	..	..	1	3	5	4	4	4	5	8	6	2	42
1890	1	..	2	5	6	2	3	5	3	9	5	1	42
1891	..	3	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	12	4	3	37
1892	..	1	..	5	7	5	3	7	2	8	1	2	41
1893	..	1	3	4	4	6	4	2	2	10	11	..	47

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

Variations of the Rainfall, 1870–89, in Inches.

Recording stations.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Kollegal ..	Maximum, 1880 ..	1·24	2·25	9·70	1·75	1·70	9·16	3·60	12·15	5·30	0·30	47·19
	Minimum, 1888 ..	..	1·80	3·54	2·10	0·65	1·10	5·90	0·75	2·97	..	18·81
	Average	**0·94**	**1·53**	**5·72**	**2·13**	**2·51**	**4·98**	**6·13**	**7·78**	**2 46**	**0·72**	**34·90**
Tálavádi ..	Maximum, 1889 ..	4 20	4·70	5·80	1·98	2·15	2·80	9·45	8·95	1·20	2·25	43·48
	Minimum, 1884 ..	..	0·70	2·45	0·90	..	0·01	0·20	7·70	2·20	0·75	14·91
	Average, 1883–89 ..	**1·19**	**2 37**	**4 74**	**1·67**	**1·06**	**2·36**	**4 51**	**7 34**	**3·25**	**1 33**	**29·82**
Mettupálaiyam.	Maximum, 1883 ..	0·25	2·65	7·43	..	1·58	4·15	0·55	16·54	5·60	4·95	43·70
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·15	1·00	5·50	0·15	0·15	0·10	2·45	8·50	6·55	..	24·65
	Average, 1883–89 ..	**0·86**	**1·44**	**3·72**	**1·20**	**1·31**	**1 42**	**1·99**	**8·81**	**5·45**	**2·75**	**28 95**
Avanashi ..	Maximum, 1883 ..	..	0·40	4·79	1·35	0·10	8·65	1·30	13·50	6·25	1·55	37·89
	Minimum, 1884 ..	0·12	0·55	2·85	0·65	0·10	1·00	0·50	10·35	2·72	1·30	20·14
	Average, 1883–89 ..	**0·21**	**1·49**	**3·78**	**1·91**	**1·22**	**2 79**	**3·25**	**6·91**	**2 84**	**1·93**	**26 33**
Satyamangalam.	Maximum, 1886 ..	3·00	0·70	6·84	1·12	2·65	3·40	6·05	4·45	7·50	1·30	37·01
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·95	5·60	0·30	0·85	2·50	2·40	3·45	1·20	..	17·25
	Average	**1·33**	**1·01**	**3·53**	**1·45**	**1·21**	**2·25**	**3·54**	**6·73**	**4·73**	**1·13**	**26·91**
Bhavâni ..	Maximum, 1883 ..	0·34	0·57	4·45	..	1·48	6·04	2·24	15·73	4 18	4·23	39·26
	Minimum, 1873 ..	..	0 90	1·30	..	2·90	3·42	1·09	6·12	0·76	0·15	16·66
	Average	**1·13**	**1·46**	**3·57**	**1·75**	**2·19**	**3·18**	**3 93**	**6 17**	**3·99**	**1·21**	**28·58**
Perundurai ..	Maximum, 1883 ..	..	1·02	3·83	0·32	0·62	3·52	2·40	9·29	5·10	2·80	28·90
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·15	1·80	2·68	1·20	..	0·25	4·37	2·85	3·90	0·15	17·35
	Average, 1883–89 ..	**0·52**	**1·48**	**3·07**	**0·95**	**1·06**	**2·40**	**2 76**	**6 63**	**2·74**	**2·49**	**24 10**
Erode ..	Maximum, 1883 ..	0·38	0·95	6·62	0·28	2·21	6·17	1·80	11·40	7·17	4·98	41·96
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	1·75	4·50	0·15	0·85	2·70	2·50	1·20	0·92	..	14·57
	Average	**1·04**	**1·65**	**3 66**	**1·51**	**1·72**	**3·17**	**3·31**	**5·78**	**3 67**	**1·13**	**26·64**
Karúr ..	Maximum, 1872 ..	..	1·02	7·00	5·33	2·89	4·57	5·07	2·52	7·22	3·33	38·95
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·65	0·09	4·41	1·40	0·50	5·09	1·55	1·76	0·83	0·75	17·03
	Average	**0·59**	**1·36**	**3 70**	**1·11**	**1·21**	**3 85**	**3·51**	**6 38**	**3·46**	**1·54**	**26·71**
Aravakurchi ..	Maximum, 1885 ..	0·30	..	1·15	1·90	1 47	..	2·31	13·60	2·04	8·56	31·33
	Minimum, 1888 ..	..	1·05	4·60	..	0·19	..	3·58	2·53	3·55	1·40	16·85
	Average, 1883–89 ..	**0 72**	**1·36**	**2 62**	**0 96**	**0 68**	**1·72**	**2 32**	**6·48**	**2·27**	**3·20**	**22·33**
Kángayam ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	1·25	2·40	2·55	1·25	0·30	2·71	0·57	7·43	4·00	3·95	26·41
	Minimum, 1883 ..	..	0·55	2·40	0·55	..	4·45	0·87	4·85	1·85	2·10	17·62
	Average, 1883–89 ..	**0·41**	**1 84**	**3 31**	**0·71**	**0·91**	**1·44**	**1·86**	**5·57**	**2·65**	**2 28**	**20 98**
Dhárápuram ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	2·10	4·60	1·45	0·10	..	0·82	0·05	9·60	5·59	5·71	30·02
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·25	1·43	4·38	..	0·09	0·52	1·31	1·91	0·40	0·17	10·46
	Average	**0·85**	**1 68**	**2 76**	**0 70**	**0 31**	**0·99**	**1·55**	**4·90**	**4·24**	**1·78**	**19·76**
Udamalpet ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	1·44	..	2·23	0·23	0·18	1·07	..	11·87	14·22	3·64	34·88
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·11	1·60	3 21	0·80	1·09	1·11	2·69	2·83	0·90	0·25	13·37
	Average	**0 93**	**2·23**	**2 62**	**1·16**	**0 62**	**0 59**	**1 07**	**5 42**	**5·58**	**1 77**	**21·99**
Palladam ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	2·15	4·80	1·05	0·45	..	2·65	3·10	11·30	3·30	4·45	33·25
	Minimum, 1874 ..	0·10	1·45	1·72	0·65	0·25	1·30	..	3·68	3·15	0·15	12·45
	Average	**0 82**	**1 59**	**2·96**	**0·77**	**0 34**	**1·00**	**1·89**	**6·04**	**3·79**	**1·13**	**20·33**
Coimbatore ..	Maximum, 1880 ..	0 05	2·42	2·45	1·72	0·30	2·65	0·93	10·41	6·12	1·90	28·95
	Minimum, 1889 ..	0 10	2·78	1·27	0·49	0·83	1·69	4·22	2·00	1·28	0·33	14·99
	Average	**0·89**	**1·67**	**2·59**	**1 83**	**1·31**	**1 12**	**1 56**	**5·65**	**3·97**	**1·14**	**21 73**
Pollachi ..	Maximum, 1871 ..	2·50	4·00	3·20	6·84	5·91	0·96	0·73	4·32	16·20	0·20	44·86
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	0·60	2·55	0·55	1·75	1·25	0·30	3·13	3 79	3·00	10·92
	Average	**0·76**	**2 52**	**3·59**	**4·12**	**4 95**	**2·17**	**1·72**	**4 ·73**	**4·41**	**1·24**	**30·21**
District ..	Maximum, 1880 ..	0·22	3·21	3 81	0·98	0·94	3·18	1 68	7·33	10·94	0·91	33·27
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·41	1·22	4·99	0·60	1·56	2·96	2·65	2 12	0·83	0·14	17·48
	Average	**0 93**	**1 67**	**3 49**	**1 60**	**1·59**	**2·30**	**2 81**	**5·97**	**3·98**	**1·31**	**25 65**

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

Average Monthly Prices for the whole District.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	13·2	12·6	12·8	12·8	13·5	13·7	14·0	14·6	14·5	14·3	14·7	14·0	13·7	1874–75.
	13·8	13·8	13·0	12·9	13·7	13·4	12·9	12·8	12·9	12·7	12·7	12·2	13·1	1875–76.
	11·9	11·1	11·6	10·7	8·7	7·8	7·6	8·0	8·1	8·3	7·9	7·6	9·0	1876–77.
	6·2	6·2	6·1	8·0	8·6	8·2	9·3	9·6	8·8	8·9	8·6	7 8	8·1	1877–78.
	7·7	8·1	8·6	9·5	9·9	10·0	10·5	11·1	11·5	12·0	11·4	10 6	10·1	1878–79.
	10·5	10·4	10·6	11·0	12·5	13·1	13·3	13·3	13·8	14·1	13·7	13·8	12·6	1879–80.
	13·6	13·5	13·6	13·9	14·3	14·7	15·3	15·8	16·0	16·2	16·5	16·0	15·0	1880–81.
	15·8	13·5	13·9	14·3	15·2	15·4	15·5	15·9	16·0	15·8	15·6	14·8	15·1	1881–82.
	14·7	14·3	14·3	14·9	15·4	15·6	16·7	15·8	16 6	16·4	16·0	15·8	15·7	1882–83.
	15·5	16·1	15·5	15·8	16·2	16·6	17·0	16·4	16·2	16·0	15·5	15·0	16·0	1883–84.
	14·1	13·5	13·4	13·7	14·1	13·5	12·6	12·5	12·8	13·0	12·9	12·8	13·3	1884–85.
	13·1	12·9	12·9	13·4	13·5	13·4	13·6	13·6	14·2	14·2	14·0	13·8	13·5	1885–86.
	13·9	14·0	14·0	14·5	15·3	15·7	15·2	15·1	15·3	15·5	15·4	15·6	15·0	1886–87.
	15·2	15·2	14·9	15·3	15·6	15·4	15·6	15·5	15·5	15·6	15·2	15·0	15·4	1887–88.
	14·5	14·2	13·9	14·0	13·9	13·5	13·8	13·7	13·6	13·7	13·5	13·3	13·8	1888–89.
	13·2	12·8	12·6	12·8	12·9	12·0	12·2	12·7	12·6	12·6	12·2	11·8	12·5	1889–90.
	14·3	14·0	13·9	14·2	14·6	14·6	14·7	14·7	14·9	15·0	14 7	14·5	14 5	Average.*
	11·3	11·2	11·4	11·4	11·4	11·7	11·4	11·3	11·3	11·2	11·2	11·2	11·3	1890–91.
	10·9	10·4	10·3	10·9	10·8	9·9	9·9	10·1	10·1	9·8	9·9	9·9	10 2	1891–92.
	9·7	9·9	10·1	10·1	10·0	9·5	9·4	9·7	10·1	10·3	10·3	10·3	9·9	1892–93.
Cholum ..	20·6	20·9	21·0	19·9	20·9	21·6	21·7	21·8	22·6	21·7	22·9	23·2	21·7	1874–75.
	23·8	23·6	21·8	23·6	21·2	22·6	20·9	21·2	21·1	20·2	20·3	20·0	21·5	1875–76.
	19·3	18·3	17·2	15·4	12·2	8·3	9·2	9·9	10·3	9·6	9·0	8·6	12·2	1876–77.
	6·8	7·4	7·1	10·1	11·0	11·1	12·6	13·6	12·5	12·2	11·3	10·1	10·4	1877–78.
	10·3	11·6	13·1	15·5	15·8	17·4	16·1	17·4	18·2	18·6	17·4	16·6	15·8	1878–79.
	16·1	18·0	17·1	17·4	18·8	19·0	18·9	17·1	19·8	19·9	19·7	20·6	19·2	1879–80.
	20·9	21·0	21·8	22·7	23·2	25·9	27·6	27·9	28·8	31·0	32·0	31·4	26·2	1880–81.
	29·9	28·5	29·3	31·1	32·2	32·6	31·2	31·7	31·4	31·6	30·9	30·0	30·9	1881–82.
	30·4	30·0	29·1	29·8	29·7	30·6	31·0	32·0	32·1	31·8	30·3	29·2	30 5	1882–83.
	29·3	29·2	29·5	29·1	29·1	30·5	30·2	29·2	28·3	29·1	27·6	26·5	29·0	1883–84.
	23·8	21·9	22·2	21·1	21·4	20·8	18·7	18·9	19·3	18·9	19·8	19·0	20·6	1884–85.
	18·8	18·8	18·7	18 2	20·3	19·6	21·0	21·4	22·5	22·8	22·1	21·8	20·7	1885–86.
	21·3	21·7	23·8	25·1	25·1	25·8	23·3	22·5	22·7	23·6	24·3	24·2	23·6	1886–87.
	23·4	23·0	22·9	22·7	23·2	23·0	23·7	23·7	23·7	24·6	24·5	24·5	23·6	1887–88.
	22·2	22 0	22·1	21·9	22·5	21·9	21·7	21·4	22·1	23·1	22·9	22·5	22·1	1888–89.
	22·3	22·3	23·0	23·5	24·1	22·5	22·9	22·3	23·1	22·6	22·8	22·1	22·8	1889–90.
	24·2	23·8	24·2	24·6	25·1	25·4	25·1	25·1	25·4	26·0	25·7	25·1	25·0	Average.*
	19·0	19·4	19·4	18·5	18·7	18·8	18·6	18·4	19·4	19·4	18·7	18·1	18·9	1890–91.
	17·2	17·9	15·9	16·5	16·2	13·1	13·6	14·7	15·0	14·6	14·5	14·3	15·3	1891–92.
	13·5	16·0	16·7	18·9	18·6	17·0	17·1	17·4	17·7	17·7	17·6	18·2	17·3	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

Average Monthly Prices for the whole District—*cont.*

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Cumbu ..	24·2	24·9	24·7	26·3	27·2	27·4	29·2	28·0	29·2	28·3	27·3	26·9	26·9	1874–75.
	26·9	26·3	24·3	26·1	24·4	26·1	24·5	24·1	23·6	23·2	22·5	22·3	24·3	1875–76.
	20·7	20·1	20·4	18·4	15·2	11·1	11·4	10·8	10·7	10·2	9·3	8·7	13·8	1876–77.
	8·1	8·5	7·5	10·2	12·8	19·7	21·2	20·6	19·4	16·1	16·0	12·8	14·3	1877–78.
	12·8	13·5	16·0	20·4	20·6	21·0	19·9	19·5	19·4	20·7	19·9	19·1	18·7	1878–79.
	19·1	19·7	20·3	19·5	21·5	24·8	24·0	22·7	21·5	22·2	21·5	22·2	21·9	1879–80.
	23·1	23·7	24·4	24·1	27·5	35·3	37·7	38·1	38·3	36·4	37·7	38·8	32·1	1880–81.
	35·7	34·3	35·4	36·5	37·1	38·6	40·6	40·9	39·4	38·3	37·4	36·4	37·6	1881–82.
	35·8	35·5	35·7	35·9	36·4	38·0	39·4	37·4	36·2	36·0	34·6	32·5	36·1	1882–83.
	33·0	34·2	35·3	33·9	33·7	36·4	36·3	35·3	34·5	34·2	32·3	31·6	34·2	1883–84.
	29·4	25·7	26·5	25·0	24·8	24·3	22·4	21·9	21·7	21·8	20·2	21·2	23·8	1884–85.
	21·3	22·3	22·2	22·5	23·5	25·6	26·5	27·4	27·2	27·4	26·1	26·4	24·9	1885–86.
	26·4	26·8	27·8	28·9	30·7	32·3	28·0	26·0	26·0	26·0	26·2	26·1	27·6	1886–87.
	26·7	27·0	26·1	25·7	26·4	28·3	29·7	29·6	29·4	28·7	27·6	26·6	27·7	1887–88.
	26·1	25·2	24·6	25·1	25·7	27·4	27·5	26·6	26·2	26·4	26·9	26·6	26·2	1888–89.
	26·8	26·6	27·5	29·2	28·9	26·2	27·1	27·0	26·5	26·1	25·7	24·4	26·9	1889–90.
	28·4	28·1	28·6	28·7	29·5	31·2	31·5	31·0	30·5	30·1	28 9	29·1	29·7	Average.*
	21·5	21·6	22·4	21·2	21·7	22·2	21·2	20·7	20·9	20·5	19·4	19·0	21·0	1890–91.
	18·2	18·4	16·6	16·2	16·7	16·3	17·1	17·5	16·4	15·7	15·7	15·5	16·7	1891–92.
	15·3	17·7	19·3	21·1	20·7	19·0	19·1	18·6	18·8	18·8	19·0	19·1	18·9	1892–93.
Ragi ..	25·8	25·0	26·1	25·5	26·3	28·7	29·0	28·7	28·5	29·3	28·6	27·7	27·4	1874–75.
	28·0	27·6	25·4	24·6	25·7	25·1	24·0	24·3	23·8	22·9	23·6	22·6	24·8	1875–76.
	21·6	20·4	20·1	17·8	14·6	10·7	10·2	10·5	10·3	9·9	9·5	8·8	13·5	1876–77.
	7·8	7·0	7·8	11·0	12·8	14·2	14·0	15·0	13·2	13·7	12·3	10·7	11·6	1877–78.
	10·0	11·5	15·5	21·4	20·5	21·0	19·8	19·7	21·1	23·6	22·2	20·8	18·8	1878–79.
	20·9	21·6	21·3	22·1	23·0	25·5	24·0	22·8	23·4	23·7	23·8	23·8	23·2	1879–80.
	23·8	24·4	25·9	26·9	29·0	33·4	34·0	34·8	35·8	38·1	38·5	37·7	31·8	1880–81.
	34·7	33·0	35·3	35·6	37·1	39·1	37·1	36·3	34·9	36·3	36·5	34·7	35·9	1881–82.
	33 7	32·7	33·1	34·9	36·3	37·1	36·7	36·6	37·3	37·3	36·1	34·8	35·6	1882–83.
	34·8	35·0	36·2	35·6	36·3	37·7	35·8	34·6	35·0	34·7	34·2	32·6	35·2	1883–84.
	29·7	27·2	26·5	25·5	26·8	25·3	23·3	22·7	23·1	23·6	23·1	23·1	25·0	1884–85.
	22·8	22·6	23·6	24·0	25·3	26·2	26·9	27·2	27·4	27·4	27·2	26·7	25·5	1885–86.
	26·4	26·5	28·5	30·5	31·6	32·0	29·3	28·4	29·9	30·7	31·1	30·7	29·7	1886–87.
	30·3	30·0	28·7	29·1	30·5	31·1	31·6	31·2	31·4	30·6	30·4	29·3	30·5	1887–88.
	28·2	27·6	26·7	28·6	28·4	28·7	28·6	28·2	27·9	28·5	28·8	29·1	28·3	1888–89.
	28·9	28·7	29·9	30·5	30·2	27·6	28·8	28·8	29·6	28 6	28 8	27·5	29·0	1889–90.
	29·3	28·8	29·4	30·1	31·1	31·8	31·2	30·9	31·2	31·6	31·5	30·6	30·7	Average.*
	24·6	24·5	25·5	24·4	24·7	24·4	22·9	22·5	23·0	23·2	23·3	22·4	23·8	1890–91.
	21·0	21·2	18·4	19·7	19·0	15·3	15·1	15·4	15 6	15·4	15·7	16·3	17·4	1891–92.
	15·9	18·6	18·8	21·7	21·6	19·4	18·8	18·8	19·0	19·4	19·9	19·9	19·3	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES AT EACH STATION IN THE DISTRICT.

Grains.	Kollegal.	Erode.	Palladam.	Coimbatore.	Bhavani.	Satyamangalam.	Pollachi.	Karur.	Dharapuram.	Udamalpet.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	19·0	13·7	12·8	12·0	12·8	12·1	14·8	13·1	14·1	13·2	1874–75.
	13·3	13·5	12·5	12·0	12·6	12·1	14·5	12·5	14·0	13·9	1875–76.
	7·8	9·0	8·7	8·7	8·4	8·8	10·2	9·1	9·9	9·6	1876–77.
	7·0	8·4	8·0	8·1	7·6	7·9	9·3	8·3	8·0	8·4	1877–78.
	12·2	9·7	9·4	9·3	10·0	9·9	10·1	9·6	10·4	10·1	1878–79.
	14·8	12·0	11·8	11·9	11·6	11·1	12·9	13·9	13·2	12·9	1879–80.
	15·3	14·2	13·6	14·5	14·2	13·1	15·3	17·2	16·2	15·9	1880–81.
	13·0	15·3	13·6	14·9	14·4	13·7	15·5	17·5	16·6	16·7	1881–82.
	14·3	15·5	14·3	15·3	15·3	13·8	16·7	18·3	16·4	16·6	1882–83.
	15·9	15·8	14·5	15·1	15·3	14·1	17·4	18·3	16·8	16·9	1883–84.
	13·0	13·0	12·7	13·6	12·6	12·3	13·7	14·4	13·5	13·8	1884–85.
	12·2	14·1	13·2	13·3	11·9	12·9	14·3	14·7	14·4	14·4	1885–86.
	17·0	15·6	13·7	14·2	13·5	14·2	15·0	16·1	15·2	15·1	1886–87.
	19·3	15·4	14·2	14·5	13·0	14·4	15·4	16·6	15·7	15·1	1887–88.
	14·0	14·2	13·5	13·9	12·3	13·4	15·3	14·1	13·8	13·6	1888–89.
	14·7	12·8	12·5	12·7	11·5	11·6	13·0	12·9	12·7	11·9	1889–90.
	13·0	11·7	10·7	11·6	9 8	10·9	11·1	12·8	11·0	10·7	1890–91.
	9·3	10·6	9·8	10·5	9·6	10·1	11·1	11·3	10·4	10·5	1891–92.
	10·5	9·8	9·5	10·0	9·3	9·3	10·6	10·7	9·9	9·7	1892–93
Cholum ..	..	21·0	19·2	20·0	24·5	27·7	21·4	22·1	16·9	23·0	1874–75.
	..	19·5	19·2	19·9	21·7	24·9	22·4	21·1	21·1	23·7	1875–76.
	..	11·1	11·5	12·8	11·4	13·1	13·9	12·1	11·4	12·5	1876–77.
	..	9·7	8·8	11·4	10·3	13·2	10·7	7·4	9·1	10·1	1877–78.
	..	15·3	14·8	15·6	14·5	18·1	16·0	16·2	15 7	16·4	1878–79.
	..	17·7	18·8	18·6	19·5	20·6	20·7	19·3	17·7	19 2	1879–80.
	..	23·8	23·3	27·0	26·1	29·0	26·9	31·4	22·8	25·5	1880–81.
	..	28·9	26·6	28·1	35·5	36·8	29·8	33·6	26·2	30·9	1881–82.
	..	28·9	27·3	27·1	34·9	38·0	28·2	31·5	28·8	29·8	1882–83.
	..	28·4	25·0	26·2	32·2	35·1	27·8	31·9	27·1	27·4	1883–84.
	..	22·5	18·5	20·2	25·2	21·1	19·5	21·8	17·4	19·2	1884–85.
	..	21·0	18·4	20·6	25·0	22·5	19·6	20·4	19·5	19·0	1885–86.
	..	22·9	21·4	23·2	26·3	26·8	24·5	22·9	22·2	22·5	1886–87.
	..	22·5	21·1	23·3	25·7	28·6	24·8	24·1	19·1	23·0	1887–88.
	..	20·4	20·2	21·2	21·3	25·8	24·3	21·8	20·7	23·5	1888–89.
	..	20·9	21·0	21·2	26·4	27·9	23·3	21·8	21·4	21·6	1889–90.
	..	18·4	18·7	19·1	21·7	21·2	18·1	19·0	17·2	16·5	1890–91.
	..	14·7	15·4	15·4	13·9	16·6	16·7	14·4	15·2	15·4	1891–92.
	..	15·2	16·0	16·7	18·1	19·2	17·4	14·8	15·8	15·9	1892–93.
Cumbu ..	..	26·3	27·8	23·5	28·1	29·6	26·6	24·3	28·8	26·9	1874–75.
	..	22·9	23·5	21·9	22·6	26·3	26·2	23·1	26·1	26·4	1875–76.
	..	11·8	15·3	13·5	12·0	13·2	15·8	12·5	15·0	14·8	1876–77.
	..	13·7	15·3	16·1	13·5	13·3	15·2	12·3	14·0	15·4	1877–78.
	..	19·0	20·1	19·0	18·6	17·8	18·6	17·1	18·5	19·8	1878–79.
	..	19·6	23·5	22·3	20·2	19·9	25·3	20·8	21·8	23·5	1879–80.
	..	27·7	33·6	31·0	28·7	31·7	36·3	31·3	34·5	34·1	1880–81.
	..	34·8	38·4	34·8	34·7	37·9	38·4	37·2	40·4	41·3	1881–82.
	..	32·5	36·9	31·4	34·3	37·2	38·6	34·4	39·9	39·9	1882–83.
	..	31·8	34·3	30·0	31·1	34·0	38·1	34·3	37·4	37·7	1883–84.
	..	21·9	26·0	23·3	22·5	22·3	28·9	22·4	23·0	24·4	1884–85.
	..	23·9	28·1	23·5	23·3	26·2	23·7	25·9	24·9	24·5	1885–86.
	..	26·3	31·4	25·1	23·9	29·0	29·1	26·1	30·5	27·4	1886–87.
	..	25·3	30·0	24·0	23·6	31·5	31·8	25·3	30·1	27·3	1887–88.
	..	22·7	28·7	24·1	24·3	27·0	30·5	23·8	27·4	27·1	1888–89.
	..	25·3	27·9	24·0	27·9	30·8	30·1	22·9	26·8	25·9	1889–90.
	..	20·1	24·1	20·5	21·3	22·9	20·9	19·4	20·5	19·7	1890–91.
	..	15·2	18·0	16·7	15·4	16·8	18·9	15·2	16·3	18·5	1891–92.
	..	18·9	18·0	18·3	20·3	20·7	20·0	17·3	16·9	19·3	1892–93.
Ragi ..	38·1	24·1	24·8	23·7	25·5	30·1	25·7	26·8	28·6	27·0	1874–75
	27·5	21·9	23·3	21·9	22·0	26·8	26·3	25·5	26·0	27·0	1875–76.
	13·2	12·3	13·2	13·2	11·6	13·4	15·9	13·6	14·8	13·7	1876–77.
	9·2	10·8	11·7	12·1	11·4	11·3	18·5	11·3	12·8	12·1	1877–78.
	24·6	16·9	18·6	17·5	18·8	17·9	18·1	17·7	19·7	18·5	1878–79.
	33·8	20·6	22·3	21·7	20·8	20·9	25·1	21·7	22·7	22·2	1879–80.
	34·4	27·6	31·5	31·1	28·3	32·9	32·7	31·8	33·7	34·4	1880–81.
	26·9	35·7	35·4	31·8	35·2	35·4	38·2	38·1	42·2	40·4	1881–82.
	32·7	34·4	36·6	31·0	35·7	34·6	35·2	36·9	40·5	37·9	1882–83.
	36·3	33·4	33·2	30·4	34·2	32·2	37·7	37·7	39·2	37·1	1883–84.
	26·4	25·3	24·9	24·5	25·9	24·5	24·2	26·0	24·4	24·0	1884–85.
	23·1	25·3	24·7	23·8	24·9	27·9	24·4	27·7	27·7	25·7	1885–86.
	29·9	28·6	31·2	26·0	27·6	33·3	29 9	29·7	31·8	28·6	1886–87.
	36·1	28·9	31·0	27·3	27·3	33·0	30·5	30·3	31·2	29·2	1887–88.
	28·2	27·0	28·2	26·4	26·7	29·8	31·4	26·9	30·0	28·4	1888–89.
	32·8	27·7	28·3	26·5	29·7	31·9	30·3	26·2	29·0	25·6	1889–90.
	30·8	22·9	23·2	24·0	22 4	25·4	22·3	23·0	22·5	21·2	1890–91.
	19·2	16 3	17·1	16·9	15·8	18·1	18·1	16·8	17·4	17·7	1891–92.
	23·3	18·7	18·9	18·3	19·7	21·2	19·5	17·5	17·6	18·5	1892–93.

		Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	
The standard prices for the district have been fixed at	..	14·4	30·0	24·0	29·0	Seers per rupee.
The warning rates do. do.	..	11·5	22·5	18·0	21·8	
The scarcity rates do. do.	..	8·6	15·0	12·0	14·5	

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE.

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78.			Total per cent. of population in 1871.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Cholum.	Rice (2nd sort).
December 1876	14,474	..	14,474	·82	8·3	7·8
January 1877	15,946	90	16,036	·91	9·2	7·6
February ,, ...	24,627	1,193	25,820	1·46	9·9	8·0
March ,, ...	23,289	1,970	25,259	1·43	10·3	8·1
April ,, ...	23,490	6,969	30,459	1·73	9·6	8·3
May ,, ...	23,238	16,522	39,760	2·25	9·0	7·0
June ,, ...	25,166	33,448	58,614	3·32	8·6	7·6
July ,, ...	29,094	71,616	100,710	5·71	6·8	6·2
August ,, ...	29,211	138,774	167,985	9·53	7·4	6·2
September ,, ...	29,686	204,395	234,081	13·28	7·1	6·1
October ,, ...	16,954	113,423	130,377	7·39	10·4	8·0
November ,, ...	25,508	47,590	73,098	4·15	11·0	8·6
December ,, ...	14,776	14,147	28,923	1·64	11·1	8·2
January 1878	26,768	12,010	38,778	2·20	12·6	9·3
February ,, ...	31,366	14,014	45,380	2·57	13·6	9·6
March ,, ...	26,106	13,010	39,116	2·22	12·5	8·8
April ,, ...	25,117	11,340	36,457	2·08	12·2	8·9
May ,, ...	36,056	10,418	46,474	2·64	11·3	8·6
June ,, ...	42,100	12,214	54,314	3·08	10·1	7·8
July ,, ...	33,619	11,412	45,031	2·55	10·3	7·7
August ,, ...	19,461	8,788	28,249	1·60	11·6	8·1
September ,, ...	14,816	7,961	22,777	1·29	13·1	8·6
Average over twenty-two months ..	24,903	34,150	59,053	3·35	10·3	8·0

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1891–92.			Total per cent. of population in 1891.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Cholum.	Rice (2nd sort).
March 1891	240	..	240	·01	19·4	11·3
April ,, ...	370	..	370	·02	19·4	11·2
May ,, ...	208	..	208	·01	18·7	11·2
June ,, ...	423	..	423	·02	18·1	11·2
July ,, ...	1,620	..	1,620	·10	17·2	10·9
August ,, ...	3,313	..	3,313	·21	17·9	10·4
September ,, ...	6,912	465	7,377	·48	15·9	10·3
October ,, ...	4,298	875	5,173	·34	16·5	10·9
November ,, ...	3,986	782	4,768	·31	16·2	10·8
December ,, ...	2,885	401	3,286	·21	13·1	9·9
January 1892	..	63	63	..	13·6	9·9
February ,, ...	..	..	..	..	14·7	10·1
March ,, ...	..	..	..	..	15·0	10·1
April ,, ...	542	..	542	·03	14·6	9·8
May ,, ...	704	..	704	·04	14·5	9·9
June ,, ...	647	..	647	·04	14·3	9·9
July ,, ...	278	..	278	·01	13·5	9·7
Average ..	1,762	172	1,934	·13	16·0	10·5

TRICHINOPOLY.

THIS district, which is divided for administrative purposes into five taluks named after their head-quarter villages, is bounded on the east by Tanjore and the Pudukkóttai State; on the south by Madura; on the west by Coimbatore and part of Salem; and on the north by Salem and South Arcot.

General features.—The district is divided into two unequal portions by the Cauvery flowing through it from west to east and passing close to the city of Trichinopoly. About 11 miles west of that city this river divides into two branches which nearly unite again about 10 miles east of the city, being only separated there by an artificial dam. The northern branch, which is called the Coleroon, flows north-easterly and separates the district from Tanjore for about 45 miles of its length. The southern branch, which retains the name of the Cauvery, passes into and irrigates a large portion of the Tanjore district. Nearly the whole district drains into this river, the exception being a small portion on its northern limits which drains into the Vellár, a river which for about 35 miles of its course separates Trichinopoly from South Arcot.

The only hills of importance in the district are the Pachiamalai, a mass which lies in its north-western corner and extends up to the Salem border. These hills attain a height of about 2,500 feet and are very malarious. They contain a fair amount of jungle; the most common tree being *Albizzia amara*. A certain amount of transitory cultivation is carried on on these hills and this has caused much denudation, but there are still in parts large areas of fairly good forest containing some valuable trees and considerable clumps of bamboos. The jungles also produce some quantity of gallnuts, barks, honey, wax, &c. Towards the southern borders of the district, the country is a good deal broken up with rocky hills covered for the most part with scrub jungle; the wildest portion of the district lying in the extreme south-western corner is the Kadavur zemindari, but these hills in no place assume the character of a range of any importance. Elsewhere throughout the district its general character is one of an undulating plain divided by the strip of alluvium lying along the banks of the Cauvery and dotted here and there with rocky bosses, of which the Trichinopoly rock is the best known and most characteristic.

The uplands of the four taluks north of the Cauvery, known under the name of *kád-árumbam*, form an undulating plain of black-cotton soil intersected by numberless small streams and water-courses, and broken at intervals by masses of rocks and occasionally by low barren hills. Towards the east the black soils occupy about two-thirds the area, but towards the west there is black-cotton soil in the hollows, but overlaid with sand on the higher levels. The alluvial belt, known locally as the *Nír-árumbam*, varies considerably in width, its boundary being very sinuous on the northern, but more regular on the southern side of the Cauvery. It is irrigated from that river. South of the Cauvery the upland which is considerably more elevated than to the north, is covered generally with poorer soils, chiefly of a gravelly or sandy nature, and in places the soil is so impregnated with soda salts as to be almost entirely bare of vegetation over wide tracts.

Trichinopoly (90,609), the chief town of the district, is an important railway junction station, a place of much historic interest, a military cantonment, a centre of considerable trade and a municipal town. The municipality has a revenue from local taxation of Rs. 60,000. The chief local industries are weaving and cigar-making, the tobacco used in the latter being chiefly imported from Madura and Coimbatore. Srírangam (21,632) lying on the island between the two branches of the Cauvery, and about 3 miles from Trichinopoly, is famous for its Vishnuite temple, and is also a municipality. It has an annual income of Rs. 13,900 from local taxation. Besides

the places mentioned, the only other large centres of population are Udaiyárpálaiyam (7,739), Turaiyúr (7,467), and Ariyalúr (6,730).

Climate.—The climate of the district is comparatively hot and dry, but the variations of heat and cold are as a rule moderate. In March, April and May, the heat is very trying, though in the evenings a cool wind blows from the south-east. Thunderstorms and whirlwinds accompanied with partial and capricious rain occasionally occur during this season. During June, July and August, the weather continues very hot, and a high south-west monsoon, accompanied by clouds of dust though but little rain, prevails. From September to November, the heat is abated by the rains. The cooler season covers the months of December, January and February.

The rainfall of the district averages about 34″, of which nearly two-thirds usually fall during the north-east monsoon, though occasionally the proportion is much higher. During the 24 years ending in 1893, the rainfall has been materially below the average in two years only and the annual range has only been from 23·33″ in 1876 to as much as 41·92″ in 1872. There is usually a certain amount of rain in April and good falls in May, but the early months of the south-west monsoon bring but little rain. Nevertheless that monsoon usually shows nearly 12″ as the fall for the district. At this season, contrary to the facts of the two preceding months the fall is usually much heavier in the northern than in the southern parts of the district. In the north-east monsoon again the fall of the two portions differs in the same way, the northern taluks receiving over 19″ and the southern barely 15″ of rain between October and December as shown below :—

Section of district.	Dry weather (January—March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June—September).	North-east monsoon (October—December).	Annual total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES	INCHES.
Northern	1·25	4·30	14·58	19·26	39·38
Southern	1·01	5·16	10·19	15·08	31·44
District average ..	1·07	4·60	11·82	16·53	34·02

In the table given below the average area of land sown in Government villages during each month of the year in each taluk is shown in hundreds of acres. The figures indicate that the most important sowing season for dry as well as for wet land is from July to October. By the middle of October, 70 per cent. of the sowings will ordinarily have been brought to account, and they are probably completed earlier :—

Months.	Udaiyár-pálaiyam.	Poramba-lúr.	Musiri.	Trichino-poly.	Kulitalai.	The whole district.		
						Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April	..	3	1,6	1,5	1,1	2,0	2,5	4,5
May	1	6	1,9	1,7	2,4	2,3	4,4	6,7
June	7	3,6	5,4	2,9	1,7	8,5	5,8	14,3
July	13,7	8,3	27,4	23,5	29,0	76,1	25,8	101,9
August	28,9	13,7	32,2	27,0	27,5	108,5	20,8	129,3
September	50,8	45,7	48,0	40,3	28,5	182,2	31,1	213,3
October	47,2	56,6	41,6	41,7	36,4	189,9	33,6	223,5
November	28,4	51,9	29,8	26,2	22,4	123,7	30,0	153,7
December	7,7	17,1	16,1	10,7	12,4	46,2	17,8	64,0
January	8,0	6,7	7,3	3,6	5,6	18,1	8,1	26,2
February	1,5	3,2	2,7	8,1	1,3	14,3	2,5	16,8
March	1,6	1,1	2,0	14,1	7,6	20,3	6,1	26,4
Total ..	178,6	208,8	216,0	201,8	175,9	792,1	188,5	980,6

Of the total area cropped, food-grains occupy nearly 87·5 per cent.; about 25 per cent. of this being occupied by paddy, about half the area under the crop in the whole district, however, being found in the Trichinopoly taluk alone. Cholum, cumbu, ragi, varagu and horsegram are the other chief food crops. The area under industrial crops forms only about 6·2 per cent. of the total cropped area, and of these cotton is the chief, but nearly half the total area under this crop lies in the Perambalúr taluk. In Trichinopoly and Musiri, the area under sugar-cane; in Kulitalai that under castor

seed; and that under ground-nuts in Udaiyárpálaiyam are comparatively large. In Perambalúr the area under coriander seed is very considerable.

The table below shows the number and description of stock kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the cultivated area:—

Taluks.	Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres			
		Occupied.		Cultivated.	
	Acres.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.
Udaiyárpálaiyam	8	65	88	77	104
Perambalúr	11	46	114	54	134
Musiri	8	53	109	64	131
Trichinopoly	6	68	85	83	103
Kulitalai	7	58	91	90	142

The area tilled by a pair of cattle is considerable in the Perambalúr taluk, where the proportion of wet land is the smallest in the whole district and a considerable area of black-cotton soil is found. The areas tilled by each pair are moderate in Trichinopoly, where the comparatively large area of wet land keeps the average down. Cattle are fewest in the Perambalúr taluk, but are comparatively numerous in Trichinopoly and Kulitalai owing to the considerable areas of wild grazing found in these taluks. The cattle are small in size and of no very definite character. A good many are bred to supply the requirements of the neighbouring district of Tanjore. Sheep and goats are chiefly kept for manuring purposes. They are most numerous in Perambalúr and Kulitalai.

The division of the total area under arable, occupied and cultivated land is shown in the table annexed in hundreds of acres:—

Taluks.	Total.		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated.
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area	Percentage occupied.	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	Area.
Udaiyárpálaiyam	352,2	72	254,3	80	204,2	84	171,5
Perambalúr	377,3	77	292,0	78	229,7	85	195,5
Musiri	392,2	71	280,3	80	224,8	83	186,8
Trichinopoly	347,1	72	249,9	77	193,3	82	159,1
Kulitalai	365,1	80	291,2	88	256,4	64	164,3

The proportion of land that is classed as arable is moderate, being highest in Kulitalai. Of this area, in the two southern taluks, there is not much still left waste, but everywhere the ryots retain a good deal of their holdings uncultivated and in Kulitalai a very large proportion.

Taking the averages for the quinquennial period immediately before the great famine as a standard (100), the variations in the holdings and the land revenue of the district since 1866–67 are shown in the table on the margin. The area in occupation increased very slowly during the years following the great famine, but during the penultimate period it would have been greater but for a transfer of ten villages to South Arcot. Of late years, the area in occupation has extended materially. The fluctuations in the assessment

Period.	Proportional.			
	Holdings.		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net (current).	Total.
1866–67 to 1870–71 ..	98·9	96·7	100·5	103·6
1871–72 to 1875–76 ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876–77	100·9	99·0	97·2	97·5
1877–78	102·5	101·9	103·8	104·9
1878–79	103·1	102·4	103·5	104·3
1879–80	102·1	103·0	104·2	104·5
1880–81	101·0	102·3	103·8	103·9
1881–82 to 1885–86 ..	103·0	102·6	104·0	105·0
1886–87 to 1890–91 ..	107·5	105·2	107·0	107·2

and in the land revenue demand have followed those in the area of the holdings with minor differences due to seasonal conditions.

The people.—According to the census of 1891, the population of the district was 1,372,717, or 13·0 per cent. more than it was ten years earlier. In 1881, the number was but slightly (1·2 per cent.) greater than it was in 1871, and had in the Kulitalai taluk decreased considerably. On the whole during the last twenty years the population has increased by 14·4 per cent., though in the taluk mentioned it is now only 6·7 per cent. larger than it was in 1871. Particulars of the fluctuations during the whole period, as well as of the distribution of the people in reference to the area on which they depend for support, are shown in the following table :—

Taluks.	Population in 1891.			Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.				
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1891 and 1871.
Udaiyârpâlaiyam	386	834	1,195	+ 3·9	+ 17·6	+ 22·1
Perambalûr	289	632	915	+ 1·0	+ 13·2	+ 14·3
Musiri	371	843	1,177	+ 0·3	+ 9·7	+ 10·1
Trichinopoly	666	1,613	2,115	+ 9·5	+ 7·4	+ 17·6
Kulitalai	271	561	976	− 11·5	+ 20·6	+ 6·7
Whole district ..	378	859	1,256	+ 1·2	+ 13·0	+ 14·4

The general density of the population with reference to the total area of the district is high, being only exceeded in six other districts in the Presidency, but this is in some measure due to the inclusion of the large town population of Trichinopoly. In Kulitalai the density is below, and in Perambalûr only just above, that of the Presidency generally. In the Trichinopoly taluk the population is very dense in proportion to the area cultivated, but in the rest of the district averages only about one person for each acre. Only 9·77 per cent. of the population is urban.

Hindus form 92·1 per cent. of the people, Musalmans 2·8 per cent., and Christians as many as 5·1 per cent., the latter having increased rather more rapidly than the district average during the last decade. More than one-fourth of the Musalmans are found in the town of Trichinopoly alone. The parent tongue of 84·4 per cent. of the people is Tamil, of 11·8 per cent. Telugu and over 2 per cent. Kanarese, whilst nearly half the Musalmans speak Hindustani. Patnul and Marathi are the languages of considerable sections also. Education has reached a larger proportion of the male population than usual, but a smaller number of the female; only 83·4 per cent. of the male, whilst 99·27 per cent. of the female, population being illiterate.

When classified according to the character of the hereditary occupations of their castes, tribes and races, the proportion of the agricultural class is larger than usual owing chiefly to the large number of field labourers found in the district; the Pallans, Pallis and Pariahs being very numerous. Traders are less numerous than usual, as also are the industrial or artisan castes, &c.; the weavers, leather-workers, fishermen and miscellaneous artisans and village menials being proportionately few in number. The large number appearing as indefinite under this classification is due to the comparatively large proportion of native Christians so

Class.	Percentage when classified by	
	Hereditary occupation.	Occupation on which dependent.
Agricultural	64·3	69·9
Commercial	5·6	1·8
Industrial	19·1	13·9
Professional	3·5	2·2
Government service	..	2·8
Personal service	..	2·6
Indefinite	7·5	6·8
Total ..	100·0	100·0

returned. Classified according to the occupations on which the people depend, the excess of the agricultural class is also very marked, as also is the small proportion dependent on industrial pursuits and trade. As usual, the indefinite class includes a considerable number of general labourers who are in the main dependent on agriculture. If allowance be made for this, the total agricultural class accounts for 74·8 per cent. of the population and was subdivided, as noted on the margin, in the general census returns. These figures show the high proportion of persons with rights in the land usual in the southern districts and a smaller proportion dependent on general labour than usual. When compared with the number of land-holders returned in the agricultural statistics, the latter return appears to exaggerate the actuals and to count individuals more than once, as the average family of the numbers shown in the latter returns would, according to the census figures, appear to be less than 2½ persons. Some of the persons, however, whose chief source of livelihood is farm labour or the care of cattle may be pattadars, whilst also some of the persons engaged on other pursuits than agriculture may also be land-holders, and thus the number of the latter is increased, though they were not treated as land-occupants in the census.

Group.	Number.	Percentage of Total population.	Percentage of Agricultural population.
Land occupants ..	616,333	44·90	60·0
Tenants	137,546	10 02	13·4
Farm labourers ..	164,498	11·98	16·0
General labourers ..	67,473	4·91	6·6
Care of cattle	32,498	2·38	3·2
Other agricultural pursuits	8,199	0·59	0·8
Total ..	1,026,547	74·78	100·0

Class.	Number.	Area held.
		ACS.
Zemindars	23	391,680
Inamdars	13,181	215,263
Peasant proprietors	245,316	1,033,733

As far as the peasant proprietors are concerned, the following abstract of the table given in the appendix shows the size and assessment of the holdings and their relative importance :—

Taluks.	Average size of holdings. Area.	Average size of holdings. Assessment.	Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of: Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100	Rs. 100 and upwards.	Percentage of total number of pattas on which assessment is: Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards
	ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Udaiyárpálaiyam ..	5·05	6 9 11	42·3	37·5	17·2	3·0	81·4	15·8	2·7	0·1
Perambalúr	5·24	6 9 0	44·7	32 9	17·9	4·5	83·6	13·5	2·7	0·2
Musiri	5·51	7 14 10	31·7	27·1	18·5	22·7	82·9	13·4	3·1	0·6
Trichinopoly	5·81	15 8 3	13·1	25·0	27·1	34·7	65·0	24·0	8·6	2·4
Kulitalai	17·67	14 10 3	16·8	22·6	22·0	38·6	71·2	20·1	6·9	1·8
Total ..	6·33	9 3 10	28·0	28·7	21·4	21·9	78·4	16·5	4·3	0·8

The total number of holdings is 163,102 with an average area of 5·48 acres of dry and 0·85 acres of wet land; the proportion of wet land being exceptionally large (2·47 acres wet to 3·34 acres dry) in the Trichinopoly taluk, whilst in Kulitalai the holdings are remarkably large but include as much as 16·33 acres of dry land. Looking, however, at their average value, it is in the two taluks last mentioned that the average is highest. In these taluks, the proportion of very small holdings is far lower than in the remaining taluks, and there is a considerable number of really substantial holdings. North of the Cauvery about 95 per cent. of the holdings are small or not far removed from that description, and on these holdings from 59 to 79 per cent. of the land revenue is assessed. In the taluks affected by the Cauvery, the proportion of land revenue paid by substantial holders varies from 22·7 to 38·6 per cent. But few of the smaller holders, unless they occupy Cauvery valley land, could pass through a period of scarcity unaided. Besides these the bulk of the labourers would need employment on the cessation of field work caused by drought.

The industrial class in this district is a comparatively small one, only numbering 190,973 or 13·9 per cent. of the whole population, all groups in the class being

represented by comparatively small numbers. Many of the class, however, would feel the pressure of scarcity at an early date.

The following table shows generally the distribution of the people according to their principal occupation for each taluk. It is an abstract of the village census tables, which, however, were not compiled on exactly the same plan as the general census figures referred to above :—

Taluks or divisions.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturist.				Other labourers.		Traders.		Artisans.				Others.	
	Landholders.		Labourers.						Weavers.		Other than weavers.			
	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.
Udaiyárpálaiyam ..	204,935	70·5	15,846	5·5	20,158	6·9	6,877	2·3	14,937	5·2	9,305	3·2	18,505	6·4
Perambalúr ..	124,773	64·0	31,215	16·0	11,792	6·1	5,005	2·6	2,804	1·4	8,401	4·3	11,016	5·6
Musiri	158,819	56·2	57,925	20·5	11,564	4·1	13,293	4·7	8,488	3·0	13,476	4·8	19,064	6·7
Trichinopoly ..	142,427	39·5	49,966	13·8	24,775	6·8	44,913	12·4	10,189	3·0	24,585	6·8	63,974	17·7
Kulitalai	129,255	53·0	42,160	17·3	16,872	7·0	13,967	5·7	3,696	1·5	15,716	6·5	22,034	9·0
Whole district ..	760,209	55·4	197,112	14·4	85,151	6·2	84,055	6·1	40,114	2·9	71,483	5·2	134,593	9·8

Area liable to famine.—In common with the rest of the Presidency, there was a general failure of crop in 1805 and the dearth which followed in 1807 was partially felt in this district, and employment was given to the poorest classes on public works, whilst later on large supplies of Government rice were sent to the district. Again in 1833, large expenditure on public works was sanctioned to provide employment, but thereafter, until 1866, relief works were not found necessary. In the latter year, distress was felt and the district suffered again in 1876–78 in common with the rest of the Presidency, but in the latter case, during a shorter period than most, the pressure extending from July 1877 to August 1878, and only two taluks were seriously affected.

The greater part of the district is under dry cultivation, but in the Cauvery valley there is a considerable area under first-class irrigation. The Trichinopoly taluk is the best protected part of the district where about 41 per cent. of the occupied area is protected in ordinary and about 25 per cent. in all seasons, most of the latter area being under Cauvery irrigation. A small part of the occupied area in the Musiri and Kulitalai taluks is similarly protected, and generally, except Perambalúr, from about one-tenth to one-fifth is protected by irrigation of different sorts in ordinary seasons. The following statement gives particulars as to the area in each taluk in hundreds of acres :—

Sources of irrigation.	Udaiyár-pálaiyam.	Perambalúr.	Musiri	Trichino-poly.	Kulitalai.	Total.
Area protected in all seasons.						
Cauvery { Minor channels	..	..	4,9	12,2	9,3	26,4
Cauvery { Upper anicut	..	..	..	47,0	..	47,0
Coleroon channels	3,7	..	..	..	..	3,7
Amarávati channels	..	..	..	..	2,4	2,4
Minor tanks and channels	3,3	3,6	13,8	4	..	21,1
Wells and doruvus	4,6	2	5,8	1,6	3,6	15,8
Total ..	11,6	3,8	24,5	61,2	15,3	116,4
Percentage of area occupied ..	5·3	1·6	9·8	25·7	5·5	9·6
Percentage of area cultivated ..	6·5	1·9	12·2	33·9	8·8	12·5
Area protected in ordinary seasons.						
Cauvery { Minor channels	..	..	9,6	37,3	14,6	61,5
Cauvery { Upper anicut	..	..	..	47,0	..	47,0
Coleroon channels	8,0	..	..	..	..	8,0
Amarávati channels	..	..	..	..	2,6	2,6
Minor tanks and channels	8,7	11,5	24,9	11,6	4,3	61,0
Wells and doruvus	9,2	4	11,6	3,3	7,2	31,7
Total ..	25,9	11,9	46,1	99,2	28,7	211,8
Percentage of area occupied ..	11·9	5·0	18·5	41·7	10·4	17·4
Percentage of area cultivated ..	14·6	5·9	23·0	55·0	16·6	22·8

Numbers relieved during past famines.—No information is available regarding the numbers of people who were relieved during any famine prior to 1866. During that famine 2,495 people were on the average gratuitously relieved during four months from August to November 1866, and only 57 people on the average by employment on works during nine months from October 1866 to June 1867. The maximum number relieved during any month was 4,166 in September 1866. During the famine of 1876–78, the average number of people relieved during 22 months from December 1876 to September 1878 was 4,423. Of these, 2,318 were relieved on works and 2,105 gratuitously. The maximum number relieved in any one month was 20,550 in December 1877. The district, however, came on the famine list comparatively late and the scarcity was but nominal during other months than from July 1877 to April 1878, during which period an average of 9,451 persons were in receipt of relief.

Accessibility for purposes of relief.—The South Indian Railway, which enters the district from Tanjore about 7 miles east of Trichinopoly, follows the valley of the Cauvery to its western extremity near Karúr. Its southern branch leaves this line at Trichinopoly and for about 31 miles southward traverses parts of the Trichinopoly and Kulitalai taluks. These two lines both lie in the southern portion of the district and by them and by cross roads this section is well opened up for supply. Both branches of the Cauvery are bridged at Srírangam, and the road which is there carried over these rivers runs up to the northern district frontier. Several other lines open out the rest of the northern section of the district from the Tanjore delta and the valley of the Cauvery which is always a surplus-food-producing tract. On the whole the district is well provided for the distribution of food should any scarcity be caused in the upland parts by failure of the seasonal rainfall.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluks.	Number and area of villages exclusive of Tributary States.									Deduct	
	Ryotwari.			Inam.		Zemindari.		Total.		Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.
	Number.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor inams.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.		
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Udaiyárpálaiyam	353	321,010	12,614	19	18,560	99	130,560	471	482,744	85,575	12,277
Perambalúr ..	212	355,047	13,274	9	8,960	22	14,080	243	391,361	35,647	49,611
Musiri	188	359,741	10,057	23	22,400	22	35,840	233	428,038	47,500	64,330
Trichinopoly ..	367	275,915	14,903	45	56,320	..	..	412	347,138	92,997	4,185
Kulitalai	98	306,866	35,821	45	22,400	106	211,200	249	576,287	46,538	27,344
Inam villages * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zemindari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,218	1,618,579	86,669	141	128,640	249	391,680	1,608	2,225,568	308,257	157,747

* In Government taluks.

RENT-ROLL OF GOVERNMENT

Taluks.	Total holdings.														
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average extent.		Average assessment.									
				Dry.	Wet.	Dry.				Wet.					
		ACS.	RS	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.			
Udaiyárpálaiyam ..	38,735	195,788	2,56,551	4·69	0 36	5	7	2		1	2	9			
Perambalúr	41,097	215,586	2,69,868	5·04	0·20	5	9	4		0	15	8			
Musiri	39,533	217,906	3,13,533	4·93	0·58	4	15	8		2	15	2			
Trichinopoly	31,077	180,623	4,82,229	3·34	2·47	3	8	4		11	15	11			
Kulitalai	12,660	223,830	1,85,384	16·33	1·34	8	6	3		6	4	0			
Total ..	163,102	1,033,738	15,07,565	5·48	0·85	5	3	8		4	0	2			

CROPPING.

Taluks.	Cereals.						Pulses.		Fruit trees and vegetables.	Condiments and spices.
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Varagu.	Others.	Horse-gram.	Others.		
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Udaiyárpálaiyam	39,308	7,992	42,847	21,404	44,878	102	3,298	2,247	276	6,994
Perambalúr	12,416	15,996	44,086	40,249	55,599	134	4,094	2,100	217	†19,418
Musiri	34,175	34,960	59,210	28,345	19,893	3,267	8,171	§17,527	3,046	3,253
Trichinopoly .. .	112,242	15,052	10,546	16,162	8,512	4,673	3,884	2,171	11,373	3,617
Kulitalai	26,259	30,459	26,284	10,928	24,624	‡31,193	14,502	2,959	2,932	833
Total ..	224,400	104,459	182,973	117,088	153,506	39,369	33,949	27,004	17,844	34,115

† Includes about 10,000 acres under coriander. ‡ Includes 30,957 acres under samai.
§ Includes 14,857 acres under red-gram.

DIX.

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FOR 1891—92.

area of		Remainder.	Area in occupation.						
Zemindari and other land for which returns are not available.	Total.	Arable area (Government and inam).	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head.	Taluks.
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.	
130,560	228,412	254,332	177,086	40,305	85·5	2,65,518	201,530	1 5 1	Udaiyárpálaiyam.
14,080	99,338	292,023	200,233	36,037	80·9	2,74,794	180,285	1 8 5	Perambalúr.
35,840	147,670	280,368	200,052	49,495	89·0	3,16,501	220,307	1 7 0	Musiri.
258	97,182	249,956	180,506	57,167	95·1	4,80,860	336,850	1 6 10	Trichinopoly.
211,200	285,082	291,205	173,008	103,790	95·1	2,02,667	155,051	1 4 11	Kulitalai.
..	..	..	..	..	..	10,597	76,588	0 2 2	Inam villages.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	52,338	202,100	0 4 2	Zemindari.
391,680	857,684	1,367,884	930,885	286,794	89·0	16,03,275	1,372,717	1 2 8	Total.

LAND FOR FASLI 1301 (1891–92).

Pattas paying										
Under Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to 30.		From Rs. 30 to 50.		From Rs. 50 to 100.		Rs. 100 and upwards.		Taluks.
Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment	Number.	Assessment.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
31,522	1,08,593	6,123	96,258	765	26,861	279	17,263	46	7,576	Udaiyárpálaiyam.
34,340	1,20,605	5,564	88,896	812	29,094	301	19,088	80	12,185	Perambalúr.
32,767	99,404	5,282	84,942	799	29,118	415	28,864	240	71,210	Musiri.
20,198	63,205	7,475	1,20,800	1,529	55,051	1,134	75,937	741	1,67,256	Trichinopoly.
9,011	31,113	2,545	41,934	554	20,833	327	19,906	223	71,598	Kulitalai.
127,838	4,22,920	26,989	4,32,830	4,459	1,60,952	2,486	1,61,058	1,330	3,29,805	Total.

Industrial crops.									
		Oil-seeds.							
Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Castor.	Ground-nut.	Others.	Miscellaneous.	Total (first and second crop).	Area occupied more than once	Net area cultivated.	Taluks.
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
903	1,059	96	9,503	1,427	1,559	183,873	5,208	178,665	Udaiyárpálaiyam.
632	7,736	939	2,213	2,915	‖ 2,296	211,040	8,072	202,968	Perambalúr.
1,228	4,321	4,056	290	2,776	956	225,474	23,092	202,382	Musiri.
1,897	2,693	1,053	2,497	1,086	‖ 4,005	201,463	28,692	172,771	Trichinopoly.
88	208	10,178	419	2,901	1,351	186,118	11,152	174,966	Kulitalai.
4,748	15,997	16,322	14,922	11,105	10,167	1,007,968	76,216	931,752	Total.

‖ Include 2,249 and 1,748 acres, respectively, under indigo.

AGRICULTURAL

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bulls and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
Udaiyárpálaiyam ..	39,614	2,712	36,778	35,138	10,610	7,914	179,252
Perambalúr	31,640	2,401	27,521	28,163	9,578	6,281	261,430
Musiri	43,122	3,404	26,428	26,822	10,550	8,688	244,378
Trichinopoly	45,510	5,450	29,000	27,347	14,255	10,430	164,758
Kulitalai	43,579	2,100	41,794	26,842	26,836	7,194	233,313
Total ..	203,465	16,067	161,521	144,312	71,829	40,507	1,083,131

WATER-SUPPLY

Taluks.	Irrigation under Government protective works.							
	Works.	Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated.			Average revenue.		
			First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Demand.	Remissions.	
							Amount.	Percentage on demand.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
Udaiyárpálaiyam.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perambalúr ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	Cauvery Upper Anicut.	47,941	47,886	21,635	69,521	2,40,115	4,444	1·8
Kulitalai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		47,941	47,886	21,635	69,521	2,40,115	4,444	1·8

Taluks.	Number of minor works,									
	Under 50 acres.				From 50 to 200 acres.				From 200 to	
	Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
Udaiyárpálaiyam	418	22	1	..	40	11	..	..	8	..
Perambalúr	193	..	14	..	50	..	..	..	10	..
Musiri	14	..	9	..	26	1	4	..	10	..
Trichinopoly	277	16	..	..	91	11	..	..	18	2
Kulitalai	301	5	21	4	34	..	7	1	3	..
Total ..	1,203	43	45	4	241	23	11	1	49	2

STOCK IN 1890–91.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Indigo vats.	Sugar mills.	Taluks.
134	425	26,346	4,701	10	375	Udaiyárpálaiyam.
110	348	16,910	3,641	31	180	Perambalúr.
75	182	22,643	3,448	3	160	Musiri.
261	451	21,546	5,156	..	185	Trichinopoly
173	364	21,539	1,669	..	3	Kulitalai
753	1,770	108,984	18,615	44	903	Total.

AND IRRIGATION.

Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years.						Irrigation under ordinary wells.				Taluks.
	First crop.		Second crop.			Number.		Area irrigated.		
Occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Percentage of remission on demand.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	
ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS.	
17,887	17,426	97·4	2,998	16·8	4·3	472	133	401	26	Udaiyárpálaiyam.
11,753	11,748	100·0	7,242	61·6	1·7	3,534	240	7,228	2,337	Perambalúr.
35,798	35,624	99·5	21,407	59·8	2·8	7,182	478	9,214	2,548	Musiri.
50,111	49,905	99·6	10,881	21·7	2·0	1,411	110	3,344	227	Trichinopoly.
23,719	22,890	96·5	8,987	37·9	5·9	4,656	255	11,658	1,452	Kulitalai.
139,268	1,37,593	98·5	51,515	37·0	3·1	17,255	1,216	31,845	6,590	Total.

the ayacut of which is										Taluks.
500 acres.		From 500 to 1,000 acres.				1,000 acres and over.				
Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Udaiyárpálaiyam.
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Perambalúr.
8	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	Musiri.
..	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	Trichinopoly.
5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	Kulitalai
14	1	12		5	..	1	..	14	..	Total.

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop assessment.	Charge for water.	Charge on miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67).	761,781	126,023	Not available.	887,804	7,22,593	5,32,988	79,040	15,203	Not available.	13,49,824
1277 (1867-68).	805,111	126,786		931,897	7,59,336	5,35,280	82,075	20,498		13,97,189
1278 (1868-69).	823,267	127,500		950,767	7,74,058	5,37,721	85,772	24,977		14,22,528
1279 (1869-70).	912,164	133,821		1,045,985	8,54,770	5,61,189	1,16,307	41,472		15,73,738
1280 (1870-71).	897,085	134,488		1,031,573	8,38,192	5,63,203	1,16,056	38,815		15,56,266
Average ..	839,882	129,723		969,605	7,89,790	5,46,076	95,850	28,193		14,59,909
1281 (1871-72).	857,761	135,375	11,994	1,005,130	8,02,230	5,65,697	1,08,280	39,851	40,531	15,56,589
1282 (1872-73).	808,108	135,520	34,191	977,819	7,54,622	5,66,093	1,04,008	42,713	44,259	15,11,695
1283 (1873-74).	814,463	135,667	15,223	965,353	7,64,973	5,66,706	97,454	35,008	19,620	14,83,756
1284 (1874-75).	811,163	135,798	21,296	968,257	7,60,329	5,67,059	95,823	42,304	25,045	14,90,560
1285 (1875-76).	818,979	136,005	28,568	983,552	7,67,026	5,67,556	92,667	38,344	38,584	15,04,177
Average ..	822,095	135,673	22,254	980,022	7,69,836	5,66,622	99,646	39,643	33,608	15,09,355
1286 (1876-77).	829,062	136,127	23,779	988,968	7,77,185	5,68,097	90,408	25,130	32,901	14,93,721
1287 (1877-78).	839,852	136,293	27,966	1,004,111	7,89,112	5,68,713	1,06,727	36,237	38,000	15,38,789
1288 (1878-79).	848,836	136,518	25,464	1,010,818	7,99,896	5,69,449	1,00,987	39,604	36,277	15,46,212
1289 (1879-80).	840,302	136,671	23,981	1,000,954	7,95,238	5,70,229	1,11,932	39,203	38,047	15,54,649
1290 (1880-81).	831,020	136,575	22,108	989,703	7,86,476	5,70,084	1,13,883	43,043	30,086	15,43,572
1291 (1881-82).	832,229	136,675	22,984	991,888	7,87,499	5,70,561	1,05,217	37,794	31,852	15,32,923
1292 (1882-83).	844,069	136,710	26,508	1,007,287	7,97,858	5,70,676	1,04,654	43,883	35,410	15,52,481
1293 (1883-84).	843,974	136,861	28,584	1,009,419	7,97,238	5,71,473	1,04,196	44,999	36,709	15,54,615
1294 (1884-85).	857,139	137,051	19,823	1,014,013	8,07,717	5,72,116	1,02,587	48,874	31,777	15,63,071
1295 (1885-86).	859,634	137,234	29,078	1,025,946	7,74,070	5,72,791	1,04,681	46,383	45,790	15,43,715
Average ..	847,409	136,906	25,395	1,009,710	7,92,876	5,71,523	1,04,267	44,387	36,307	15,49,360
1296 (1886-87).	865,275	137,120	46,990	1,049,385	7,79,241	5,73,311	1,07,600	53,571	64,108	15,77,831
1297 (1887-88).	874,719	137,530	37,159	1,049,408	7,88,157	6,31,160	46,492	57,014	57,491	15,80,314
1298 (1888-89).	875,025	137,948	36,268	1,049,241	7,88,314	6,33,181	42,350	48,696	69,661	15,82,202
1299 (1889-90).	883,446	138,024	37,185	1,058,655	7,95,388	6,33,697	44,855	46,976	72,350	15,93,266
1300 (1890-91).	895,043	138,743	29,266	1,063,052	8,06,677	6,36,028	49,873	47,428	64,934	16,04,940
Average ..	878,701	137,873	37,374	1,053,948	7,91,555	6,21,476	58,234	50,737	65,709	15,87,711

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.					Not demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Deduct amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwar).	Fasli.
Due to season.			Fixed and other.	Total.						
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.								
RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
3,089	..	15,638	27,099	45,826	13,03,998	49,126	13,53,124	..	13,53,124	1276 (1866–67).
12,312	12,554	43,371	26,920	95,157	13,02,032	46,712	13,48,744	..	13,48,744	1277 (1867–68).
418	..	16,545	28,379	45,342	13,77,186	61,051	14,38,237	..	14,38,237	1278 (1868–69).
..	..	26,085	31,243	57,328	15,16,410	2,39,056	17,55,466	..	17,55,466	1279 (1869–70).
.	..	27,265	30,782	58,047	14,98,219	72,826	15,71,045	..	15,71,045	1280 (1870–71).
3,164	2,511	25,781	28,884	60,340	13,99,569	93,754	14,93,323	..	14,93,323	Average.
1,793	..	25,060	1,57,541	1,84,394	13,72,195	48,469	14,20,614	..	14,20,614	1281 (1871–72).
..	..	17,630	92,818	1,10,448	14,01,247	44,566	14,45,813	.	14,45,813	1282 (1872–73).
1,307	8,782	..	53,167	1,03,256	13,80,500	41,193	14,21,693	.	14,21,693	1283 (1873–74).
372	..	58	93,116	93,546	13,97,014	52,866	14,49,880	.	14,49,880	1284 (1874–75).
115	2,241	..	93,327	95,683	14,08,494	59,497	14,67,991	..	14,67,991	1285 (1875–76).
717	2,205	8,549	1,05,994	1,17,465	13,91,890	49,308	14,41,198	.	14,41,198	Average.
25,002	7,175	15,036	93,289	1,40,502	13,53,219	51,786	14,05,005	..	14,04,005	1286 (1876–77).
196	..	163	93,914	94,273	14,44,516	68,033	15,12,549	..	15,12,549	1287 (1877–78).
4,872	6,392	..	94,072	1,05,336	14,40,876	62,451	15,03,327	..	15,03,327	1288 (1878–79).
4,994	4,470	..	94,219	1,03,683	14,50,966	54,669	15,05,635	41,128	14,64,507	1289 (1879–80).
1,717	..	2,825	93,702	98,244	14,45,328	52,190	14,97,518	57,291	14,40,227	1290 (1880–81).
3,777	21	120	93,500	97,418	14,35,505	57,292	14,92,797	57,291	14,35,506	1291 (1881–82).
1,931	4,899	3,440	94,300	1,04,569	14,47,912	82,006	15,29,918	57,291	14,72,627	1292 (1882–83).
3,247	5,102	901	93,960	1,03,210	14,51,405	77,740	15,29,145	57,291	14,71,854	1293 (1883–84).
5,385	2,431	4,585	94,370	1,06,771	14,56,300	54,716	15,11,016	57,291	14,53,725	1294 (1884–85).
851	164	350	93,839	95,204	14,48,511	54,835	15,03,346	57,291	14,46,055	1295 (1885–86).
3,038	2,523	1,879	93,994	1,01,434	14,47,926	65,318	15,13,244	57,291	14,55,953	Average.
4,531	1,860	518	94,032	1,00,941	14,76,890	53,613	15,30,503	57,291	14,73,212	1296 (1886–87).
1,063	52	755	94,184	96,054	14,84,260	73,689	15,57,949	57,291	15,00,658	1297 (1887–88).
4,688	1,000	2,378	92,477	1,00,543	14,81,059	61,669	15,43,328	57,291	14,86,037	1298 (1888–89).
381	954	754	93,059	95,128	14,98,138	39,684	15,37,822	57,291	14,80,531	1299 (1889–90).
1,058	686	518	93,319	95,581	15,09,359	43,771	15,53,130	57,291	14,95,839	1300 (1890–91).
2,344	906	986	93,414	97,650	14,90,061	54,485	15,44,546	57,291	14,87,255	Average.

METEOROLOGICAL

Thermometrical Readings

Months.	1885.				1886.				1887.	
	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.
January	74·9	19·9	89·5	62·9	75·8	18·4	90·7	61·8	77·4	22·0
February	77·7	23·5	95·3	61·9	78·7	23·6	96·7	62·6	78·8	25·9
March	82·7	24·1	98·6	67·5	83·4	23·2	101·7	68·2	83·6	25·3
April	87·5	24·2	103·3	70·6	88·7	23·8	105·2	71·7	86·2	21·8
May	88·2	21·8	104·6	75·7	85·9	19·5	105·4	71·2	88·1	22·7
June	84·8	18·2	99·6	72·0	86·1	18·5	100·9	75·2	84·4	19·6
July	85·7	20·3	100·5	74·3	83·6	17·4	97·1	71·7	85·2	18·7
August	86·5	20·1	101·6	73·5	82·3	15·9	98·0	71·6	83·9	20·3
September	84·6	19·6	99·8	72·9	83·0	18·5	96·9	73·6	83·8	19·7
October	80·4	15·6	95·6	72·1	83·0	18·4	99·3	72·6	79·5	14·4
November	78·4	14·6	91·8	66·7	78·4	15·6	91·1	65·7	77·5	13·9
December	76·8	13·3	89·6	66·7	75·8	16·1	88·0	62·4	74·8	11·5
Average ..	82·4	19·6	..	..	82·1	19·1	..	..	81·9	19·7

Average Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	1·43	..	0·31	0·90	0 58	5·32	0·86	7·01	4·22	8·59	6·17	2·38	37·77
1871	1·91	1·09	..	0·78	4·46	1·34	0·80	3·16	5·12	7·00	9·17	1·88	36·71
1872	..	0·01	0·02	1·19	4·54	1·44	5·43	5·43	5·54	5·88	9·03	3·41	41·92
1873	..	4·21	..	2·89	2·66	..	1·33	3·17	2·68	14·68	2·35	1·00	35·57
1874	..	0·38	0·01	1·22	2·38	2·75	2·06	3·98	4·22	6·79	8·51	2·37	34·67
1875	0·22	..	0·10	1·53	3·14	1·31	0·78	4·19	4·16	7·08	3·65	1·20	27·36
1876	..	..	0·45	0·60	4·41	1·08	2·54	5·00	4·14	1·85	1·81	1·45	23·33
1877	..	..	0·51	0·15	4·08	0·88	0·42	1 29	7·69	11·77	5 29	5·48	37·56
1878	1·52	..	..	3·22	3·18	0·97	4·67	4·33	5·58	5·01	3·15	1·01	32·64
1879	0·20	..	2·26	1·61	1·40	1·25	5·39	2·16	4·66	6·43	2·96	0·43	28·75
1880	0·17	0·20	0·05	1·78	2·92	0·68	0·89	6·52	2·51	6·28	16·57	3·10	41·67
1881	0·15	.	0·25	..	3·67	0·60	0·64	5·64	6·10	2·38	6·29	5·44	31·16
1882	2·19	..	..	1·73	5·47	0·85	0·46	5·36	3·25	5·26	9·65	1·51	35·73
1883	..	..	0·22	.	3·21	2·72	1·44	4·16	2·75	10·37	8·72	1·82	35·41
1884	0·29	..	..	0·10	2·72	0·70	0·21	1·92	2·51	10·49	8·75	9·13	36·82
1885	..	..	..	..	1·19	1·55	0·09	1·42	4·49	8·41	5·16	5·04	27·35
1886	0·30	..	0·80	0·12	9·73	0·99	3·69	6·48	5·31	3·85	1·98	1·33	34·58
1887	..	..	1·62	1·47	1·80	2·44	0·67	6·20	2·47	8·88	7·64	6·54	39·73
1888	0·06	..	0·22	1·33	4·50	0·63	1·06	2·40	4·37	5·91	4·35	3·81	28·64
1889	0·28	.	0·05	2·87	2·59	0·59	4·95	3·31	4·95	7·82	1 25	4·45	33·11
Average—1870–89 ..	0·44	0·29	0·34	1·17	3·43	1·40	1·92	4·16	4·34	7·24	6·12	3·17	34·02
1890	0·53	0·05	0·20	1·59	2·07	3·12	1·63	5·10	3·92	11·13	4 44	0·13	33·91
1891	0·05	2·95	0·61	0·48	1·50	1·41	0·26	2·91	2·70	11·62	2·46	3·86	30·81
1892	0·23	0·21	..	0·87	1·52	1·36	1·93	6·84	1·82	7·56	0·48	1·34	24·16
1893	0·03	0·12	2·44	1·55	2·92	3·72	3·48	2·39	2·87	8·27	15·03	0·19	43·01

STATEMENTS.

AT TRICHINOPOLY FOR FIVE YEARS.

		1888.				1889.				
Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Months.
94·6	61·6	76·2	19·5	93·2	63·1	76·4	20·6	92·8	62·1	January.
99·0	62·1	79·0	24·2	97·8	62·2	79·5	25·0	99·0	63·8	February.
102·3	62·7	83·7	25·0	104·5	67·1	84·8	24·8	106·8	68·2	March.
105·8	73·5	88·6	23·1	107·4	71·8	88·5	22·9	106·3	71·1	April.
105·4	73·9	87·6	21·8	107·4	71·1	88·4	22·5	105·5	71·9	May.
103·3	73·2	86·9	21·3	101·7	72·1	88·0	20·8	103·5	76·6	June.
101·2	75·1	87·6	20·3	102·3	74·9	85·6	19·0	102·2	73·1	July.
100·2	70·9	86·9	21·2	102·1	73·8	84·6	19·1	99·4	73·9	August.
99·7	73·7	85·7	21·7	101·9	73·5	82·4	19·0	98·7	72·9	September.
98·4	71·9	81·8	16·5	100·0	70·9	80·8	18·2	95·2	68·0	October.
90·8	65·5	78·3	14·2	91·8	67·1	79·8	18·9	94·8	63·9	November.
88·3	63·9	74·2	15·0	86·3	60·5	77·7	18·2	93·6	64·0	December.
..	..	83·0	20·3	..	..	83·0	20·8	..	..	Average.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WET DAYS.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	1	..	..	2	2	5	2	8	4	11	11	3	49
1871	4	2	..	2	5	2	1	4	8	9	9	4	50
1872	..	..	..	2	4	4	5	7	6	8	12	7	55
1873	..	4	..	5	2	..	2	5	3	17	6	2	46
1874	..	1	..	..	5	3	4	5	6	12	9	4	49
1875	..	..	..	2	5	2	1	6	7	11	8	3	45
1876	..	..	1	1	7	2	2	7	5	3	3	2	33
1877	..	..	..	1	5	2	2	2	9	12	9	9	51
1878	2	..	..	4	5	1	5	7	7	8	3	2	44
1879	1	..	4	2	2	2	8	3	6	8	2	1	39
1880	1	1	..	3	5	2	2	7	4	10	15	4	54
1881	1	..	1	..	5	1	1	9	7	5	8	6	44
1882	3	..	..	2	6	1	1	7	3	9	11	3	46
1883	..	..	1	..	4	3	2	4	3	13	9	3	42
1884	2	..	..	..	4	1	1	3	4	11	12	8	46
1885	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	3	7	13	6	7	42
1886	1	..	1	..	8	2	4	6	8	6	5	3	44
1887	..	..	2	2	3	3	2	8	4	15	11	10	60
1888	..	..	..	2	6	1	2	4	6	8	9	6	44
1889	1	..	..	3	3	1	5	6	7	9	2	3	40
Average—1870–89 ..	1	..	..	2	4	2	3	6	6	10	8	4	46
1890	2	..	1	2	4	5	3	8	7	12	8	..	52
1891	..	5	1	1	3	2	1	3	4	15	6	8	49
1892	1	..	..	1	3	3	4	9	3	8	1	3	36
1893	..	..	3	2	5	4	6	4	4	8	14	1	51

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

VARIATIONS OF THE RAINFALL, 1870–89, IN INCHES.

Recording stations.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Perambalúr ..	Maximum, 1871 ..	6·05	1·10	4·80	1·50	0·30	4·90	7·70	10·75	15·45	3·50	56·05
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	1·00	4·05	2·90	4·30	8·85	3·30	0·40	4·55	0·22	29·57
	Average	1·25	1·12	3 42	1·83	2·08	5·45	5·27	7·89	7·01	3·49	38·81
Udaiyárpálaiyam.	Maximum, 1872 ..	..	..	8·20	1·10	10·70	8·80	4·10	10·20	14·09	5·90	63·09
	Minimum, 1879 ..	2·35	0·10	2·30	2·34	4·93	2·50	7·70	3·25	1·07	1·47	28·01
	Average	1·25	0·61	3·44	1·72	3·16	5·27	4·39	7·53	7·97	4·62	39·96
Ariyalúr ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	1·85	0·05	1·82	2·40	2·55	8·35	2·75	12·10	10·30	5·90	48·07
	Minimum, 1885 ..	..	..	2·20	0·60	..	1·25	5·75	7·60	9·50	4·80	31·70
	Average, 1884–89..	0·43	0·21	3·52	0·98	3·33	5·12	4·78	8·07	6·54	5·13	38·11
Kílappaluvúr ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	0·90	..	1·92	1·70	0·90	10·00	2·27	11·58	8·88	8·48	46·63
	Minimum, 1885 ..	..	..	1·05	0·70	..	2·10	4·00	9·50	5·80	7·92	31·07
	Average, 1884–89.	0 28	0·42	3·65	0·52	2·91	5·62	4·97	7·45	5·76	6·38	37·96
Turaiyúr ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	2·60	..	11·20	0·40	5·90	5·40	6·55	3·13	1·37	1·35	37·90
	Minimum, 1885 .	..	..	4·40	1·50	..	1·60	5·60	6·40	2·50	2·70	22·70
	Average, 1884–89.	0·59	0·84	4·55	1·71	1·54	2·18	3·55	6 78	3·58	3·51	28·83
Musiri	Maximum, 1886 ..	0·27	..	16·10	0·47	6·20	6·42	12·78	2·59	1·47	0·90	47·20
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·34	4·62	0·05	0·80	1·15	5·23	4·83	0·52	1·72	19·26
	Average	1·01	1·42	3·79	1·40	1·55	3·15	4 07	7·88	5·32	2·53	32·12
Kulitalai ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	0·80	..	3·30	2·40	1·25	5·28	4·37	5·69	13·09	1·82	38·00
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·65	0·20	5·71	..	0·65	1·10	4·90	1·10	..	1·40	15·71
	Average	1·03	1·35	4·10	1·22	1·38	2·64	3·79	6 75	5·19	2 20	29·65
Lálgudi	Maximum, 1884 ..	..	..	4·95	1·36	0·05	1·45	1·67	12·46	5·25	7·60	34·79
	Minimum, 1885 ..	..	..	1·50	0·55	..	..	6·05	3·45	4·45	5·85	21·85
	Average, 1884–89.	0·34	0·97	4·03	0·60	0·82	2 68	4·19	6·92	3·79	4·62	28·96
Trichinopoly ..	Maximum, 1870 ..	2·50	1·40	..	1·12	0·15	10·78	4·45	10·34	10·45	1·30	42·49
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·18	..	2·87	0·18	2·25	4·41	4·96	0·15	2·12	3·13	20·25
	Average	1·00	1·81	3·01	1·18	1·56	4·30	4·32	6·93	5 56	2·88	32·55
Manappárai ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	3·10	3·80	2·17	2·50	1·15	5·67	3·90	5·27	7·79	9·03	44·38
	Minimum, 1885 ..	..	..	0·50	1·30	1·00	0·90	1·30	4·40	3·55	5·70	18·65
	Average, 1884–89.	1·07	1·63	3·30	0·83	1·28	3·04	3·30	7·09	4·27	6·07	31·88
Iluppúr	Maximum, 1884 ..	..	0·50	3·45	0·35	0·03	1·28	6·20	8·70	8·90	12·15	41·56
	Minimum, 1888 ..	..	0·05	0·08	0·08	0·08	0·13	0·55	0·95	0·29	0·49	2·70
	Average, 1884–89.	0·29	0 38	1 49	1·13	0·33	3·02	2 76	6 40	3·71	5·01	24 52
District	Maximum, 1872 ..	0·03	1·19	4·54	1·44	5·43	5·43	5·54	5·88	9·03	3·41	41·92
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0 45	0·60	4·41	1·08	2·54	5·00	4·14	1·85	1·81	1·45	23·33
	Average	1·07	1·17	3 43	1·40	1·92	4·16	4·34	7·24	6 12	3·17	34·02

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

Average Monthly Prices for the whole District.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	13·5	13·4	13·4	13·5	13·9	14·2	14·4	15·4	16·0	15·8	15·7	15·5	14·4	1874–75.
	15·1	14·9	15·0	14·5	15·9	16·4	16·2	14·3	14·3	13·5	14·4	13·7	14·9	1875–76.
	12·8	12·8	12 8	13·0	9·1	7·0	7·7	7·6	7·9	8·3	7·7	7·5	9·4	1876–77.
	6·2	5·8	5·4	6·3	7·0	7·1	9·0	9·9	9·0	8·8	9·0	7·6	7·6	1877–78.
	7·3	7·5	7·9	8·8	8·6	8·5	9·2	9·9	10·3	10·7	10·6	9·6	9·1	1878–79.
	9·5	9·9	10·3	10·9	12·3	12·8	14·1	14·8	15·0	14·7	14·7	14·3	12·9	1879–80.
	13·2	13·5	13·7	14·0	14·8	14·7	15·2	16·1	16·5	16·9	17·2	17·0	15·3	1880–81.
	15·3	14·6	14·7	15·4	15·5	14·9	17·3	18·1	18·3	18·4	17·8	17·3	16·5	1881–82.
	16·3	15·4	15·6	16·0	16·6	17·3	17·3	17·1	18·1	18·2	17·4	16·4	16·8	1882–83.
	16·1	16·4	16·8	17·1	17·7	18·2	18·8	18·6	17·2	17·0	16·8	16·1	17·2	1883–84.
	13·6	13·9	13·3	12·6	12·9	12·4	11·7	11·9	12 0	12·1	11·9	12·2	12·6	1884–85.
	12·2	12·2	12·1	12·5	12·9	13·6	13·6	14·0	15·5	16·1	15·9	15·6	13·9	1885–86.
	15·4	15·5	15·8	15·9	16·3	16·2	15·0	14·4	14·5	14·9	15·1	15·1	15·4	1886–87.
	15·0	14·9	14·8	14·6	14·5	14·4	14 6	16·1	16 8	16·3	16·0	15·6	15·3	1887–88.
	14·8	14·4	14·2	14·1	14·1	14·1	14·4	14·6	14·8	14·5	14·0	13·8	14·3	1888–89.
	13·3	13·3	13·4	13·7	13·7	10·9	12·2	12·4	12·1	11·8	11·7	11·4	12·5	1889–90.
	14·7	14·4	14·4	14·6	14·9	14·7	15·0	15·3	15·6	15·6	15·4	15·1	15·0	Average.*
	10 7	10·6	10·8	10·8	11·1	11·2	11·2	11·3	11·6	12·1	12·6	11·6	11·3	1890–91.
	11·0	10·8	10·7	10·5	10·7	10·4	10·4	10·3	10·4	10·4	10·3	9·9	10·5	1891–92.
	9·6	9·6	10·0	10·1	10·0	8·3	8·5	9·1	9·2	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	1892–93.
Cholum.†	23·0	21·9	22·8	23·0	23·8	23·9	23·8	28·0	28·0	38·3	37·2	37·0	28·9	1874–75.
	33·2	32·5	32·1	31·7	31·5	31·8	31·4	32·0	31·6	28·0	34·1	35·1	32·6	1875–76.
	33 4	27·8	25·7	25·2	16·7	10·6	13·8	14·8	15·2	14·7	12·8	13·0	19·9	1876–77.
	12·6	7·3	..	..	..	20·8	32·6	35·0	23·3	21·0	21·7	11·2	22·6	1877–78.
	9·6	9·7	10·8	14·3	13·1	17·3	19·3	25·8	25·8	26·2	25 9	22·3	18·1	1878–79.
	20·3	19·8	20·2	18·2	17·5	25·6	33·2	39·7	40·9	40·0	35·7	36·0	27·6	1879–80.
	33·7	33·2	33·1	34·3	36·4	39·2	44·7	61·4	43·5	61·4	58·3	56·4	42·9	1880–81.
	52·3	41·2	40·6	43·8	48·2	46·1	49·6	46·7	57·3	58·1	58·1	48·1	48·2	1881–82.
	48·5	43·3	43·2	44·9	43·4	43·7	48·6	49·6	50·6	60·9	58·2	48·1	47·7	1882–83.
	46·3	47·3	45·6	45 5	48·8	52·8	59·7	59·5	61·8	58·1	57·3	47·8	51·6	1883–84.
	43·8	40·7	35·9	33·8	34·3	34·4	27·6	33·4	35·1	35·1	35·9	29·0	35·1	1884–85.
	32·2	27·4	27·3	27·8	27·8	30·5	35·0	35·8	47·4	56·4	57·8	52·3	35·5	1885–86.
	43·2	37·7	37·6	33·2	39·5	44·9	43·1	41·9	42·8	41·9	43·4	36·9	40·7	1886–87.
	36·9	28·0	28·0	28·4	28·5	30·3	37·5	37·3	35·7	35·7	35·7	32·8	32·9	1887–88.
	32·1	32·9	32·2	33·8	26·8	39·2	29·4	30·0	32·1	31·4	31·3	32·3	31·5	1888–89.
	30·8	31·8	30·1	29·4	30·2	28·2	29·8	29·3	29·1	29·5	26·8	26·2	29·3	1889–90.
	40·0	36·4	35·4	35·5	36·4	38·9	40·5	42·5	43·5	46·9	46·3	41·0	39·5	Average.*
	24·3	23·9	24·8	24·0	25·0	25·9	28·1	27·4	25·7	25·9	26·0	26·3	25·5	1890–91.
	22·9	22·8	21·4	20·9	20·5	19·4	22·6	22·5	22·4	19·6	18·9	18·3	20·8	1891–92.
	17·8	17·9	19·2	19·2	18·0	16·3	16·5	17·7	17·9	17·8	16·6	17·0	17·7	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890. † Black cholum is included in several cases up to 1889–90.

			Rice.	Ragi.	Cumbu.	
Standard prices for the district have been fixed at	..	..	14·6	30·0	28·0	Seers per rupee.
Warning rates do. do.	..	..	11·7	22·5	21·0	
Scarcity rates do. do.	..	..	8·8	15·0	14·0	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

Average Monthly Prices for the whole District—*cont.*

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Cumbu ..	19·9	20·6	22·8	24·5	28·2	28·9	28·2	28·8	28·5	28·3	28·2	27·5	2 ·2	1874–75.
	26·5	25·8	25·2	27·2	29·5	30·1	29·5	26·1	23·5	24·4	24·7	23·9	26·4	1875–76.
	23·3	22·7	23·9	23·3	15·5	10·9	11·3	11·2	10·7	10·6	10·3	10·3	15·7	1876–77.
	9·1	10·2	6·9	10·1	14·0	15·7	19·5	15·2	16·1	15·1	15·7	13·3	13·9	1877–78.
	10·7	10·7	13·3	17·4	17·4	16·6	16·9	17·1	16·8	16·8	16·8	15·5	15·9	1878–79.
	15·3	16·1	18·4	23·1	23·7	24·1	24·6	25·0	24·4	23·9	24·8	24·5	22·3	1879–80.
	24·2	23·7	24·1	25·3	30·2	31·8	33·9	32·6	34·2	33·0	33·3	32·1	29·9	1880–81.
	29·4	26·8	27·1	29·5	32·2	33·6	34·5	37·7	37·0	35·8	33·6	32·7	32·3	1881–82.
	32·6	30·4	30·7	32·1	35·7	40·3	39·6	39·5	38·1	35·8	33·6	31·8	35·0	1882–83.
	30·4	30·5	30·9	32·3	34·4	36·8	37·3	37·3	33·8	32·5	30·7	26·9	32·9	1883–84.
	29·0	27·1	25·5	23·4	24·1	23·6	20·8	21·0	21·2	21·1	20·8	19·9	23·5	1884–85.
	19·9	19·8	18·8	19·7	23·4	24·8	26·4	27·6	29·2	28·0	28·1	27·2	24·6	1885–86.
	27·3	27·0	28·2	31·2	34·9	33·8	29·5	26·9	25·2	25·6	24·6	24·4	28·1	1886–87.
	24·5	24·1	24·3	26·4	29·9	29·8	30·4	30·1	30·4	32·0	27·3	26·9	27·7	1887–88.
	26·7	25·6	24·2	25·7	27·3	27·2	28·1	27·6	27·7	27·6	28·0	25·7	26·8	1888–89.
	24·4	25·2	25·4	26·1	26·8	21·6	23·6	23·9	22·6	22·1	21·1	20·9	23·7	1889–90.
	26·8	26·0	25·9	27·2	29·9	30·3	30·4	30·4	29·9	29·4	28·1	26·9	28·5	Average.*
	19·4	18·6	19 3	21·6	23·6	23·8	23·5	23·2	22·4	21·9	21·6	20·9	21·7	1890–91.
	20·1	19·7	17·7	17·0	17·3	17·1	16·7	17·8	17·3	17·1	16·4	15·5	17·5	1891–92.
	15·4	15·3	17·6	19·8	20·1	15·4	15·3	15·5	15·5	15·3	15·5	15·5	16·4	1892–93.
Ragi ..	22·3	21·1	23·0	26·2	27·4	28·1	30·1	30·7	30 7	30·7	30·1	29·3	27·5	1874–75.
	28·5	27·7	27·6	29·6	30·4	30·4	29·6	27·0	25·7	26·2	26·3	27·0	27·9	1875–76.
	25·6	24·3	24·0	22·2	15·7	10·4	11·1	11·7	11·3	11·3	10·6	10·7	15·8	1876–77.
	8·7	7·3	8·1	10·6	11·3	13·0	16·0	16·4	12·9	13·7	13·6	11·8	12·3	1877–78.
	10·4	10·8	15·1	18·3	16·4	16·9	17·9	17·8	17·6	17·5	17·4	16·0	16·4	1878–79.
	15·9	16·5	18·7	21·1	21·5	21·7	22·7	25·0	25·0	24·4	24·4	24·4	21·8	1879–80.
	24·3	24·3	25·5	28·3	30·7	31·2	32·4	32·8	32·7	35·1	33·1	33·3	30·2	1880–81.
	31·4	29·5	29·8	34·3	34·7	35·3	37·1	39·6	38·0	37·8	36·3	35·3	34·9	1881–82.
	34·8	32·9	34·1	36·6	37·9	38·2	37·9	38·8	39·1	38·2	35·8	35·9	36·7	1882–83.
	36·0	36·6	36·9	36·9	38·2	40·0	39·5	38·6	37·1	36·3	34·4	33·7	37·0	1883–84.
	32·3	30 3	29·6	27·9	28·2	26·9	22·9	23·2	23·2	23·2	22·2	22·1	26·0	1884–85.
	22 0	21·7	21·6	25·7	27·8	28·8	30·6	32·3	32·4	32·3	31·8	30·4	28·1	1885–86.
	30·0	29·7	29·8	32·8	33·2	32·3	30·1	27·7	26·9	27·4	26·5	26·8	29·5	1886–87.
	26·6	26·3	26·8	28·8	28·5	30·0	31·2	32·3	31·8	30·5	29·4	29·2	29·3	1887–88.
	28·6	26·9	31·7	28·1	27·5	27·8	27·5	28·5	27·8	28·5	28·1	27·0	27·8	1888–89.
	26·7	26·8	27·7	30·7	29·3	22·4	25·7	25·9	25·0	24·2	22·8	22·6	25·9	1889–90.
	29·3	28·5	29·3	31·0	31·6	31·3	31·5	32·0	31·4	31·4	30·0	29·6	30·5	Average.*
	21·1	19·8	20·6	21·0	22·9	23·6	23·6	23·4	23·3	22·5	22·2	21·5	22·1	1890–91.
	20·8	19·8	18·8	17·9	17·9	16·4	15·9	17·1	16·6	16·3	16·0	15·7	17·4	1891–92.
	15·8	15·7	16·7	18·9	18·8	15·5	15·3	16·0	15·5	15·8	16·1	16·2	16·4	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

			Rice.	Ragi.	Cumbu.	
Standard prices for the district have been fixed at	..	..	14·6	0 30	28·0	Seers per rupee.
Warning rates do. do.	..	..	11·7	22·5	21·0	
Scarcity rates do. do.	..	..	8·8	15·0	14·0	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES AT EACH STATION IN THE DISTRICT.

Grains.	Jayankondasólapuram.	Kilappaluvúr.	Perambalúr.	Turaiyúr.	Musiri.	Lálgudi	Trichinopoly.	Kulittalai.	Manappárai.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	14·2	14·6	14·0	15·7	15·9	15·3	14·1	14 9	12·2	1874–75.
	14·0	13·4	14·6	..	16·0	16·4	15·0	14·8	13·8	1875–76.
	9·2	9·1	9·9	8·0	9·7	9·7	9·5	9·5	9·1	1876–77.
	7·0	7·2	7·4	8·5	8·4	7·6	7·6	8·0	6·9	1877–78.
	8·0	7·9	8·9	10·3	10·2	9·2	9·1	9·7	8·4	1878–79.
	11·8	11·7	11·7	15·3	14·6	13·7	12·5	13 4	11·9	1879–80.
	13·7	12·5	15·2	17·0	17·4	16·2	14·8	16·7	14·6	1880–81.
	15·5	15·3	16·4	18·2	18·9	16·3	15·0	17·0	15·4	1881–82.
	16·0	16·5	15·4	18·7	18·4	16·6	16·1	17·3	16·4	1882–83.
	15·4	14·6	17·2	19·7	19·1	19·2	16·3	18·0	15·8	1883–84.
	10·9	11·6	12·6	14·3	13·7	12·8	12·1	13·6	12·2	1884–85.
	12·3	12·5	13·0	15·3	14·3	14·8	13·7	14·8	13·2	1885–86.
	13·5	13·5	15·1	17·1	16·6	15·9	15·3	16·3	14·8	1886–87.
	13·7	13·7	15·2	16·4	16·5	16·3	14·3	16·1	15·6	1887–88.
	13·3	12·9	15·2	15·2	15·6	14·5	12·8	15·4	14·1	1888–89.
	10·8	10·8	12·2	14·1	13·6	13·5	11·6	13·9	12·1	1889–90.
	10·0	10·2	10·2	12·7	12·1	12·4	10·7	12·1	11·4	1890–91.
	9·9	9·4	9·6	11·4	10·9	12·1	9·9	11·0	10·2	1891–92.
	8·9	8·3	9·1	10·6	10·3	9·3	9·0	10·0	9·0	1892–93.
Cholum * ..	..	19·6	28·0	42·1	44·8	..	20·6	20·2	32·0	1874–75.
	..	34·3	27·9	42·2	..	..	21·7	27·5	41·1	1875–76.
	..	..	20·2	35·3	16 1	..	13·8	24·2	19·2	1876–77.
	..	31·8	11·2	28·1	26·1	..	8·5	..	17·0	1877–78.
	..	28 0	11·2	25·3	23·1	..	12·6	9·9	15·5	1878–79.
	..	45·2	27·8	31·9	18·2	..	16·2	16·7	26·5	1879–80.
	..	59·8	43·9	55·5	..	..	23 5	22·9	35·9	1880–81.
	..	59 8	..	66 4	..	..	26·7	25·6	40·2	1881–82.
	..	72·0	.	62·4	..	..	29·5	27·2	37·7	1882–83.
	..	69·8	..	61·9	.	..	33·1	27·3	45·2	1883–84
	..	46·8	..	40·9	..	..	21·7	23·5	32·8	1884–85.
	..	43·8	..	42·5	..	..	18·3	24·7	..	1885–86
	..	49·9	43·8	42·7	..	..	27·3	30·3	..	1886–87.
	..	36 2	..	44·5	..	..	22·4	23·9	..	1887–88.
	..	29·2	..	42·7	..	..	21·1	..	26·6	1888–89.
	..	30·6	..	39·2	28·0	..	21·2	25·2	27·5	1889–90.
	..	32 2	22·4	35·1	..	..	18·4	..	17·3	1890–91.
	..	..	..	29·9	.	..	15·2	16·1	16·3	1891–92.
	..	..	..	23·7	16·0	..	15·3	15·8	17·3	1892–93.
Cumbu ..	29·3	26·1	24.3	27·2	26·3	..	22·7	26·5	28·2	1874–75.
	27·0	29·0	26·3	24·5	24·5	..	24·2	26·6	26·1	1875–76.
	17·4	17·1	16·5	15·4	17·8	..	14·0	13·4	14·5	1876 77.
	13·8	16·2	13·1	12·9	17·0	..	12·3	12·3	14·0	1877–78.
	18·0	15·4	15·4	15·8	18·6	..	14·4	16·5	15·1	1878–79.
	27·5	24·4	22·4	21·6	25·4	..	20·0	19·6	18·8	1879–80.
	32·8	29·7	32 2	34·9	..	..	24·7	21·2	22·9	1880–81.
	34·2	30·3	31·9	37·8	..	..	29·5	..	27·4	1881–82.
	38·7	34·7	35·5	37·1	..	..	30·5	32·4	33·0	1882–83.
	32·9	31 6	35·5	36·3	31·8	..	30·8	29·9	31·8	1883–84
	24·1	20·9	26·1	24·8	30·6	..	20·7	23·4	.	1884–85.
	27·1	20·8	30·5	26·9	..	..	20·1	26·2	..	1885–86.
	30·7	28·6	28·6	28·7	..	..	26 2	26·1	..	1886–87.
	29·2	25·8	29·2	30·4	..	..	24 6	27·3	..	1887–88.
	28·1	25·4	31·0	29·7	..	..	21·2	24·8	30·5	1888–89.
	20·5	22·4	24·0	28·2	25·4	..	20·3	24·1	26·1	1889–90.
	24·0	23·4	23·5	23·4	..	..	18·6	19·7	19·1	1890–91.
	19·4	17·7	16·5	19·3	15·2	..	15·2	17·7	16·6	1891–92.
	17·5	15·0	16·1	17·1	17·1	..	15·3	16·9	14·6	1892–93.
Ragi ..	32·2	29·4	26·8	30·7	26·9	..	24·8	26·3	22·7	1874–75.
	31·1	30·5	27·9	31·2	26·9	..	26·1	26·1	23·7	1875–76.
	18·3	18·7	16·5	16·7	14·4	..	14·5	13·7	13·7	1876–77.
	16·5	15·3	10·9	12·6	11·0	..	10·8	11·2	11·3	1877–78.
	20·2	15·9	15·9	17·1	17 2	..	15·2	16·4	14·9	1878–79.
	26·3	24·0	21 7	23·6	22·0	..	20·4	20·4	17·0	1879–80
	35·9	30·1	32·1	34·7	29·8	..	27·9	28·6	23·8	1880–81.
	39·9	33·4	35·4	39·2	35·5	..	32·3	33·6	29·2	1881–82.
	45·1	36·3	37·3	40·4	36·6	..	33·5	32 8	31 6	1882–83.
	39·8	34·7	37·7	43·4	38·3	..	35·8	34·9	31·6	1883–84.
	25·6	25·1	25·8	29·1	26·8	..	24·5	24·8	26·4	1884–85.
	27·8	27·4	28·4	30·0	28·2	..	26·1	29·0	..	1885–86.
	29·4	27·9	29 7	30·5	30·1	..	29·5	29·1	..	1886–87.
	29·6	26·8	29·8	34·1	28·5	..	27·0	29·1	..	1887–88.
	29·0	26·8	30·9	31·2	26·9	..	24·0	26·9	23·7	1888–89.
	24·9	25·0	25·7	29·3	28·0	..	23·5	26·0	24·6	1889–90.
	..	24·0	24 1	24·2	22·2	..	20·7	20·2	19·4	1890–91.
	..	19·6	17·6	18·4	17·3	.	16·3	16·7	14·5	1891–92.
	..	17·0	16·3	17·4	17·0	..	16·2	15·7	15·0	1892–93.

* Black cholum is included in several cases up to 1889–90.

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE.

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78.			Total per cent. of population in 1891.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Rice (2nd sort).	Ragi.
December 1876	829	..	829	·07	7·0	10·4
January 1877	601	..	601	·05	7·7	11·1
February ,, ...	248	..	248	·02	7·6	11·7
March ,, ...	..	..	..	.	7·9	11·3
April ,, ...	..	..	..	..	8·3	11·3
May ,, ...	..	58	58	..	7·7	10·6
June ,, ...	..	888	888	·07	7·5	10·7
July ,, ...	..	2,376	2,376	·20	6·2	8·7
August ,, ...	4,198	7,710	11,908	·99	5·8	7·3
September ,, ...	7,689	9,314	17,003	1·41	5·4	8·1
October ,, ...	7,458	6,270	13,728	1·14	6·3	10·6
November ,, ...	9,420	6,871	16,291	1·35	7·0	11·3
December ,, ...	13,157	7,393	20,550	1·71	7·1	13·0
January 1878	3,828	4,166	7,994	·66	9·0	16·0
February ,, ...	1,834	710	2,544	·21	9·9	16·4
March ,, ...	1,269	229	1.498	·12	9·0	12·9
April ,, ...	460	157	617	·05	8·8	13·7
May ,, ...	..	61	61	..	9·0	13·6
June ,, ...	.	53	53	..	7·6	11·8
July ,, ...	..	39	39	..	7·3	10·4
August ,, ...	..	16	16	..	7·5	10·8
September ,, ...	..	13	13	..	7·9	15·1
Average over 22 months ..	2,318	2,105	4,423	0·37	7·6	11·6

TANJORE.

THIS district is divided for administrative purposes into nine taluks. On the north the Coleroon separates it from Trichinopoly and South Arcot; on the east it is bounded by the Bay of Bengal; on the south by Madura; and on the west by the Pudukkóttai state and the Trichinopoly district. The small French territory of Karikal lies within its limits.

General features—The northern and eastern portion of the district forms the delta of the Cauvery, which river, with its numerous branches, intersects and irrigates rather more than half the whole district. This portion comprises the whole of the Kumbakónam, Máyavaram, Shiyali and Nannilam taluks and parts of Tanjore, Mannárgudi, Tirutturaippúndi and Negapatam. The southern portion of the district lies about 50 feet higher and is a dry tract of country with light soils and comprises the whole of Pattukkóttai taluk, the southern portion of Tanjore and the western parts of Mannárgudi taluk.

The delta is a wide alluvial plain sloping gently to the sea, and devoid of forests or natural eminences save the ridges and hillocks of blown sand which fringe the sea coast. Two principal varieties of soil occupy by far the greater part of the surface of the delta and to a very nearly equal extent; they are first, a dark humus soil with a fair proportion of clay; and, secondly, a pale yellow sandy soil. In the western portion of the delta the alluvium partakes more of rich loam, sometimes in the form of fine reddish silt and sometimes a blackish clay, but oftener of pale clayey mud, which gradually diminishes towards the east, until it is lost in the blown sands of the coast. Thus, the soil of the more eastern portion of the delta is decidedly inferior. But for the silt brought by the Cauvery, the delta would be an almost worthless tract. The ridges of blown sand on the coast are neither very wide nor high, the south-west monsoon being strong enough to counteract the work done by the north-east monsoon, which would otherwise gradually spread the sand dunes far inland. The rainfall on the coast is, moreover, heavy, and saturating the sand, prevents it from being blown far. Encroachment is also prevented by a belt of screw-pine (*Pandanus*) jungle between the sand ridges and the arable land through a great part of the coast line. Salt land is generally met with in hollows on the coast, and the southern sea-board of the Tirutturaippúndi taluk is a salt swamp.

The non-deltaic or upland portion of the district is likewise an open flat, sloping to the east and equally destitute of hills. A small part of it lying to the south and south-west of Tanjore, however, rises a little above the surrounding level and forms a small plateau known as the Vallam table-land and is broken by small ridges of grits and sand-stones. This portion is occupied by sedimentary rocks, chiefly laterite, and thickly covered with quartz pebbles and sand-stone. The prevailing soil in that region is accordingly lateritic, being red or dark according to the colour of the laterite. In parts of the Pattukkóttai taluk the soil is exceedingly poor and the water brackish.

The Coleroon, which at the western border of the district is only about two miles from the Cauvery, diverges to the north-east and except by means of channels taken off at the Lower Anicut about 28 miles from its mouth, does not affect the district. The main stream of the Cauvery soon after it enters the district splits up into numerous branches, which afterwards form a network of irrigation channels throughout the delta and it is only by a few small drainage channels that the river reaches the sea at all. The principal branches of the Cauvery are Kodamurutti, Tirumalairajan, Mudikondan, Arasilár, Virasholan and the Vennár. Besides the Cauvery, there are no rivers of importance in the district, but in the Pattukkóttai taluk there are a few minor streams not forming part of the Cauvery system, which drain southwards and are used to some extent for irrigation.

The principal places of importance in the district are:—Tanjore (54,390), a municipality with an income from local taxation of about Rs. 42,000, at which is the junction of the Negapatam branch with the main line of the South Indian Railway. It is situated on a branch of the Cauvery and is the head-quarters of the district. It is a place of considerable manufacturing industry, chiefly in silk-weaving, native jewellery, pith toys, lace-work and embroidery. Negapatam with its suburb of Nagore (59,221), a municipality with an income from local taxation of Rs. 48,700, is the principal sea-port of the district, being one of the most important on the Coromandel Coast, and carries on a large trade with Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Burma. Kumbakónam (54,307), another municipality with an income from local taxation of about Rs. 44,500, is situated on the banks of the Cauvery. It is a centre of trade and manufacture, the latter consisting chiefly of silk and cotton weaving and metal work. It is a place very sacred to the Hindus. Máyavaram (23,765), a municipality with an income from local taxation of about Rs. 17,800, is also situated on the banks of the Cauvery. A suburb—Kornad—is famous for its women's cloths. It also is a place very sacred to the Hindus. Mannárgudi (20,395) is another municipal town with an income from local taxation of about Rs. 16,800. It is noted for its manufacture of metal ware. In addition to the abovementioned towns, there are thirteen places in the district each having a population of over 5,000 persons, and of these four have more than 10,000 each.

Climate.—The climate of the district is healthy throughout, though hot and relaxing; but in the deltaic portions the temperature is lower than in other parts of the district, owing to the evaporation from the wide spread of irrigated land and the numerous topes. This extensive irrigation does not appear to affect the healthiness of the delta, which is naturally well drained. The rainfall of the district averages 44·26 inches per annum, of which more than half falls during the north-east monsoon, but the fall at that season is much heavier near the coast than inland, the variation in the fall at other times of the year being very slight. The distribution may be shown as follows in inches:—

Section of district.	Dry weather (January—March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June—September).	North-east monsoon (October—December).	Annual total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Littoral	1·99	3·02	11·22	35·97	52·20
Central	1·98	3·30	12·09	26·12	44·39
Inland	1·40	3·56	12·59	19·69	37·24
District average ..	1·89	3·30	12·44	26·63	44·26

The inland tract is much the driest and lies chiefly to the west and south of Tanjore including Pattukkóttai taluk and the rest of the extra-deltaic portion of the district. The deltaic portion of the district chiefly depends on the south-west monsoon rainfall on the Western Ghâts which causes freshets in the Cauvery. These spread all over the delta and it is only that portion of the district near the coast that they sometimes fail to reach fully. Occasionally the rainfall in the eastern portion of the district during the north-east monsoon is so excessive as to cause widespread damage.

Agriculture.— According to the monthly cultivation accounts received from Government villages, an abstract of which showing the average areas in hundreds of acres for each taluk is given below, the busiest sowing season is in September and October on the wet land, but on the dry land it is rather earlier. On the former class of land only 22 per cent. of the total area of crop, including second crop, sown or planted during the year is brought to account after October and two-thirds of this is recorded during November. On the dry land more than half the crops sown are recorded before the end of September and about 84 per cent. by November. These figures are known to show the sowings to be later than they are actually made.

Months.	Shiyali.	Máyavaram.	Kumbakónam.	Nannilam.	Negapatam.	Tirutturaippúndi.	Mannárgudi.	Tanjore.	Pattukkóttai.	The whole district.		
										Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	3
May	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	2	2	4	4	8
June	..	..	2	..	..	8	..	1,3	6	1,4	1,5	2,9
July	2,2	4,5	10,4	4,5	2,9	4,7	3,9	18,7	4,3	22,8	33,3	56,1
August ..	8,3	18,9	28,1	23,5	13,9	11,8	12,8	30,8	6,2	44,9	109,4	154,3
September ..	15,3	46,6	49,5	49,2	24,0	28,1	54,9	51,1	9,8	57,1	271,4	328,5
October ..	20,3	41,8	42,5	47,4	27,5	40,8	32,9	46,5	13,0	49,8	262,9	312,7
November ..	12,0	17,4	18,0	19,0	14,3	25,8	10,8	29,2	7,9	27,4	127,0	154,4
December ..	6,1	5,2	4,1	4,4	4,9	12,7	2,9	13,1	5,9	17,9	41,4	59,3
January ..	3,7	2,1	9	1,2	1,2	8,1	1,6	4,1	2,3	11,9	13,3	25,2
February ..	2,2	1,3	6	1,0	4	1,4	1,2	2,2	1,4	6,4	5,3	11,7
March ..	1,0	1,0	8	7	2	1,7	2	1,3	1,3	3,3	4,9	8,2
Total ..	71,1	138,8	155,5	150,9	89,3	136,0	121,3	198,5	53,0	243,4	871,0	1,114,4

More than 90 per cent. of the total area of crop raised in the district consists of food-grains, whilst nearly 80 per cent. is accounted for by paddy alone. That crop accounts for from 83 to 95 per cent. of the total area of crop grown in the Kumbakónam, Shiyali, Máyavaram, Nannilam and Negapatam taluks, which are entirely deltaic. The dry crops are cultivated most extensively in Pattukkóttai taluk and in the non-deltaic portion of Tanjore taluk. The chief dry crops are varagu, cumbu and ragi among cereals, red-gram among pulses, and gingelly and ground-nuts among oil-seeds; but varagu is the cereal most extensively cultivated in the Tanjore and Pattukkóttai taluks. Some cholum is grown in Pattukkóttai, Kumbakónam, Mannárgudi and Tanjore. Industrial crops occupy about 3·6 per cent. of the total area of crop and are chiefly gingelly and ground-nuts. Cocoanut trees are comparatively numerous. In the Kumbakónam taluk, a considerable area of the Indian mulberry (*Morinda citrifolia*, Tam. *Noona*) is cultivated as a field crop, whereas elsewhere only single trees are usually met with.

The table given below shows the number of live-stock kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the areas occupied and cultivated. Everywhere the area cultivated by each pair of tilling cattle is small owing to the fact that so much of it is wet land; but generally the number of stock kept is considerable. The cattle of the district are poor and small. Grazing land is extremely scarce, and breeding is only conducted to a small extent. Most of the horned stock are imported from the surrounding districts and the cattle seldom last long:—

Taluks.	Area cultivated by each pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres.			
		Occupied.		Cultivated.	
	Acres.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.
Shiyali	5	76	41	91	49
Máyavaram	6	78	42	88	47
Kumbakónam	6	79	45	86	49
Nannilam	7	72	41	77	44
Negapatam	6	79	58	90	66
Tirutturaippúndi	5	75	54	90	64
Mannárgudi	5	69	45	79	52
Tanjore	7	57	47	64	52
Pattukkóttai	6	57	84	67	92

The next table shows the distribution of the total area of the different taluks into arable, occupied, and cultivated areas, in hundreds of acres.

Taluks.	Total (ryotwari).		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated.
	Area	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied.	Area	Percentage cultivated.	Area.
Shiyali	103,0	79	81,3	97	79,0	83	65,9
Máyavaram	172,3	86	148,1	98	145,6	89	129,7
Kumbakónam	184,8	85	153,9	98	150,0	92	138,1
Nannilam	184,5	85	157,4	98	154,3	93	143,0
Negapatam ..	140,5	79	111,8	86	96,4	88	84,5
Tirutturaippúndi ..	324,5	55	179,9	72	128,9	83	106,8
Mannárgudi	167,9	81	136,4	95	129,8	87	112,8
Tanjore	291,5	74	215,3	89	193,4	90	174,1
Pattukkóttai	108,2	63	68,9	85	58,4	84	49,4

Throughout the district, as might be expected, the proportion of arable land occupied is high and except in Tirutturaippúndi, Negapatam and Pattukkóttai nearly all of it is in occupation, whilst generally the proportion kept under cultivation is large.

Taking the averages for the quinquennial period immediately before the famine as a standard (100), the variations since 1866–67 in the area of the holdings of Government land and in the land revenue of the district are shown in the marginal table. It will be seen that the area occupied and the assessment have slowly increased, during the whole period referred to, up to the maximum reached in the latest quinquennium. The revenue has likewise increased, and but for the excessive rainfall in 1884–85, which necessitated unprecedented remissions in the deltaic tracts, the increase would have been proportionate.

Period	Proportional.			
	Holdings.		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net (current).	Total.
1866–67 to 1870–71	97·69	97·72	100·55	100·35
1871–72 to 1875–76	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
1876–77 to 1880–81	101·67	102·96	100·81	101·60
1881–82 to 1885–86	102·75	104·30	100·48	101·38
1886–87 to 1890–91	104·11	104·82	105·46	106·09

The people.—Although one of the smallest districts in the Presidency, the population as censused in 1891 was only exceeded in two others. It amounted to 2,228,114, or only 4·56 per cent. more than that recorded ten years earlier. If, however, allowance be made for large losses which took place during the decade by emigration, the variation works out to an increase of 9·12 per cent. Particulars of the fluctuations, not including losses or gains by emigration and immigration, during the last 20 years are shown below, as well as the distribution of the population in reference to the areas on which it is dependent :—

Taluks.	Population in 1891.			Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres				
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1871 and 1881	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Shiyali	701	1,393	1,761	+ 6·1	+ 4·6	+ 11·0
Máyavaram	865	1,610	1,835	+ 8·9	+ 2·4	+ 11·6
Kumbakónam	1,104	1,995	2,202	+ 8·7	+ 1·8	+ 10·7
Nannilam	737	1,269	1,401	+ 6·2	— 2·0	* + 4·1
Negapatam	918	1,812	2,315	+ 8·0	+ 1·7	* + 9·8
Tirutturaippúndi	372	898	1,151	+ 8·7	+ 8·6	* + 18·0
Mannárgudi	623	1,199	1,395	+ 12·6	+ 1·9	* + 14·7
Tanjore	595	1,388	1,667	+ 8·9	+ 6·6	* + 16·1
Pattukkóttai	300	873	1,215	+ 3·1	+ 15·7	* + 19·3
Whole district ..	601	1,393	1,662	+ 7·9	+ 4·6	+ 12·9

* Exact particulars of the population in 1871 of the areas of the taluks as censused in 1891 are not available.

Except in Pattukkóttai and Tirutturaippúndi, the population is very dense, averaging for the whole district nearly one person per acre of the total area, and in the Kumbakónam taluk amounting to nearly seven persons for every four acres. The two taluks first mentioned show the smallest population in proportion to the area cultivated—about 24 for every 20 acres cultivated,—and the largest population in this

respect is maintained in the Negapatam taluk, with over 46 for a corresponding area; whilst in Kumbakónam the proportion is 44; the district average being about 33 persons for every 20 acres cultivated, and nearly 28 for every 20 acres of arable land. As many as 14·87 per cent. of the population is urban in residence; the proportion being exceeded only in three other districts.

The Hindus account for nearly 91 per cent. of the people, Musalmans for 5·4 per cent., and Christians for 3·8 per cent., and during the ten years ending in 1891, the last two sections increased much more rapidly than the former. Tamil is the parent tongue of 94 per cent. of the people of the district, and Telugu that of 3·6 per cent., whilst Patnul, Marathi, Hindustani and Canarese are those of considerable sections. Education is more forward here than in any other part of the Presidency, except in the city of Madras, for the males, but for the females is rather behind the average; only 75·9 per cent. of the former being illiterate, whilst 99·23 per cent. of the latter remain uneducated.

If the people be classified according to the character of the hereditary occupations of their castes, tribes, &c., the most noticeable peculiarities are the large proportions which the priestly class and the field labourers bear to the total and the comparatively small numbers of the artisan and village menial castes, &c. The excess of the field labourers is due to the existence of very large numbers of Pallans, Pallis and Pariahs in the district, and that of the professional class owing to the presence of a very large number of Brahmins, 12 per cent. of the whole Brahmin population of the Presidency being found in the district, whilst only 6·5 per cent. of the total population is found in the district. When classed according to the occupations on which the people depend for subsistence, the chief variations from the average for the Presidency occur in the comparatively large numbers dependent on Government service, and the professions and commerce, whilst the numbers dependent on industries and on indefinite labour are smaller than usual.

Class.	Percentage when classified by	
	Hereditary occupation.	Occupation on which dependent.
Agricultural	58·5	61·0
Commercial	7·6	3·8
Industrial	20·8	17·9
Professional	6·8	3·9
Government service	..	3·5
Personal service	..	2·6
Indefinite	6·3	7·3
Total ..	100·0	100·0

The preponderance of the agricultural classes is not nearly so marked as in the other southern districts, but if those whose means of support is general labour be included, the class accounts for nearly 64 per cent. of the whole population. The proportion of the people who depend for subsistence chiefly on the land they occupy is very small; in this particular the district resembles Gódavári, where, however, a large area is held under zemindari tenure, and cultivated by tenants. It also resembles that district in the large proportion who live by cultivating land owned by others, but has a much smaller proportion of its population dependent on farm labour and the care of live-stock. The labourers are, however, very numerous, and form a larger section of the community than in all but five other districts. The small proportion of landholders shown above may in part be due to the fact that not an inconsiderable number of landholders in the district depend principally for support on other pursuits than agriculture; and according to the number of proprietors returned in the agricultural statistics, if the census number of landholders were complete, their families would average only slightly above 2 each. Many of the peasant-proprietors are,

Group.	Number.	Percentage of	
		Total population.	Agricultural population.
Landholders	496,754	22·3	34·9
Tenants	388,676	17·4	27·3
Farm labourers ..	415,995	18·7	29·2
General labourers ..	65,819	2·9	4·6
Care of stock ..	40,495	1·8	2·8
Other agricultural pursuits	17,555	0·8	1·2
Total ..	1,425,294	63·9	100·0

Class.	Number.	Area occupied.
		ACRES.
Zemindars	14	191,710
Inamdars	25,156	610,787
Peasant-proprietors	208,652	1,088,302

however, counted more than once in these latter returns. They are the occupiers of ryotwari land in Government villages. In these there are 177,849 holdings with an average area of 1·65 acres of dry and 4·45 acres of wet land included in each, as shown in the following table abstracting particulars given in the appendix :—

Taluks.	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which assessment is			
	Area.	Assessment.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Shiyali	11·02	43 14 8	4·1	10·5	18·3	67·1	51·0	25·6	15·4	8·0
Máyavaram	8·38	37 0 3	4·0	13·8	27·1	55·1	46·2	27·4	19·2	7·2
Kumbakónam	6·17	35 15 5	4 1	13·8	26·5	55·6	47·2	27·7	17·9	7·2
Nannilam	6·95	35 15 6	3·8	13·6	29·7	52·9	42·1	27·6	21·7	8·6
Negapatam	5·31	23 6 3	7·0	16·6	27·2	49·2	60 8	22·0	12·6	4·6
Tirutturaippúndi	7·35	19 8 2	12 1	17·3	23·8	46·8	67·8	19·8	9·0	3·4
Mannárgudi	6·57	22 14 6	9·7	13·8	21·2	55·3	68·9	18·1	9·0	4·0
Tanjore	4·25	14 1 5	16·9	20·1	31·9	31·1	69·8	18·1	10·0	2·1
Pattukkóttai	4·45	8 13 6	27·2	29·9	22·7	20·2	78·9	16·0	4·1	1·0
Total ..	6·10	24 10 1	7·9	15·4	26·6	50·1	60·4	21·9	13·0	4·7

Except in the Tanjore and Pattukkóttai taluks, the proportion of land revenue collected from very small holders is remarkably low, whilst throughout the district and especially in the purely deltaic tract the proportion collected from large holdings is large. The proportion as to number of the small pattadars is also low in the richer taluks, and many of these holdings are probably mere patches of land held by persons who do not depend on them entirely for support.

The industrial population, which numbers 398,517 persons, or 17·9 per cent. of the whole number, is rather smaller proportionately than the average. Amongst these the only specially noticeable feature is the high proportion of metal-workers and potters. Besides the general labourers already alluded to, there were found at the census 71,079 persons, chiefly females, depending on unskilled labour of special kinds. More than two-thirds of these were rice-pounders, and more than one-sixth professional tank diggers.

In the following table the distribution of the people by occupation is shown on the basis of the classification adopted for the village census tables, which differs from that analysed above, which was adopted for the general census review :—

Taluks.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturists.				Other labourers.		Traders.		Artisans.				Others.	
	Land-holders.		Agricultural labourers.						Weavers.		Other artisans.			
	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.
Shiyali ..	44,712	37·3	32,261	26·9	8,253	6·9	12,065	10·1	1,187	1·0	6,047	5 0	15,278	12·8
Máyavaram ..	83,174	34·0	58,450	23·9	17,710	7·2	25,095	10·2	13,824	5·6	14,088	5·8	32,494	13·3
Nannilam ..	76,728	35·5	58,204	27·0	16,358	7·6	17,192	7·9	6,178	2·9	11,446	5·3	29,801	13·8
Kumbakónam ..	137,176	36·3	72,259	19·1	21,041	5·6	41,013	10·9	29,182	7·7	26,322	7·0	50,665	13·4
Tanjore	208,507	50·8	46,806	11·4	25,893	6·3	35,379	8·6	11,848	2·9	20,522	5·0	61,492	15·0
Mannárgudi ..	87,838	46·9	38,939	20·8	11,519	6·1	14,276	7·6	3,103	1·7	8,451	4·5	23,308	12·4
Negapatam ..	44,631	20·2	54,669	24·8	21,397	9·7	35,241	16·0	6,741	3·1	16,722	7·6	40,947	18·6
Tirutturaippúndi ..	85,505	47·4	39,274	21·8	11,679	6·5	14,998	8·3	2,197	1·2	6,849	3·8	19,806	11·0
Pattukkóttai ..	131,275	48·4	54,488	20·1	16,740	6·2	28,589	10·5	3,494	1·3	10,434	3·8	26,354	9·7
Total ..	899,546	40·4	455,350	20·4	150,590	6·8	223,848	10·1	77,754	3·5	120,881	5·4	300,145	13·4

Area liable to famine.—This district has hitherto enjoyed an almost perfect immunity from the famines which visited the Presidency. Even during the great famine of 1876–78, excepting the small strip of the Tambraparni valley in Tinnevelly, Tanjore was the only district, south of the Kistna and east of the Western Ghats, which escaped severe suffering. The crop on about 55 per cent. of the occupied area of the whole district is protected in ordinary seasons and on about 46 per cent. in all seasons. In the purely deltaic taluks of Shiyali, Máyavaram, Kumbakónam and Nannilam as much as

about 85 per cent. of the occupied area is protected in ordinary seasons and about 79 per cent. in all seasons, whilst in the non-deltaic Pattukkóttai taluk only about 9 per cent. of the occupied area is protected in ordinary seasons and only 2 per cent. in seasons of drought. It is in that taluk that irrigation wells are met with almost exclusively. The bulk of the protection is afforded by the net-work of Cauvery channels. The following statement shows the areas protected in seasons of drought as well as in ordinary seasons in hundreds of acres:—

Sources of irrigation.	Shiyali.	Máyavaram.	Kumbakónam.	Nannilam.	Negapatam.	Tirutturaipóndi.	Mannárgudi.	Tanjore.	Pattukkóttai.	Total.
Area protected in all seasons.										
Coleroon Lower anicut	9,4	6,2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,9
The Cauvery canals	42,6	91,7	129,0	122,0	70,3	58,0	75,3	72,1	2,0	663,0
Minor tanks and channels ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,7	4,5	6,2
Wells and doruvus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Total ..	52,0	97,9	129,3	122,0	70,3	58,0	75,3	73,8	7,0	685,6
Percentage of area occupied ..	61·1	65·9	73·2	76·6	61·7	34·3	48·1	31·2	2·8	45·6
Percentage of area cultivated.	76·2	73·6	80·0	84·4	73·3	39·2	56·4	35·3	4·5	54·8
Area protected in ordinary seasons.										
Coleroon Lower anicut	10,8	6,8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,9
The Cauvery canals	48,3	99,8	138,4	129,2	86·6	78,9	92,8	79,7	3,4	757,1
Minor tanks and channels ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	13,7	25,2	40,4
Wells and doruvus	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,1	1,2
Total ..	59,1	106,7	138,7	129,2	87·1	78,9	93,4	93,4	29,7	816,2
Percentage of area occupied ..	69·5	70·8	78·5	81·1	76·5	46 9	60·0	39·5	11·7	54·2
Percentage of area cultivated.	86·7	80·0	85·4	89·4	90·8	52·9	70 0	44·7	18·9	65·2

Numbers relieved during past famines.—In 1805, there was a general failure of crops in this as in other districts, and the scarcity of 1807 was partially felt. No information is available regarding the numbers of people relieved during any famine previous to 1866. During that famine, the average number of people relieved (during seven months from July 1866 to January 1867) was 3,141, all gratuitously. Again, during the famine of 1876–78, the average number of people relieved during three months from September to November 1877 was 13,402, of whom 1,726 were employed on works and 11,676 were relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved during any one month was 30,865 in September 1877. The district cannot be regarded as liable to famine, although in the southern part severe local suffering may follow on drought, but even then the people would probably find ample employment in the deltaic tract and in the towns. It may also suffer from an influx of famine-stricken persons from the less favoured districts around.

Accessibility for relief.—If a famine should occur, the district is very easily accessible for relief. It has a coast line 140 miles long on which there are no less than sixteen ports for the shipment and landing of goods, the most important of them being Negapatam, with the adjoining port of Nagore on the eastern and Muttupet on the southern sea-board. From Negapatam a railway 48 miles long runs to Tanjore and there meets the main line of the South Indian Railway. From Muttupet a line 54 miles long has been constructed to join the same railway at Máyavaram, which intersects the Negapatam branch at Tiruválúr. The main line of the South Indian Railway from Madras to Tuticorin runs for a distance of about 75 miles through the district from north to south-west. The Védáranniyam canal, 35¾ miles long, extends from the salt swamps south of Védáranniyam to Negapatam. It is used chiefly for the transport of salt from Védaranniyam to the central depôt at Negapatam. The larger branches of the Cauvery are all navigable for boats during the floods, and at the ports of Tirumulavásal, Tranquebar, Karikal, Tirumalarajanpattanam, Nagore, Vélánganni, Tópputturai and Muttupet the mouths of certain branches of the Cauvery are navigable at all times of the year for small boats.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluks.	Number and area of villages exclusive of Tributary States.									Deduct	
	Ryotwari.			Inam.		Zemindari.		Total.		Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.
	Number.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor inams.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.		
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Shiyali	169	95,150	7,826	22	6,094	..	..	191	109,070	19,519	2,803
Máyavaram ..	326	161,912	10,370	14	4,486	..	..	340	176,768	24,423	276
Kumbakónam ..	418	172,331	12,512	148	33,763	..	..	566	218,606	38,790	..
Nannilam ..	345	173,778	10,757	52	3,396	..	..	397	187,931	27,568	2
Negapatam ..	254	134,914	5,554	76	14,288	..	..	330	154,756	31,308	..
Tirutturaippúndi.	210	304,778	19,677	18	15,174	..	..	228	339,629	137,077	10,003
Mannárgudi ..	255	159,504	8,425	75	27,088	..	..	330	195,017	33,901	1,273
Tanjore	271	283,600	7,947	129	64,301	73	74,829	473	430,677	95,986	6,511
Pattukkóttai ..	124	105,569	2,661	679	356,468	189	116,013	992	580,711	143,254	947
Inam villages * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zemindari villages.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,372	1,591,536	85,729	1,213	525,058	262	190,842	3,847	2,393,165	551,826	21,815

* In Government taluks.

RENT-ROLL OF GOVERNMENT

Taluks.	Total holdings.						
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average extent. Dry.	Average extent. Wet.	Average assessment. Dry.	Average assessment. Wet.
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Shiyali	6,475	71,346	2,84,364	2·47	8·55	8 10 11	40 3 9
Mayávaram	16,202	135,447	5,99,765	1·38	7·00	2 5 2	34 11 1
Kumbakónam	22,308	137,914	8,02,292	1·12	5·05	3 2 11	32 12 6
Nannilam	20,642	143,709	7,42,542	0·60	6·35	1 7 9	34 7 9
Negapatam	18,040	95,840	4,21,978	0·57	4·74	0 13 11	22 8 4
Tirutturaippúndi ..	18,487	135,824	3,60,648	2·07	5·28	1 10 6	17 13 8
Mannargudi	18,871	123,879	4,32,269	1·73	4·84	2 2 6	20 12 0
Tanjore	44,103	187,711	6,23,737	2·41	1·84	3 3 1	10 14 4
Pattukkóttai	12,721	56,632	1,12,483	2·42	2·03	2 3 7	6 9 11
Total ..	177,849	1,088,302	43,80,078	1·65	4·45	2 5 11	22 4 2

CROPPING.

Taluks.	Cereals.				Pulses.		Vegetables and fruit trees.
	Paddy.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Others.	Red gram.	Others.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Shiyali	66,652	1,666	1,147	842	13	1,187	381
Máyavaram	124,518	1,178	2,107	2,311	54	1,984	2,035
Kumbakónam	150,463	1,804	8,521	3,303	60	390	4,853
Nannilam	137,559	11	537	3,431	16	299	6,277
Negapatam	93,136	26	184	202	13	867	920
Tirutturaippúndi	129,970	5,018	1,762	345	93	539	465
Mannárgudi	113,273	1,438	3,181	12,018	397	903	638
Tanjore	118,179	11,165	10,541	38,720	6,702	1,477	5,996
Pattukkottái	91,848	6,900	7,019	34,683	1,967	1,236	3,347
Total ..	1,025,601	29,206	34,999	† 95,855	9,315	8,882	24,942

† Includes 16,639 acres of cholum and 75,584 acres of varagu; of latter 36,300 in Tanjore and 28,484 in Pattukkóttai.

DIX.

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FOR 1891–92.

area of		Remainder.	Area in occupation.		Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population as per census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head.	Taluks.
Zemindari and other lands for which returns are not available.	Total.	Arable area (Government and inam).	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.	
..	22,322	86,748	68,234	16,875	98·1	2,80,139	113,241	2 7 7	Shiyali.
..	24,699	152,069	133,026	17,643	99·1	5,82,337	238,432	2 7 1	Máyavaram.
..	38,790	179,816	162,362	14,272	98 2	7,85,089	306,983	2 8 11	Kumbakónam.
..	27,570	160,361	144,497	14,771	99 3	7,28,746	199,696	3 10 4	Nannilam.
..	31,308	123,448	95,933	17,924	92 2	4,09,032	202,605	2 0 4	Negapatam.
..	147,080	192,549	147,828	21,518	87·9	3,54,689	161,515	2 3 2	Tirutturippúndi.
..	35,174	159,843	133,547	23,034	98·0	4,22,952	163,528	2 9 5	Mannárgudi.
74,829	177,326	253,351	209,175	27,270	93·3	6,07,052	298,809	2 0 6	Tanjore.
116,013	260,214	320,497	157,409	99,172	80·1	95,707	60,154	1 7 2	Pattukkóttai.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,39,512	386,255	0 5 9	Inam villages.
..	..	..	..	..	..	32,186	96,896	0 5 4	Zemindari villages.
190,842	764,483	1,628,682	1,252,011	252,479	92·4	44,37,441	2,228,114	1 15 10	Total.

LAND FOR FASLI 1301 (1891–92).

Pattas paying.										Taluks.
Under Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to 30.		From Rs. 30 to 50.		From Rs. 50 to 100.		Rs. 100 and upwards.		
Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	
	RS.		RS		RS.		RS.		RS.	
3,304	11,736	1,656	29,752	562	21,917	437	30,162	516	1,90,797	Shiyali.
7,483	24,075	4,438	82,704	1,732	66,244	1,382	96,394	1,167	3,30,348	Máyavaram.
10,525	32,602	6,174	1,11,047	2,124	83,123	1,868	1,29,113	1,617	4,46,407	Kumbakónam.
8,686	28,146	5,697	1,01,027	2,486	93,315	1,993	1,27,166	1,780	3,92,888	Nannilam.
10,967	29,702	3,970	70,205	1,279	48,656	1,000	65,948	824	2,07,467	Negapatam.
12,536	43,658	3,670	62,332	950	36,646	710	49,226	621	1,68,786	Tirutturaippúndi.
12,993	41,872	3,410	59,524	953	37,896	753	53,751	762	2,39,226	Mannárgudi.
30,821	105,079	7,980	1,25,607	2,990	1,01,911	1,409	96,950	903	1,94,190	Tanjore.
10,033	30,622	2,033	33,564	356	13,897	173	11,664	126	22,736	Pattukkóttai.
107,348	3,47,492	39,028	6,75,762	13,432	5,03,605	9,725	6,60,374	8,316	21,29,845	Total.

Condiments and spices.	Industrial crops.			Miscellaneous.	Total.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.	Taluks.
	Gingelly.	Groundnuts.	Others.					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
384	772	3,047	559	1,025	77,675	5,964	71,711	Shiyáli.
805	1,115	4,108	527	2,363	143,105	9,455	133,650	Máyavaram.
2,667	471	1,855	1,542	‡ 4,321	180,280	19,129	161,151	Kumbakónam.
1,415	647	651	1,185	2,516	154,544	7,590	146,954	Nannilam.
483	379	133	326	1,355	98,024	1,908	96,116	Negapatam.
63	954	32	559	942	140,742	4,498	136,244	Tirutturaippúndi.
384	496	1,924	395	668	135,718	7,325	128,393	Mannárgudi.
1,332	1,751	13,057	4,473	§ 5,981	219,374	22,581	196,793	Tanjore.
1,287	4,567	1,238	290	3,462	157,853	4,223	153,630	Pattukkottái.
8,820	11,152	26,045	9,865	22,633	1,307,315	82,673	1,224,642	Total.

‡ Includes 2,055 acres under Nona (*Morinda citrifolia*). § Includes 3,901 acres of topes of various kinds.

AGRICULTURAL

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bullocks and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
Shiyali	20,950	5,386	14,494	11,418	4,798	2,919	32,896
Máyavaram	38,597	7,546	27,782	23,409	11,067	6,699	61,088
Kumbakónam	40,868	8,418	31,091	25,139	18,092	11,022	71,594
Nannilam	35,372	7,715	26,941	21,536	13,235	7,017	57,185
Negapatam	25,421	5,207	19,961	15,675	7,450	4,584	52,467
Tirutturaippúndi	35,939	5,453	25,521	15,137	7,941	4,184	59,656
Mannárgudi	34.999	8,588	20,807	15,090	9,973	5,254	64,623
Tanjore	56,109	7,286	40,543	30,925	14,892	9,535	128,828
Pattukkóttai	14,717	1,564	7,801	4,434	3,017	1,598	44,539
Total ..	302,972	57,163	214,941	162,763	90,465	52,812	572,876

WATER-SUPPLY

Taluks.	Government protective irrigation works.							
	Works.	Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated.			Revenue.		
			First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Demand.	Remissions.	
							Amount.	Percentage on demand.
		ACS.	* ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
Shiyali	Cauvery canals ..	54,288	54,288	3,655	57,943	2,25,694	9,707	4·3
Máyavaram		118,719	112,094	8,571	120,665	5,56,808	1	..
Kumbakónam		155,581	155,510	20,691	176,201	7,99,308	1,079	0·1
Nannilam		148,208	145,238	12,044	157,282	7,56,668	..	..
Negapatam		99,333	97,334	1,989	99,323	4,13,876	..	..
Tirutturaippúndi ..		91,450	88,601	4,784	93,385	3,22,956	..	..
Mannárgudi		104,280	104,280	5,697	109,977	3,96,318	..	..
Tanjore		89,592	89,592	25,474	115,066	4,69,623	761	0·2
Pattukkóttai		3,840	3,840	20	3,860	7,881	..	..
Total ..		865,291	850,777	82,925	933,702	39,49,132	11,548	0·4
Shiyali	Lower anicut Coleroon	12,157	12,118	1,223	13,341	50,071	..	..
Máyavaram		7,740	7,714	250	7,964	34,812	..	..
Kumbakónam		360	362	5	367	2,114	..	..
Total ..		20,257	20,194	1,478	21,672	86,997	..	..

* Area figures for first crop include "waste charged."

Taluks.	Number of minor works,									
	Under 50 acres.				From 50 to 200 acres.				From 200 to	
	Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
Shiyali	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	..	..
Máyavaram	..	..	30	..	..	..	76	..	..	..
Kumbakónam	1	..	356	1	..	..	333	1	..	..
Nannilam	..	..	140	..	..	..	245	..	..	..
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	...	1	..
Tirutturaippúndi	..	..	42	4	..	..	118	5	..	..
Mannárgudi	11	1	34	9	11	6	127	3	6	1
Tanjore	220	6	191	..	117	12	128	..	22	..
Pattukkóttai	97	11	..	..	96	23	4	..	33	5
Total ..	329	18	793	14	226	41	1,191	9	62	6

STOCK IN 1890-91.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Indigo vats.	Sugar mills.	Boats.	Taluks.
29	11	11,907	1,212	1	3	42	Shiyali.
72	51	22,881	2,238	115	25	37	Máyavaram.
261	178	24,896	3,657	190	8	3	Kumbakónam.
148	43	26,336	2,435	..	..	6	Nannilam.
313	49	13,820	1,707	2	..	133	Negapatam.
179	83	19,705	1,198	..	..	185	Tirutturaippúndi.
81	46	20,638	1,970	17	..	3	Mannárgudi.
351	299	34,455	7,290	18	3	..	Tanjore.
26	99	8,133	991	..	..	35	Pattukkóttai.
1,460	859	182,771	22,698	343	39	444	Total.

AND IRRIGATION.

Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years.					Irrigation under ordinary wells.					Taluks
	Cultivated area.									
	First crop.		Second crop.			Number.		Area irrigated.		
Occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent	Percentage of occupied area.	Percentage of remissions on demand.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.					ACS.	ACS.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shiyali.
..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	89	9	Máyavaram.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kumbakónam.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nannilam.
654	651	99·5	7	1·1	0·4	..	..	..	..	Negapatam.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tirutturaippúndi.
758	694	91·6	1	0·1	7·7	..	..	..	..	Mannárgudi.
17,037	16,787	98·5	1,213	7·1	1·6	..	..	..	..	Tanjore.
31,211	30,836	98·8	2,326	7·5	1·4	2,559	261	1,121	243	Pattukkottai.
49,660	48,968	98·6	3,547	7·1	1·5	2,642	261	1,210	252	Total.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shiyali.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Máyavaram.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kumbakónam.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Total.

the ayacut of which is										Taluks.
500 acres.		From 500 to 1,000 acres.				1,000 acres and over.				
Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	
60	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	10	..	Shiyáli.
86	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	35	..	Máyavaram.
226	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	1	..	Kumbakónam.
244	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	5	..	Nannilam.
2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	21	..	Negapatam.
110	6	..	..	40	6	..	..	2	..	Tirutturaippúndi.
112	4	1	..	43	..	..	..	9	..	Mannargudi.
84	..	3	..	32	..	1	..	18	..	Tanjore.
..	..	7	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	Pattukkóttai.
924	10	11	2	293	6	2	1	101	..	Total.

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second-crop assessment.	Charge for water.	Charge on miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67).	276,054	726,661	Not available.	1,002,715	3,41,098	35,24,592	45,750	1,11,525	Not available.	40,22,965
1277 (1867-68).	279,526	729,868		1,009,394	3,49,251	35,77,329	56,861	1,17,137		41,00,578
1278 (1868-69).	282,447	731,485		1,013,932	3,53,491	35,82,849	63,323	1,20,457		41,20,120
1279 (1869-70).	284,853	733,467		1,018,320	3,56,785	35,90,161	61,399	1,24,007		41,32,352
1280 (1870-71).	287,345	737,820		1,025,165	3,59,656	35,97,461	63,740	1,31,806		41,52,663
Average ..	282,045	731,860		1,013,905	3,52,056	35,74,479	58,215	1,20,986		31,05,736
1281 (1871-72).	289,950	739,268	1,736	1,030,954	3,62,360	36,03,312	59,552	1,33,225	8,412	41,66,861
1282 (1872-73).	292,001	740,887	1,860	1,034,748	3,64,546	36,08,913	61,015	1,35,430	8,589	41,78,493
1283 (1873-74).	292,813	742,385	1,901	1,037,099	3,65,080	36,13,572	71,405	1,36,085	8,603	41,94,745
1284 (1874-75).	295,401	743,991	2,390	1,041,782	3,68,027	36,19,970	81,306	1,42,167	14,559	42,26,029
1285 (1875-76).	296,910	745,151	2,502	1,044,563	3,69,918	36,22,846	86,407	1,44,963	16,279	42,40,413
Average ..	293,415	742,336	2,078	1,037,829	3,65,986	36,13,723	71,937	1,38,374	11,288	42,01,308
1286 (1876-77).	298,909	746,391	2,136	1,047,436	3,71,308	36,27,531	83,780	1,41,777	12,180	42,36,576
1287 (1877-78).	300,311	747,696	2,415	1,050,422	3,72,721	36,31,811	1,17,652	1,46,326	14,804	42,83,314
1288 (1878-79).	302,144	749,712	4,401	1,056,257	3,73,710	36,38,720	1,32,412	1,53,378	27,561	43,25,781
1289 (1879-80).	303,683	751,046	5,242	1,059,971	3,75,612	36,43,494	1,67,743	1,60,451	29,956	43,77,256
1290 (1880-81).	304,574	752,784	4,457	1,061,815	3,76,800	36,50,642	1,82,935	1,60,937	33,266	44,04,580
Average ..	301,924	749,526	3,730	1,055,180	3,74,030	36,38,440	1,36,904	1,52,574	23,553	43,25,501
1291 (1881-82).	304,608	755,591	3,614	1,063,813	3,76,940	36,59,512	1,65,163	1,59,572	17,545	43,78,732
1292 (1882-83).	304,454	756,623	4,802	1,065,879	3,76,398	36,64,824	1,58,533	1,59,631	30,652	43,90,038
1293 (1883-84).	304,760	757,049	2,797	1,064,606	3,77,288	36,67,028	1,73,717	1,72,683	16,363	44,07,079
1294 (1884-85).	310,536	753,807	1,703	1,066,046	3,89,719	36,64,472	1,15,837	1,57,575	13,708	43,41,311
1295 (1885-86).	312,176	756,716	2,409	1,071,301	3,91,217	36,75,106	1,37,400	1,62,635	25,555	43,91,913
Average ..	307,307	755,957	3,065	1,066,329	3,82,312	36,66,189	1,50,130	1,62,419	20,765	43,81,815
1296 (1886-87).	314,527	757,161	4,375	1,076,063	3,93,637	36,77,363	1,38,851	1,62,426	26,575	43,98,852
1297 (1887-88).	291,932	780,624	4,126	1,076,682	3,56,892	37,71,086	1,49,629	1,01,767	22,540	44,01,914
1298 (1888-89).	282,869	791,626	5,620	1,080,115	3,36,907	38,10,185	1,45,521	78,042	30,992	44,01,647
1299 (1889-90).	284,961	792,642	5,755	1,083,358	3,37,579	38,14,395	1,45,250	78,132	29,735	44,05,091
1300 (1890-91).	285,930	793,075	7,474	1,086,479	3,39,374	38,15,992	1,47,201	81,197	27,952	44,11,716
Average ..	292,044	783,025	5,470	1,080,539	3,52,878	37,77,804	1,45,290	1,00,313	27,559	44,03,844

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.					Net demand current.	Miscellaneous (revenue).	Total revenue demand.	Deduct amount of boriz deductions on account of religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwar).	Fasli.
Due to season.			Fixed and other.	Total.						
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.								
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
58,861	10,195	7,837	..	76,893	39,46,072	1,17,075	40,63,147	..	40,63,147	1276 (1866–67).
45,472	28,262	47,803	..	1,21,537	39,79,041	1,17,134	40,96,175	..	40,96,175	1277 (1867–68).
26,283	25,798	637	91,896	1,44,614	39,75,506	1,18,703	40,94,209	..	40,94,209	1278 (1868–69).
3,579	2,342	4,455	2,75,314	2,85,690	38,46,662	1,21,815	39,68,477	..	39,68,477	1279 (1869–70).
2,999	3,910	2,326	2,75,311	2,84,546	38,68,117	1,32,094	40,00,211	..	40,00,211	1280 (1870–71).
27,439	14,101	12,612	1,28,504	1,82,656	39,23,080	1,21,364	40,44,444	..	40,44,444	Average.
2,568	1,730	4,918	2,75,317	2,84,533	38,82,328	1,19,118	40,01,446	..	40,01,446	1281 (1871–72).
1,319	16	1,015	2,75,312	2,77,662	39,00,831	1,20,053	40,20,884	..	40,20,884	1282 (1872–73).
8,232	8,082	14,546	2,75,312	3,06,172	38,88,573	1,21,363	40,09,936	..	40,09,936	1283 (1873–74).
2,531	864	4,704	2,75,309	2,83,408	39,42,621	1,39,535	40,82,156	..	40,82,156	1284 (1874–75).
20,193	51,199	510	2,75,260	3,47,162	38,93,251	1,44,508	40,37,759	..	40,37,759	1285 (1875–76).
6,969	12,378	5,138	2,75,302	2,99,787	39,01,521	1,28,915	40,30,436	..	40,30,436	Average.
92,305	1,09,072	40,826	2,74,921	5,17,124	37,19,452	1,48,772	38,68,224	..	38,68,224	1286 (1876–77).
25,964	33,805	4,744	2,75,221	3,39,734	39,43,580	1,59,162	41,02,742	..	41,02,742	1287 (1877–78).
9,709	39,921	96	2,75,306	3,25,035	40,00,746	1,64,946	41,65,692	..	41,65,692	1288 (1878–79).
6,348	7,886	6	2,74,800	2,89,040	40,88,216	1,64,630	42,52,846	50	42,52,796	1289 (1879–80).
17,661	..	1,97,826	2,75,093	4,90,580	39,14,000	1,71,486	40,85,486	63	40,85,423	1290 (1880–81).
30,397	38,138	48,699	2,75,068	3,92,302	39,33,199	1,61,799	40,94,998	23	40,94,975	Average.
23,911	24,481	..	2,76,895	3,25,287	40,53,445	1,76,012	42,29,457	5,317	42,24,140	1291 (1881–82).
14,221	..	42,184	2,75,964	3,32,369	40,57,669	1,76,439	42,34,108	6,454	42,27,654	1292 (1882–83).
16,800	..	43,123	2,75,771	3,35,694	40,71,385	1,60,581	42,31,966	5,956	42,26,010	1293 (1883–84).
1,39,303	1,10,525	5,04,206	2,75,563	10,29,597	33,11,714	1,63,935	34,75,649	13,323	34,62,326	1294 (1884–85).
3,566	584	4,551	2,75,712	2,84,713	41,07,200	1,52,081	42,59,281	20,792	42,38,489	1295 (1885–86).
39,560	27,118	1,18,873	2,75,981	4,61,532	39,20,283	1,65,809	40,86,092	10,368	40,75,724	Average.
4,425	1,577	3,226	2,75,722	2,84,950	41,13,902	1,57,534	42,71,436	20,899	42,50,537	1296 (1886–87).
17,517	3,181	4,810	2,75,715	3,01,223	41,00,651	1,51,762	42,52,453	21,598	42,30,855	1297 (1887–88).
4,676	426	314	2,75,711	2,81,127	41,20,520	1,60,849	42,81,369	23,133	42,58,236	1298 (1888–89).
4,995	19,076	146	2,75,716	2,99,933	41,05,158	1,71,341	42,76,499	23,648	42,52,851	1299 (1889–90).
2,022	814	306	2,75,711	2,78,853	41,32,863	1,64,629	42,97,492	23,941	42,73,551	1300 (1890–91).
6,727	5,015	1,760	2,75,715	2,89,217	41,14,627	1,61,223	42,75,850	22,644	42,53,206	Average.

METEOROLOGICAL

Thermometrical Readings

Months.	1885.				1886.				1887.	
	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature	Mean temperature	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.
January	76·5	9·7	83·0	65·7	76·1	10·2	84·0	66·5	76·8	12·4
February	78·6	12·5	86·6	64·2	78·1	10·4	85·0	67·7	78·2	14·0
March	81·7	11·4	89·4	66·9	82·0	10·2	90 9	70·4	80 9	14·8
April	84·4	10·9	92·0	74·2	84·9	9·8	95·9	75·2	83 6	13·0
May	86 2	10·2	94 0	77·4	85·7	12·3	97·9	71·6	86·0	18·3
June	84·6	13·8	99·2	73·7	84·8	12·8	96·3	74·0	83·3	17·4
July	84·3	14·3	98·6	75·3	83·5	12·6	96·0	74 6	83·8	17·5
August	83·7	10·6	93·2	73·4	81·9	11·6	92·1	73·3	82·9	16·4
September	83·5	11·1	94·3	74·5	82·5	12·2	94·1	72·9	83·3	17·2
October	80·5	8 7	89·5	72·1	81·9	12·3	92·7	74·1	79·6	11·8
November	79·1	7·3	85·9	71·9	79·2	9·5	88 8	69·7	78·5	9·8
December	77·6	7·5	85·1	69·3	76·7	8·7	83 8	62·1	76·0	7·9
Average ..	81 7	10 7	..	..	81·4	11·1	..	..	81·1	14·2

Average Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	2 02	..	..	0 09	0·04	3 35	1·93	8·90	2·76	5·73	5 58	9·88	46·28
1871	3 70	0·78	1·00	1 51	3·38	0·65	2·33	2·52	6 38	6·10	14·30	3·08	45 73
1872	0·47	0 12	0 04	1·90	5 19	0·92	6·21	4 84	3 05	6·67	16·30	5 74	51·45
1873	..	5·17	..	5·16	2·31	0·79	1·46	3·25	3·10	14·08	7·02	2·36	44·70
1874	0·09	2 47	0·06	0·48	2·00	2 86	3·39	3·11	6·46	6·26	9 56	4 44	41·18
1875	0 10	0 02	0·08	1 15	1 99	1·12	1 13	3·82	3·95	6 16	8 47	2 37	30·36
1876	..	..	0·33	0 34	2·75	1·03	0 69	6 20	1·95	1 98	7 59	6 01	28·87
1877	0 16	..	0 11	0 05	3 62	1·31	2·02	1·06	5·93	9·31	14·95	13·84	52·36
1878	3·47	..	0·07	0·75	1·86	1·18	1·92	5·63	6 23	3 88	5 99	2 17	33·15
1879	0·30	..	2 65	0·67	1·31	2 72	4 94	5·56	6 21	9·36	4·16	8·57	46·45
1880	0 73	0 89	0·01	0·69	0 68	1 02	1 18	6·14	3 18	6·94	24·69	5·41	51·56
1881	3 13	0·17	0 06	..	0 45	0·98	0 48	3·76	5 63	2·22	6 52	16·51	39·91
1882	1·25	..	0·03	0 18	3·12	1·43	0·73	6 76	2·43	4·53	16·23	5·95	42·64
1883	0·08	0 50	..	0 26	1·07	3 33	1·22	2·79	2·11	11·88	9·61	4·39	37 24
1884	0 48	..	..	0 10	1·05	0·54	0·79	2 82	2·75	14·55	21·69	16·87	61·64
1885	0 02	..	0 26	0 01	1·00	1·81	0·90	1 32	3·05	10·39	14·61	9·00	42·37
1886	2 58	1·26	0 28	0·02	6·54	3 65	5 20	7 70	6 14	8 05	8·70	3·04	53·16
1887	0·01	0 29	2 03	1·24	1 30	3·50	0·50	5 73	2 83	14·52	13 26	14·09	59 30
1888	0 11	..	0·08	0 72	6·88	0 84	1 88	1 81	3 26	10·25	10·57	10·34	46 74
1889	0·34	..	0·16	1·62	2 50	1·15	5 56	4 73	4·33	6·08	4·04	5·63	36·14
Average—1870-89 ..	0·95	0·58	0·36	0·85	2 45	1·71	2·22	4·42	4 09	7 95	11·19	7·49	44·26
1890	1·28	0·25	0 07	0 93	0 47	3·05	2 19	5 01	6·35	11·73	7 62	0·94	39·89
1891	0 21	1·91	0 08	0 05	3·90	0·77	0 80	1·87	1 30	14·71	5 99	16·83	48·42
1892	0 16	0 32	..	1·13	0·48	3 59	2 89	8·10	3 08	4·47	2 30	3·10	29·62
1893	0 11	0·10	3 40	0 79	2·55	1·82	7·56	1·85	2·23	4·81	24·63	3·60	53·45

STATEMENTS.

AT TANJORE FOR FIVE YEARS.

		1888.				1889.				
Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Months.
84·7	65·7	76·2	11·4	88·0	65·8	75·6	12·3	83·9	66·7	January.
90·2	65·1	78·3	13·8	89·6	66·5	77·8	13·8	87·5	66·2	February.
96·2	63·9	81·6	14·7	97·3	68·1	82·5	13·2	94·0	71·2	March.
97·3	73·7	85·9	13·2	99·5	74·2	86·2	13·0	94·5	76·2	April.
102·6	72·1	84·9	12·8	98·5	72·9	87·2	12·7	97·6	75·2	May.
100·2	73·2	86·2	16·9	101·6	72·9	87·7	15·2	100·6	76·4	June.
98·9	74·7	85·6	18·0	98·1	73·3	84·8	14·4	98·1	71·4	July.
87·4	73·1	84·8	15·7	98·7	76·1	84·6	14·3	94·5	73·7	August.
96·2	73·5	84·3	16·5	97·5	72·1	84·0	13·8	96·0	71·2	September.
94·6	71·5	81·8	11·3	94·8	72·7	83·0	13·9	95·0	72·2	October.
88·0	68·8	79·3	9·2	88·6	70·1	79·8	12·1	89·5	67·7	November.
84·7	68·1	75·9	9·6	84·5	64·9	77·3	11·7	90·0	67·2	December.
..	..	82·1	13·6	..	..	82·5	13·4	..	..	Average.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WET DAYS.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	2	..	..	1	..	7	4	11	5	6	12	9	57
1871	6	2	1	2	5	2	4	5	8	11	12	6	64
1872	1	..	..	2	2	2	6	8	6	10	14	10	61
1873	..	6	..	5	2	1	2	5	5	18	11	4	59
1874	..	1	..	1	4	5	6	6	9	10	12	4	58
1875	..	..	..	2	3	2	2	7	6	10	13	4	49
1876	..	..	1	..	4	3	2	10	3	4	5	5	37
1877	1	..	..	..	3	2	4	4	8	10	15	11	58
1878	3	..	..	2	3	2	4	9	8	6	6	3	46
1879	1	..	4	1	3	4	7	7	8	11	4	6	56
1880	1	2	..	1	2	2	4	8	6	9	20	7	62
1881	5	..	..	..	1	3	1	7	10	3	12	15	57
1882	3	..	..	1	5	3	2	10	4	7	14	9	58
1883	1	1	..	1	3	6	3	5	3	14	11	9	57
1884	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	5	14	15	14	57
1885	..	..	1	..	3	3	2	3	5	11	9	11	48
1886	3	1	..	..	6	6	7	8	8	9	8	5	61
1887	..	..	1	2	2	5	2	8	4	17	13	12	66
1888	..	..	..	1	7	2	4	5	5	10	14	8	56
1889	1	..	..	3	3	3	7	7	4	7	3	4	42
Average—1870-89 ..	1	1	..	1	3	3	4	7	6	10	11	8	55
1890	2	1	..	2	1	5	5	7	8	12	13	2	58
1891	1	3	..	..	4	1	2	3	2	19	8	15	58
1892	1	1	..	3	1	4	5	12	4	6	4	6	47
1893	1	..	4	1	4	4	9	3	5	6	19	6	62

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

Variations of the Rainfall, 1870–89, in Inches.

Recording stations.	Year or period.	January March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Shiyali ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·62	..	..	0·40	0·95	3·80	1 30	17·65	39·87	25·27	89 86
	Minimum, 1875 ..	..	0·90	0·85	..	1·55	3·20	0·55	4·15	10·05	4·95	26 20
	Average	1·80	0·71	2·09	1 80	2·78	4 34	3 78	9 60	15 58	9·73	52·21
Tranquebar ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	0 87	..	0 65	1·85	1·20	3·30	0·95	20·95	36·72	19·45	85·94
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	2·55	1·15	0·38	0·03	0·25	3·48	12·40	5·85	35·09
	Average	1 62	0·64	2·31	1 16	2·39	4 09	3 06	10·19	16 25	10·07	51 78
Negapatam ..	Maximum, 1984 ..	0·80	..	2 30	0·20	1·50	0·82	1·20	22·35	33·95	21·05	84·17
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·05	0·31	1·55	0·51	0·39	3 91	0 16	2·57	11·09	9·59	30 13
	Average	2 78	0 87	2·62	2·01	1 88	3 71	3·40	10 17	16 18	10 77	54 39
Védáranniyam.	Maximum, 1887 ..	1·23	4·07	0·05	6·46	..	5·07	2·09	18·64	10·55	20·38	68·54
	Minimum, 1889 ..	1·30	0 85	1·20	1·25	4·55	4·15	5 02	8·45	4·40	6·40	37·57
	Average, 1885–89 ..	1 75	1·04	1 82	2·22	1·72	2·44	4 10	10 20	14 09	11 04	50 42
Máyavaram ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·55	..	0·50	0·15	3·00	4·25	1·70	12·00	27 45	18·40	68·10
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	..	2·00	2 70	0·20	7·75	0·35	1·90	10·80	2·75	28·45
	Average	2 00	0·64	2·42	1·34	2 75	4 47	3 90	7 43	13 38	8 40	46·73
Tiruválúr ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	0 70	0·25	1·80	..	..	2 05	2·15	12·32	43·00	25·93	88·20
	Minimum, 1883 ..	0·35	..	1·10	4·50	0·20	1·85	2·25	10·45	8·35	6·25	35·30
	Average, 1882–69 ..	1·78	0 35	3·06	2·78	1·76	3 92	3 46	10 75	16 94	11 63	56·43
Lower Anicut.	Maximum, 1872 ..	0·55	0·30	10·45	0·64	9·00	6·34	2·30	11·84	17·47	5·14	64 03
	Minimum, 1878 ..	5·01	0·80	4·51	1·61	2·83	3·47	2·54	2·12	4 68	1·29	28·86
	Average, 1870–83 ..	1·95	0 98	2 80	2·52	3·24	5·47	4·79	7·09	10·50	4 79	14·13
Kumbakónam.	Maximum, 1871 ..	4·68	1·35	5·30	2·46	1 10	3·05	11·15	11·80	19·05	3·90	63·84
	Minimum, 1875 ..	..	1·25	3·39	0 25	1·35	1·57	3·77	3·55	5·55	2·00	22·68
	Average	1·42	0·63	2 98	2 25	2 50	5·40	4 54	7 95	9·48	6 20	43 35
Nannilam ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	0 90	..	0·30	1·30	0·51	3·10	2 80	12·25	36·70	19·59	77·45
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·40	1·25	2·10	0·10	1·20	5·10	..	1·30	9·00	4·65	25·10
	Average	2·11	0 79	2 10	0 80	2 68	3·18	4·23	6 91	13 47	8·16	44·48
Nídámangalam.	Maximum, 1887 ..	2·90	..	3·50	2·35	0·55	6·45	3·92	9·68	17·94	14·98	62·17
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·65	0·60	6·75	1·25	2·35	2 50	2·88	9·18	11·50	10·90	48·56
	Average, 1886–89 ..	1·52	0·71	6 90	2·19	3·38	4·34	5 71	10·13	10·49	8 81	54·16
Mannárgudi ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	3·30	0·30	2·15	6·30	0·70	8·30	2·60	14·45	10·90	16·40	65·40
	Minimum, 1875 ..	0·05	1·20	1·00	2·40	..	3·20	6·00	4·90	6 80	0·70	26·25
	Average	2 03	0·96	2·41	2 12	2 26	5·69	4·91	9·05	10·01	7·46	46·90
Tirutturaippúndi	Maximum, 1887 ..	4·55	1·20	0·60	4·30	0·20	4·57	3·27	14·52	18·75	17·70	69·66
	Minimum, 1871 ..	6 78	0·80	1·00	..	2·90	3·00	3·15	..	4·50	5·05	27·18
	Average	2 03	0 65	1·86	1·28	2·26	3·99	3·91	6·97	12·95	8·17	44·07
Muttupet ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	1·40	3·20	2·40	6·80	..	4·10	2·40	9·80	15·60	14·10	59·80
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	0·25	2·50	1·50	..	1·75	1·75	2·00	5 00	8·50	23·25
	Average	2 35	1·18	2·73	1·61	1 31	4·28	3·22	7 63	9 44	7 43	41·18
Tiruvadi ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	1·50	0·25	..	1·80	0·60	7·70	3·60	10·00	9·75	8·55	43·75
	Minimum, 1885 ..	..	..	1·90	0·26	..	..	0 10	11·14	8·62	8·10	30 12
	Average, 1883–89 ..	0·79	0 79	2 97	1·47	2 12	3·59	3·47	8·39	7·66	4 81	36 06
Tanjore ..	Maximum, 1872 ..	1·15	5·50	3·15	2·55	5·06	3·12	6·60	6·49	8·76	4·60	46·98
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·20	..	2·95	1·25	0·25	6·10	3 55	0·48	2·65	6·45	23·88
	Average	1·40	0·81	2·27	1 78	1·86	4 82	4·73	6·78	6 69	4·77	35 91
Vallam ..	Maximum, 1880 ..	0·25	..	1·45	0·35	0·45	7·80	2·22	9·92	22 50	6·05	50·99
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·30	..	4·30	0·40	0·70	4·00	4 50	0·30	1·90	7·30	23·70
	Average	1·25	0 80	2·82	1 85	2·07	4 99	5 32	7·55	6 44	5 21	38 30
Pattukkóttai ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	3·40	..	4·80	2·70	3·75	11·00	7·07	10·87	6·40	2·95	52·94
	Minimum, 1879 ..	0·60	..	0·95	1·00	4·35	8·25	3 10	5·10	..	1·25	24·60
	Average	2·17	1·34	2·44	1 92	1 79	5·14	3·42	6 69	7·91	5·88	38·70
Arantángi ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	1·90	..	6·10	3·05	4·20	6·98	8·77	8 74	1·65	1·46	42·85
	Minimum, 1882 ..	..	..	1 10	2·10	..	1 40	0·30	3·30	7·45	0·65	16·30
	Average, 1880–89 ..	0 84	0·63	2·17	1·46	1 24	2 80	2 81	6 08	5 55	4·98	28 56
District ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	0·48	0·10	1·05	0·54	0 79	2·82	2·75	14·55	21·69	16·87	61·64
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·33	0·34	2·75	1·03	0 69	6·20	1·95	1·98	7·59	6·01	28·87
	Average	1 89	0 85	2·45	1 71	2 22	4·42	4·09	7·95	11·19	7 49	44·26

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Rice second sort.	13·4	13·1	12·9	13·6	14·0	14·0	14·6	15·9	16·8	16·8	16·5	16·3	14·7	1874–75.
	15·9	13·5	14·5	14·8	15·3	15·7	15·5	14·2	14·5	14·7	14·7	14·5	14·8	1875–76.
	13·5	13·3	13·5	13·4	10·7	8·4	9·6	9·2	9·7	9·8	8·1	8·7	10·6	1876–77.
	7·7	6·6	6·9	6·9	8·0	8·1	10·5	10·6	10·1	10·1	10·1	9·0	8·6	1877–78.
	8·2	8·3	8·6	9·5	9·2	8·9	9·0	9·4	10·2	11·1	10·8	10·4	9·4	1878–79.
	10·4	10·7	10·8	11·7	13·4	14·5	15·1	16·0	16·2	16·5	16·3	15·9	13·9	1879–80.
	14·8	14·4	14·7	15·4	15·1	14·3	15·1	16·0	16·7	17·4	17·2	16·7	15·5	1880–81.
	15·4	15·2	15·2	16·8	17·6	17·5	18·0	19·3	20·3	20·4	19·8	19·2	17·8	1881–82.
	18·7	17·5	17·2	19·3	19·2	18·9	18·8	19·6	21·1	21·2	19·7	18·8	19·1	1882–83.
	18·8	18·5	18·3	19·0	18·7	19·6	19·9	19·1	18·4	17·0	16·0	15·3	18·3	1883–84.
	13·8	13·3	13·5	13·7	12·8	11·9	12·1	12·5	12·9	11·9	12·0	12·4	12·8	1884–85.
	12·4	12·2	12·6	13·6	14·7	14·7	15·0	15·5	16·5	16·5	16·6	16·4	14·7	1885–86.
	16·6	16·7	17·0	17·4	17·5	17·2	16·1	15·9	15·4	16·6	17·0	17·0	16·8	1886–87.
	16·5	15·6	15·5	16·3	16·7	15·5	17·0	17·9	18·3	17·9	17·4	16·8	16·9	1887–88.
	16·1	15·7	15·7	16·0	15·5	14·8	15·0	15·9	16·3	15·5	14·8	14·1	15·4	1888–89.
	13·7	13·9	13·9	14·2	14·4	12·1	12·8	12·7	12·0	12·2	12·1	11·9	13·0	1889–90.
	15·7	15·3	15·4	16·2	16·2	15·6	16·0	16·7	16·9	16·7	16·3	15·9	16·1	Average.*
	11·5	11·2	11·4	12·2	12·9	13·1	13·4	13·3	13·4	13·6	13·6	13·5	12·8	1890–91.
	12·9	12·7	12·0	12·0	12·4	12·2	12·1	12·0	11·7	11·8	11·5	11·2	12·0	1891–92.
	10·6	10·5	10·4	11·0	10·7	8·8	9·5	9·8	10·1	10·4	10·4	10·5	10·2	1892–93.
Cumbu ..	20·3	22·5	25·4	29·7	30·0	27·9	27·8	27·3	25·7	25·9	25·2	23·8	26·5	1874–75.
	25·0	25·9	25·1	29·0	29·4	30·1	29·2	26·3	24·0	22·7	22·5	23·1	26·1	1875–76.
	23·2	22·7	23·6	24·7	14·3	10·7	11·7	11·4	10·9	10·7	10·6	14·4	16·5	1876–77.
	12·7	9·2	9·5	11·8	15·2	15·0	15·3	15·0	13·2	12·7	12·2	11·3	12·6	1877–78.
	9·7	11·1	14·8	18·9	16·8	15·7	14·5	14·9	14·8	14·7	14·5	14·5	15·0	1878–79.
	13·2	16·4	20·3	25·2	27·8	26·0	26·6	26·1	24·9	24·6	24·8	23·1	23·8	1879–80.
	22·1	21·0	23·4	26·7	29·8	28·3	30·9	29·9	29·9	30·1	31·3	29·1	28·0	1880–81.
	28·7	27·7	27·1	30·5	34·1	35·6	36·3	35·7	36·5	31·1	30·4	29·5	32·3	1881–82.
	28·5	28·8	31·3	34·9	35·8	35·8	34·2	39·6	36·6	29·9	30·3	28·0	33·6	1882–83.
	27·9	28·8	34·1	36·9	35·7	36·0	36·1	33·4	30·2	26·3	26·5	26·3	32·2	1883–84.
	25·2	21·6	21·1	25·8	27·5	22·1	21·3	22·6	22·4	19·6	18·8	18·2	22·4	1884–85.
	17·5	17·6	20·6	22·9	25·5	24·1	23·9	24·9	23·2	21·8	21·3	19·7	22·2	1885–86.
	29·4	27·5	33·4	36·2	36·0	32·8	29·8	28·4	25·4	25·1	26·0	24·5	29·5	1886–87.
	23·8	21·8	26·5	27·7	25·3	28·1	27·3	27·7	24·5	23·6	23·1	23·2	26·0	1887–88.
	22·9	22·6	24·8	26·1	25·8	25·9	25·6	26·3	24·3	23·5	23·4	23·1	24·8	1888–89.
	23·8	24·0	27·5	29·4	26·5	21·9	22·2	21·7	18·9	17·8	18·2	18·0	22·9	1889–90.
	24·3	24·4	27·0	29·7	30·2	29·1	28·8	29·0	27·2	24·9	24·9	24·0	27·4	Average.*
	17·9	18·7	21·7	23·5	25·3	26·0	24·8	21·0	20·1	20·3	20·8	20·6	22·2	1890–91.
	20·4	19·3	16·8	19·6	19·6	17·5	18·5	16·0	14·9	15·1	14·5	14·0	17·1	1891–92.
	14·7	17·4	21·2	23·0	19·9	14·5	14·6	14·4	14·0	14·4	14·3	14·6	16·6	1892–93.
Ragi ..	23·9	23·3	24·0	28·0	28·2	28·8	29·1	27·8	29·4	28·2	28·7	28·6	27·4	1874–75.
	27·5	26·9	27·9	31·2	33·6	31·5	29·8	29·0	28·1	28·8	25·8	26·8	29·2	1875–76.
	26·4	25·9	26·4	24·3	16·6	11·3	11·3	12·9	12·3	13·2	12·3	11·4	17·5	1876–77.
	8·5	9·1	10·1	12·2	13·5	13·7	16·5	15·7	14·0	15·0	15·2	13·5	13·4	1877–78.
	12·6	13·1	16·1	18·2	16·8	15·6	15·4	15·9	16·2	16·5	16·4	15·5	15·9	1878–79.
	15·7	16·1	18·6	23·7	25·1	26·4	24·3	27·5	26·9	27·2	24·9	26·5	24·3	1879–80.
	24·9	23·1	26·2	28·3	28·4	29·8	32·2	33·4	35·0	33·0	33·7	32·4	29·9	1880–81.
	31·9	31·1	30·2	31·9	32·7	36·8	39·8	40·5	40·8	41·0	40·9	37·0	39·6	1881–82.
	36·5	34·3	33·3	36·1	36·8	37·3	37·0	36·7	40·8	37·3	36·1	34·7	36·9	1882–83.
	34·3	34·8	36·8	39·7	40·0	38·1	37·5	39·9	37·5	32·8	32·3	31·0	36·6	1883–84.
	28·8	27·4	26·8	28·2	25·7	21·6	23·9	23·3	22·7	21·5	21·3	21·3	24·5	1884–85.
	20·7	19·5	21·2	22·8	25·2	27·1	27·3	28·4	27·6	26·5	26·3	25·8	24·6	1885–86.
	26·4	29·1	32·3	32·9	35·0	30·8	28·5	29·3	27·1	29·7	30·9	29·7	30·0	1886–87.
	28·3	26·9	27·9	28·1	28·5	29·2	29·9	31·5	30·1	28·7	27·4	27·0	28·6	1887–88.
	26·3	25·1	27·0	26·8	27·5	28·7	28·6	30·0	29·3	29·1	27·2	27·0	27·8	1888–89.
	26·0	26·8	28·2	28·6	27·1	22·7	23·0	23·8	22·2	20·5	22·2	21·7	24·4	1889–90.
	28·4	27·8	29·0	30·3	30·7	30·2	30·7	31·6	31·3	30·0	29·8	28·8	30·0	Average.*
	21·7	21·6	21·9	25·2	28·0	27·8	25·3	22·9	21·6	22·1	22·6	22·8	23·9	1890–91.
	22·3	21·1	19·0	20·1	22·7	18·8	19·7	18·0	18·2	17·4	17·5	17·5	19·3	1891–92.
	16·4	17·3	19·3	20·9	18·9	14·8	15·3	15·1	15·3	15·8	15·6	15·6	16·6	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

	Rice.	Ragi.	
The standard prices for the district have been fixed at	15·8	30·0	Seers per rupee.
The warning rates do. do.	12·6	22·5	
The scarcity rates do. do.	9·5	15·0	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont*

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES AT EACH STATION IN THE DISTRICT.

Grains.	Tirumalavasal.	Shiyali.	Poraiyar.	Máyavaram.	Mauhyarjunam.	Kumbakónam.	Tiruvádi.	Tanjore.	Vallam.	Kodavasal.	Nidamangalam.	Mannárgudi.	Tiruvallúr.	Negapatam.	Tirutturaippúndi.	Tópputtúrai.	Muttupet.	Pattukóttai.	Arantángi.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	15·6	15·6	14·5	16·5	14·5	15·2	15·3	13·1	..	16·7	15·3	14·6	15·4	13·0	14·2	14·0	14·2	14·1	14·6	1874–75.
	14·7	14·1	14·1	16·3	14·7	14·5	15·7	..	..	18·4	17 6	15·0	15·0	13·4	14·5	13·3	15·0	14·7	14·4	1875–76.
	11·4	11·1	10·7	10·5	10·3	10·6	10·2	9·4	10·3	11·3	11·7	10·6	12·4	9·9	10·8	9·9	10·1	10·3	10·3	1876–77.
	9·5	8·7	8·5	8·0	8·2	8·2	8·7	9·0	7·3	10·3	9·4	8·3	9·2	8·0	8·6	9·0	7·5	9·3	8·7	1877–78.
	10·2	10·1	9·5	10·1	9·8	9·5	9·4	9·6	9·1	9·8	10·5	9·4	9·0	8·2	9·3	8·9	8·9	9·2	8·5	1878–79.
	14·7	13·3	13·2	15·7	14·1	13·5	13·4	15·5	13·0	17·0	14·8	13·5	14·2	14·6	15·0	13·7	13·4	12·7	11·9	1879–80.
	17·1	16·2	14·9	15·2	14·9	15·2	15·2	17·0	15·4	17·6	16 5	14·5	14·8	14·9	16·3	14·4	16·1	15·3	14·6	1880–81.
	18·5	17·9	15·6	19·3	16·3	15·9	18·1	19 7	16·7	20·8	20 5	16·4	17·7	16·0	18·5	18·3	17·8	16·8	17·6	1881–82.
	20·7	19·7	17·8	21·1	18·6	17·7	18·1	20·2	17·6	20·8	21·5	18·7	19·1	18·8	19·6	19·5	19·3	18·7	18·1	1882–83.
	18·5	18·0	17 3	21·7	18·0	17·2	17·9	20·0	17·3	19·6	19·8	17·2	19·6	20·6	17·7	19·4	17·5	17·3	19·0	1883–84.
	13·4	12·5	11·1	14·1	12·5	11·6	12·7	13 9	13·1	14·1	13 7	11·7	13·0	13·2	12·5	12·2	12·6	12·8	14·3	1884–85.
	15·3	14·1	13·4	16·8	13·6	13·8	15·0	15·4	16·3	16·4	16·0	14·5	14·7	15·0	15·1	13·0	14·5	15·9	12·0	1885–86.
	16·7	16·8	16·0	18 9	16·1	16·2	16·3	17·4	18·1	18·3	18·2	..	17·3	16·6	16·7	15·6	15·8	16·4	15·2	1886–87.
	16·6	16·5	16·2	17·6	15·0	16 0	17·4	17 7	18·3	19·0	17·6	16·8	17·1	16·0	18·0	16·9	15·7	15·5	..	1887–88.
	15·8	15·3	14·8	16·6	14·0	14·4	15 3	15·3	16 5	17·1	16·7	16·1	15·6	15·1	16·3	15·0	14·3	14·8	..	1888–89.
	13·6	12·9	12·2	12·6	11·9	12·1	13 2	14 1	13·9	13·6	13·3	12·4	13·5	14·0	13·4	13·7	12·0	12·4	..	1889–90.
	12·8	12·0	11·9	13·0	12 4	11·3	11·6	13·2	12·9	14·3	13·6	12·3	13·0	12·8	13·6	13·2	13·4	12·9	13·9	1890–91.
	11·5	11 4	12·5	12·3	10·5	11·0	11·4	11·5	12·5	13·1	13·7	11·5	12·1	11·5	13·0	12·5	12·2	12·6	11·6	1891–92.
	10·9	10·4	10·4	10·9	9 2	9·7	10·3	10·1	10·9	10·9	10·4	10·1	10·1	10·0	10·3	10·3	9·8	9·8	9·1	1892–93.
Cumbu.	..	..	23·0	28·5	..	23·4	27·0	26·1	30·3	..	..	28·3	..	20·5	..	..	..	30·7	..	1874–75.
	..	..	21·9	..	..	25 7	26·5	26·8	30·8	..	..	33·5	..	20·7	..	..	..	32·5	..	1875–76.
	..	..	18·6	22·8	..	17·2	16·3	16·2	15·9	..	..	..	..	14·3	..	..	..	18·7	..	1876–77.
	11·7	12.8	11·8	11·2	..	13·6	13·8	11·8	13·8	..	..	14·4	..	10·0	..	..	..	13·8	..	1877–78.
	17·8	15·1	16·2	..	..	16·8	15·0	14·7	16·1	..	..	22·8	..	11·2	..	..	..	15·9	..	1878–79.
	28·8	..	24·6	27·8	..	21·7	24·3	23·3	25·3	..	..	29·2	..	16·5	..	..	..	27·6	..	1879–80.
	..	..	23·9	..	..	30·0	28·5	29·6	32·5	..	..	..	..	21·7	..	..	..	30·1	..	1880–81.
	34·6	23·1	28·5	32·9	..	35·0	33·0	32·9	37·2	..	..	..	..	25.9	..	..	..	38·3	..	1881–82.
	33·0	..	29·5	39·6	..	..	33·0	35·2	39·6	..	..	..	..	23·8	..	..	..	43·2	..	1882–83.
	29·7	..	23·0	..	..	..	40 1	35·9	39·3	..	..	..	..	25·4	..	..	..	38·5	..	1883–84.
	25·7	19·4	18·7	..	..	..	19·8	23·2	25·2	..	..	..	..	20·3	..	..	..	28·8	..	1884–85.
	23·1	14·6	..	..	..	..	21·4	23·3	24·4	..	..	..	..	17·5	..	..	..	25·6	..	1885–86.
	31·7	12·6	30·7	..	..	..	32·0	29·4	32·4	..	..	..	..	22·6	..	..	..	41·6	..	1886–87.
	28·8	..	24·2	..	..	..	25·7	27·3	29·7	..	..	..	..	21·0	..	..	..	31·5	..	1887–88.
	..	..	32·2	..	..	..	23·3	25·1	28·0	..	..	28·0	..	19·6	..	..	..	30·5	..	1888–89.
	..	..	22·8	..	..	..	21·9	23 6	24·9	..	..	25·4	..	18·0	..	..	..	28·7	..	1889–90.
	..	18·7	21·8	..	..	27·7	21·8	22·8	22·0	..	..	30·6	..	18·3	..	..	..	27·8	..	1890–91.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·5	16 9	17·8	..	..	..	..	14·5	..	..	..	25·4	..	1891–92.
	..	15·8	19·1	..	..	12·5	16·3	16·6	17·8	..	..	..	..	14·5	..	..	..	21·2	..	1892–93.
Ragi ..	..	..	22·8	30·0	..	26·5	28·5	28·6	30·8	25·7	..	26·8	..	22·0	..	..	..	31·8	..	1874–75.
	..	..	25·3	28·9	..	28·9	32·0	29·2	30·9	29·1	..	33·4	..	22·6	..	..	..	30·9	..	1875–76.
	..	..	21·2	23·7	..	18·6	17·7	15·9	17·0	17·8	..	14·7	..	13·9	..	..	..	19·5	..	1876–77.
	12·2	15·7	12·6	15·2	..	13·7	13·9	12·2	13·3	13·8	..	14·0	..	9·1	..	..	..	15·3	..	1877–78.
	16·7	16·4	17·0	24·0	..	16·9	15·7	14·9	16·8	17·5	..	17·0	..	13·5	..	..	..	15·1	..	1878–79.
	23·8	..	23·3	29 3	..	23·3	25·0	22·6	25·1	25·8	..	29·9	..	18·3	..	..	..	23·7	..	1879–80.
	..	..	27·0	36·0	..	30·6	32·1	30·9	31·8	31·5	..	..	..	24·5	..	..	..	28·7	..	1880–81.
	33·0	24·0	30·0	33 8	..	35·8	37·3	37·5	40·4	37·0	..	41·7	..	28·6	..	..	..	39·2	..	1881–82.
	31·5	..	33·6	40 7	..	..	37·1	38·3	41·7	37·4	..	45·6	..	26·9	..	..	..	42·1	..	1882–83.
	29·0	..	..	..	..	..	41 9	38·5	42·7	35·7	..	45·5	..	27·9	..	..	..	38·4	..	1883–84.
	24·7	19·7	21·0	28·8	..	..	29·7	25·1	27·6	23·1	..	..	..	22·3	..	..	..	25·7	..	1884–85.
	20·6	21·3	18·8	..	..	..	24·4	27·7	30·3	24·5	..	29·8	..	22·0	..	..	..	27·4	..	1885–86.
	24·0	22·9	24·8	..	..	..	32·1	31·6	34·4	24·6	..	34·8	..	25·1	..	..	..	36·9	..	1886–87.
	..	..	25·5	..	..	..	30·5	30·7	31·8	24·4	..	29·2	..	24·4	..	..	..	31·4	.	1887–88.
	..	..	26·3	..	..	..	29 8	27·6	30·3	25·1	..	36·4	..	23·1	..	..	..	27·2	..	1888–89.
	..	18·7	23·6	..	..	24·7	27·5	24·3	27·0	..	..	25·3	..	20·2	..	..	..	24·3	..	1889–90.
	..	..	20·6	..	..	24·2	24·0	23·0	23·8	..	..	30·2	..	19·9	..	..	..	24·9	..	1890–91.
	..	..	21·0	..	..	..	20·9	18·5	18·5	..	..	..	..	17·1	..	..	..	20·5	..	1891–92.
	..	15·1	16·4	..	..	15·3	17·7	17·0	17·5	..	..	17·9	..	15·0	..	..	..	17·2	..	1892–93.

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE.

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78. On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.	Total per cent. of population in 1871.	Average price in seers per rupee of Rice (2nd sort).	Ragi.
September 1877	3,234	27,631	30,865	1·57	6·9	10·1
October ,, ...	218	7,122	7,340	·37	6·9	12·2
November ,, ...	..	276	276	·05	8·0	13·5
Average ..	1,151	11,676	12,827	·62	7·3	11·9

MADURA.

THIS district comprises seven Government taluks and two large zemindaries—Ramnad and Sivaganga—the latter filling up the whole of the south-eastern portion of the district. It is bounded on the north by Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, the Pudukkóttai State and Tanjore, on the east by the sea, on the south by Tinnevelly, and on the west by Travancore.

General features.—The district consists of a section of the plain stretching from the eastern slopes of the Western Ghâts to the sea. This plain is broken in the west by several spurs from the ghâts and a few isolated hills and masses of rock scattered over the country. The most important of these spurs is the Palni or Varáha mountains, which project in a north-easterly direction across the district for a distance of 50 miles. Their highest peaks reach an elevation of more than 8,000 feet and they enclose a plateau of over 100 square miles with an average height of 7,000 feet. They may be divided for convenience' sake into the higher and lower Palnis. On the former lying to the west, the tops of the hills are grassed and have an abundant supply of water at all times of the year. The latter are much lower; the plateau to the east suddenly falls to some 4,000 feet and then gradually slopes towards the plains until the hills melt into them at a height of about 1,000 feet. The second spur of importance is the Varashanád or Andipatti range, which also runs north-east from the Western Ghâts for a distance of some 40 miles and shuts in the upper portion of the Vaigai valley on the south parallel to the Palnis on the north. It then turns suddenly to the south-east and after running in this direction for 15 miles sinks into the plain not far west of Madura. Its height is inconsiderable. The hills are wild and uncultivated, rocky, and clothed with the scantiest vegetation. A few miles north-east of the Palni range begins an irregular congeries of hills known as the Sirumalais, Karanthamalais, the Nattan and Alagar hills, which fills up a considerable portion of the Madura, Mélúr, and Dindigul taluks towards the boundary of Trichinopoly. These hills are low, sterile and uninhabitable on account of the malignant fever which lurks on their slopes, and the only mass which is at all considerable and lofty is the Sirumalais which have an extreme length of 20 miles and reach to 3,500 or 4,000 feet in height.

The principal river of the district is the Vaigai, which rises in the Western Ghâts, and after flowing north-east between the Palnis and Andipatti range turns south-east and flows past Madura to the sea in Palk passage. The Varashalai drains in the same direction from the Nattan hills to the sea north of the Vaigai and the Gundu from the Andipatti range to the south. These three rivers are extremely uncertain in their flow and are rarely in fresh for more than a few days at a time. Many channels are taken off from them to feed irrigation tanks and the water they supply is very fully utilized. The drainage of the greater part of the Dindigul and of the Palni taluks however passes northwards by various small streams to the Amarávati and Cauvery.

The general aspect of the plain is bare of trees, except along the lines of road. Palmyras flourish along the coast, and groves of cocoanuts are to be found on the banks of the rivers. In the north-west towards Coimbatore a good deal of the country is more or less enclosed. The total area of hills and forests in the district is stated to be 1,098 square miles and forest reserves are being constituted over a large part of this area. Valuable timber is to be found on the slopes of the Palnis and in the Kambam valley which lies to the south and immediately under the Western Ghâts.

The predominant geological formation of the district is granite, which underlies the whole area. A gravelly bed of laterite which is quarried for building purposes runs through the eastern parts of the district from north to south and on the coast sandstone (?) is said to occur. At Pámban, at the extreme south-eastern limit of the district, considerable coral formations exist.

Very little information is on record regarding the Ramnad and Sivaganga zemindaries, but over a considerable portion of the former and of the Tirumangalam taluk the

prevailing soil is black-cotton soil (*Karisal*) and the allied soils *Kákarai*, *Vegyal* and *Pottal*. The former occupies 40 per cent. of the area in Tirumangalam. This black-cotton soil does not resemble in all its characteristics the cotton soil of the Ceded districts. It is more friable, less retentive of water and more suitable for irrigation. A small area of similar soils exists in all the other taluks, but in most of them gravelly and sandy soils are the most common, the poorest taluk being Mélúr where over 80 per cent. of the classified area is sandy, whilst the proportion is not much lower in Dindigul. Madura and Periyakulam both show over 35 per cent. of loamy soils and under 6 per cent. of sandy, but in Palni the former only occupies 27 per cent. of the classified area. In Madura there is a very large area of *Kalar* soil, which is very impermeable to water and notoriously sterile.

Madura (87,428), the chief town of the district, is situated on the southern bank of the Vaigai river, and has from time immemorial been both the political and religious capital of the southern districts. It is the third most populous town in the Presidency and is rapidly increasing. It was constituted a municipality as early as 1865 and now has a revenue from local taxation of about Rs. 81,400. Dindigul (20,203), the head-quarters of the Sub-Collector, is also an important municipality with a revenue of about Rs. 11,400. Palni (16,940), another municipal town with a local income of about Rs. 7,000, is a place of pilgrimage, whilst Periyakulam (16,363), is also a municipality with an income of about Rs. 8,900. Besides these there are four other towns in the district with a population of 10,000 or more, and six more whose population is upwards of 5,000.

Climate.—The climate of the district is hot, dry and variable. There is no regular cold season and only a scanty rainfall distributed over the greater part of the year. It is also unhealthy, epidemic out-breaks of fever and cholera being common. In January and part of February the nights are cool and heavy dews fall, but the latter decrease rapidly in the latter month. Occasionally showers fall in February and March and refresh the air, but usually the heat increases in these and the succeeding months, and, unless tempered by copious falls of rain, continues to be fierce up to August.

The average rainfall for the district as a whole, omitting the hill station of Kodaikánal on the Palnis, is nearly 30 inches, of which more than half is registered during the last three months of the year, about one-fourth during the four months from June to September, and nearly one-seventh during April and May. The distribution however varies very considerably in different parts of the district, especially during the south-west and north-east monsoon seasons. During the first three months of the year most rain is to be expected on the sea-coast and near the hills that shut in the district on the west. The early rains of April and May are usually fairly abundant in the latter tract, whilst they decrease in amount eastwards and towards the southern border of the district towards Tinnevelly. During the south-west monsoon the only portion of the district that usually has a fair rainfall is that in the centre comprising the Dindigul, Madura, Tirumangalam and Mélúr taluks and the Sivaganga zemindari, whilst around this area to the west, south, and east the fall is small and at many stations June and July are practically rainless. During the north-east monsoon, the rainfall on the coast in the Ramnad zemindari is very heavy and over the rest of the district is considerable. On the whole, for the year, it is only in that section of the district which abuts on the north-eastern part of Tinnevelly that the rainfall is much below the general average, whilst in the central and eastern parts of the district the annual fall is above the average, as shown in inches in detail below :—

Section of district.	Dry weather (January—March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June—September).	North-east monsoon (October—December).	Annual total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
West	1·76	4·82	5·78	15·41	27·77
Central	1·09	4 29	11·96	14 63	31·97
East	2 32	3 57	4·22	20 10	30·21
South	1·25	2·83	4·10	14 79	22·97
District average ..	1·80	4·13	7·51	16·38	29·82
Kodaikánal	6·42	12·17	21·17	27·05	66 81

During the 24 years ending in 1893 the average annual rainfall has been materially below the average in four years, the smallest quantity (18·6 inches) falling

in 1876, whilst in 1877 an average of 47·41 inches was recorded for the whole of the district excluding the Palnis. In most years the variation is, however, from about 26 to 36 inches.

Agriculture.—In the next table the areas sown during each month of the year in Government villages, are shown for each taluk, in hundreds of acres. July, August, September and October are the busiest months as regards the sowing of crops. Apparently part of the area sown in August and September is brought to account in November and December:—

Months.	Kodaikánal.	Palni.	Dindigul.	Periyakulam.	Madura.	Mélúr.	Tirumangalam.	Ramnad.	The whole district.		
									Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April	..	1,8	8	4,5	1,6	2	1,0	..	5,1	4,8	9,9
May	1	3,6	2,4	9,3	1,5	2,0	8	1	11,3	8,5	19,8
June	6	8,6	8,9	7,1	3,5	9.2	2,2	..	23,6	16,5	40,1
July	1,5	5,3	33,2	4,2	5,7	21,5	2,9	..	63,6	10,7	74,3
August	9	5,4	36,3	9,0	23,7	23,9	11,7	..	103,0	7,9	110,9
September	2,0	13,4	50,6	21,7	19,9	23,6	40,4	7	156,9	15,4	172,3
October	2,1	15,8	66,3	32,8	22,6	26,6	75,4	3	209,9	32,0	241,9
November	1,4	32,4	43,6	40,6	24,8	27,4	39,0	1	147,7	61,6	209,3
December	1,2	31,3	17,9	25,3	12,7	13,9	14,2	1	81,8	34,8	116,6
January	1,7	3,6	9,3	4,7	2,6	2,9	1,8	2	19,2	7,6	26,8
February	5	8	2,5	6	1,2	5	7	1	4,8	2,1	6,9
March	3	1,7	5,3	11,5	4,0	3,8	2,7	9	18,9	11,3	30,2
Total ..	12,3	123,7	277,1	171,3	123,8	155,5	192,8	2,5	845,8	213,2	1,059,0

About 84 per cent. of the total area of crop is devoted to the production of food-grains, of which cereals occupy 73 and pulses 11 per cent. Paddy, varagu, cholum, ragi, and cumbu are the cereals chiefly cultivated. The acreage of pulses other than horsegram viz., blackgram, greengram, and redgram in Mélúr taluk, is remarkably large. Industrial crops occupy 14 per cent. of the total area of crop, the most important being cotton, gingelly and castors. The area under cotton in Tirumangalam taluk, which borders on the Tinnevelly district, forms nearly 79 per cent. of the total area of cotton in the district. The taluks which present the next largest extent under cotton are Palni, Periyakulam, and Dindigul, but in none of these is there much more than one-tenth the area under cotton in Tirumangalam. Castors are largely grown in the Dindigul and Mélúr taluks. The extent under gingelly in Periyakulam taluk is large as compared with that under the crop elsewhere. Dindigul is famous for its tobacco, which is grown on a large area in that taluk and on considerable areas in the adjacent one of Palni. In Palni taluk a good deal of coffee is grown. As in the Tinnevelly district, so in Tirumangalam and other taluks of this district bordering on Tinnevelly, cholum (the black variety) is cultivated rather extensively for fodder, being sown very thickly so as to induce a thin growth of the stalks.

The table given on the margin shows the number and description of stock kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the cultivated area. The area tilled by a pair of cattle is largest in Tirumangalam where the black soils prevail, and is comparatively small in Madura and Periyakulam owing apparently to a comparatively large proportion of wet land there. Cattle and sheep are numerous in Palni where the hills afford plenty of pasture. The country

Taluks.	Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres.			
		Occupied.		Cultivated.	
	Acres.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle of all sorts.	Sheep and goats.
Kodaikánal	3·8	111	15	133	18
Palni	8·9	51	73	72	103
Dindigul	8·8	54	75	64	90
Periyakulam	6·9	55	34	61	37
Madura	6·3	66	70	73	76
Mélúr	9·4	78	84	86	92
Tirumangalam	11·8	45	51	46	53

generally is deficient in pasturage for the greater part of the year. No attention is paid to breeding or selection of stock, and no fodder is grown specially for the use of cattle except in Tirumangalam. A very large cattle fair is held in Madura town during the Chittrai (April-May) annual festival. The Pulikulam breed of cattle are locally famous. They are short, compact animals and good trotters.

The marginal table shows the distribution of the total, into arable, occupied, and cultivated areas in each taluk in hundreds of acres. The proportion of arable land is low except in Tirumangalam and Palni, and everywhere, except in the last-mentioned taluk, there is abundance of arable land lying unoccupied. In the north-western taluks a good deal of land is retained by the ryots unploughed.

Taluks.	Total.		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated.
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied.	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	Area.
Kodaikánal ..	43,6	47·4	20,7	58·9	12,2	83·6	10,2
Palni	209,9	77·8	163,4	95·5	156,2	70·9	110,8
Dindigul	501,3	70·1	351,9	86·5	304,5	83·8	255,3
Periyakulam ..	333,1	61·7	205,7	76·3	157,1	90·2	141,8
Madura	214,7	65·0	139,6	80·1	111,9	91·0	101,9
Mélúr	300,8	59·7	179,7	78·2	140,6	91·4	128,3
Tirumangalam ..	265,8	81·6	216,9	88·6	192,2	96·4	185,4

Taking the averages for the quinquennial period immediately before the famine as a standard (100), the variations in the area of the holdings of Government land and in the land revenue of the district since 1866–67 are shown in the table below:—

Period.	Proportional.			
	Holdings.		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net (current.)	Total.
1866–67 to 1870–71	96·3	97·1	89·7	89·1
1871–72 to 1875–76	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876–77	102·0	100·4	61·3	62·8
1877–78	100·4	101·2	94·2	94·1
1878–79	98·0	99·4	97·9	97·7
1879–80	91·8	95·7	93·7	94·2
1880–81	90·3	93·9	95·2	95·9
1881–82 to 1885–86	95·3	96·7	96·4	96·8
1886–87 to 1890–91	112·5	105·5	107·0	105·9

The great famine of 1876–78 caused about 10 per cent. of the holdings to be thrown up, but naturally the current land revenue did not decrease in so large a proportion. Since that period the area and assessment have more than recovered, the extension in the area of the holdings being especially marked.

The people.—In 1891 the population of the district numbered 2,608,404, a number exceeded only in one other district in the Presidency,—Malabar. This number represented an increase of 20·28 per cent. during the preceding 10 years; or if allowance be made for a net loss of 75,990 emigrants during the period, an increase of 23·78 per cent.; that is at a rate exceeded only in Bellary during the corresponding period. According to the census of 1881, the population then showed a decrease of 4·32 per cent. on that found in 1871. The whole district, excepting the Mélúr and Periyakulam taluks, suffered severely in the famine of 1876–78, the southernmost taluk suffering most. Four-fifths of the loss would appear from the figures to have occurred amongst the male population, but though it is probable that more men than women died during the famine, the contrast is chiefly due to the fuller return of women in 1881 than in 1871. This fuller return therefore makes the loss of population appear less than the reality. Since 1881 the male population has increased considerably more than the female. The following table shows the fluctuations in the population in different parts of the district during the last 20 years as well as its distribution in relation to the arable and cultivated area. Particulars in the latter respect are available only for Government villages:—

Taluks or divisions.	Population in 1891.			Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.				
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Kodaikánal	45	776	1,015	— 7·2	+ 24·2	+ 15·3
Palni	326	686	1,403			
Dindigul	349	744	1,145	— 6·0	+ 28·3	+ 20·6
Periyakulam	216	596	1,227	+ 6·8	+ 13·6	+ 21·3
Madura	586	1,753	2,080	— 6·9	+ 21·3	+ 12·0
Mélúr	307	798	1,071	+ 2·8	+ 12·2	+ 15·2
Tirumangalam	355	814	964	— 15·6	+ 29·9	+ 9·7
Ramnad	311	..	..	— 3·2	+ 16·9	+ 15·6
Sivaganga	246	..	..		+ 18·0	
Total ..	296	819	1,238	— 4·3	+ 20·3	+ 15·1

Except in Madura, where there is a very large town population, the pressure of the population on the soil is nowhere very great, although in Palni and in Periyakulam it is considerable. On the whole 9·23 per cent. of the population is urban.

The principal language of the district is Tamil, which is the parent tongue of nearly 80 per cent. of the people, but about 14 per cent. speak Telugu and 4 per cent. Kanarese, whilst with considerable numbers Patnul and Hindustani are their native tongues. About 82·2 per cent. of the males and 99·5 of the females are illiterate, the percentage for males being below the average for the Presidency and that for females above. Only 6·1 per cent. of the population are Musulmans, and 3·85 per cent. Christians, whilst the remainder are Hindus. The Hindus lost 5·81 per cent. during the famine, but the Muhammadans gained 6·11 and the Christians 19·68 per cent.; whilst since 1881 neither of the latter have kept pace with the general increase in the district, the Musalmans having only increased by 13·6 per cent. and the Christians by 18·3 per cent. The latter are chiefly Roman Catholics, and the Muhammadans are chiefly Sunnis. As usual, the latter bear a much higher proportion in the town than amongst the rural population.

The census classification of the people according to the character of the hereditary occupations of their castes, tribes or races showed that, except as regards the small proportion of the priestly and professional classes and the large numbers of the trading castes, the general distribution is about the average, but the proportion of the castes classified as field labourers is small, owing to the fact that the large communities of kallars and maravars were classed as cultivators along with the vellalas. The number of hereditary fishermen classed as artisans is also very small; but, on the other hand, the existence of a large proportion of hunters (valaiyans) maintains the general proportion of the class. When looked at with regard to the occupations on which the people depend for their support, the proportion dependent on agriculture is above the average, whilst those depending on Government service and industries are less than usual.

Class.	Percentage when classified by	
	Hereditary occupation.	Occupation on which dependent.
Agricultural	49·3	65·1
Commercial	12·7	2·9
Industrial	30·5	16·2
Professional	2·2	2·2
Government service	..	1·5
Personal service	..	2·7
Indefinite	5·3	9·4
Total ..	100·0	100·0

If with the agricultural population those depending on general labour, most of which is undoubtedly agricultural, be included, the total total number depending directly on the soil is greater than usual, being 72·4 per cent. of the whole population. Amongst this class the extremely large proportion of those who were returned as having proprietary rights in the land is most marked, the proportion of land occupants exceeding that found in any other district in the Presidency; the districts most nearly resembling it in this respect being Salem, South Arcot and Trichinopoly. On the other hand,

Group.	Number.	Percentage of	
		Total population.	Agricultural population.
Land occupants ..	1,199,857	46·0	63·6
Tenants	288,184	11·1	15·8
Farm labourers ..	151,934	5·8	8·1
General labourers ..	189,291	7·3	10 0
Care of cattle	42,264	1·6	2·2
Other agricultural pursuits	15,939	0·6	0·8
Total ..	1,887,469	72·4	100 0

the proportion of the whole population depending on agricultural labour, whether as tenants or labourers, is much below the average, the proportion of the agricultural class who are labourers being the smallest in the Presidency. Regarding the status of the occupants in the large zemindari tracts of the district, no information is available, but as far as the Government taluks are concerned the following table gives particulars :—

Taluks.	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which assessment is			
	Area.	Assessment.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Tirumangalam	4·73	9 3 8	29·0	36 5	27·6	6·9	73·9	20·2	5·5	0·4
Mélúr	4·80	9 0 5	29·4	34·9	28·3	7·4	74·7	19·4	5·5	0·4
Madura	3·96	11 5 4	21·5	28·4	32 4	17·7	72·7	18·9	7·2	1·2
Periyakulam	4·20	9 6 5	27·7	28·3	27·8	16·2	77·9	16·1	5·2	0·8
Dindigul	8·34	10 8 8	25·8	31·9	30·1	12·2	72·5	20 0	6·7	0·8
Palni	13·46	17 15 5	14 0	32·6	39·4	14·0	50·7	33 8	14 0	1·5
Kodaikánal	3·98	5 8 1	44·2	35·6	15·9	4·3	85·8	12·0	2·0	0·2
Total ..	5·97	10 5 3	25·3	32·2	30·3	12·2	72 9	19·9	6·5	0·7

Except in Palni, the average area of the holdings is small throughout the district, and, excepting in Mélúr and Madura, they embrace no considerable proportion of wet land. The result is that on nearly three-fourths of the holdings, paying over 25 per cent. of the whole revenue, the assessment is in no case more than 10 rupees, whilst another third of the revenue is paid on holdings paying not more than Rs. 30 each. Considerable holdings are rare, and especially so in Tirumangalam and Mélúr, and the bulk of the Government ryots are not individuals who could be expected to withstand the stress of scarcity for any prolonged period.

The population also includes 422,544 persons or 16·2 per cent. of the total who belong to the industrial class, of whom those engaged in the supply of food and drink, fuel and forage, account for 5·87 per cent., or a rather smaller proportion than the average, and workers in textile fabrics for 3·75 per cent. or much less than the usual proportion. Many of these as well as other petty artisans would probably need relief during a period of distress.

The next table shows the general distribution of the occupations of the people in different parts of the district. The method of classification adopted here differs slightly from that followed in the general census tables :—

Taluks or divisions.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturists.				Other labourers.		Traders.		Artisans.				Others.	
	Land-holders.		Labourers.						Weavers.		Other artisans.			
	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.
Kodaikánal ..	10,446	56·8	4,379	23 8	880	4·1	656	3·6	5	..	753	4·1	1,261	6·9
Palni	79,146	40·6	24,883	12·7	23,742	12·2	20,512	10·5	5,517	2 8	22,766	11·7	18,484	9·5
Dindigul	217,172	55·5	40,142	10·3	41,150	10·5	31,012	7·9	8,932	2 3	26,158	6·7	26,524	6 8
Periyakulam ..	157,076	59·6	26,447	10·0	25,978	9·9	17,950	6·8	3,582	1·4	15,983	6·1	16,237	6·2
Madura	114,061	43·7	21,983	8·4	26,765	10·3	23,886	9·1	24,875	9·5	15,317	5·9	34,308	13·1
Mélúr	102,488	68·9	15,108	10·2	12,112	8·2	6,538	4·4	55	..	4,624	3·1	7,731	5·2
Tirumangalam ..	178,303	67·4	25,026	9 5	15,844	6·0	14,275	5·4	4,115	1·5	11,140	4·2	15,918	6·0
Ramnad .. .	351,654	53·8	44,840	6 8	64,636	9·9	71,485	10·9	25,253	3·9	30,552	4·7	65,115	10 0
Sivaganga	229,187	55·5	44,524	10·8	34,876	8 4	37,349	9·1	2,182	0·5	21,729	5·3	42,777	10·4
Total ..	1,439,533	55·2	247,332	9·5	245,983	9 4	223,663	8·6	74,516	2 9	149,022	5·7	228,355	8·7

Area liable to famine.—So far as recorded information goes, the district does not appear to have been materially affected by any famine prior to 1865. The famine of that year was very severe in the district except in a narrow tract along the coast, a large part of Ramnad having escaped almost entirely. The district suffered much

less from the famine of 1876–78 than the greater part of the Presidency, being situated at the southern limit of the distressed area and great relief was afforded to the people by emigration to Ceylon, where there was a large demand for labour. In 1892 serious distress was anticipated in Ramnad and Palni, but was happily averted, the people in the former area having migrated in large numbers into the delta tract of Tanjore and found employment there.

The Palni taluk is on the whole the best protected part of the district, chiefly owing to the comparatively numerous and efficient wells found there, each of which irrigates on the average about 6½ acres. Wells are, however, more numerous in the Dindigul taluk; but there each irrigates on the average not more than 1½ acres. In ordinary seasons the Vaigai channels in Madura serve to protect as much as 30,000 acres, whereas in seasons of drought they irrigate effectively hardly one-tenth as much. A much larger area is protected under minor tanks and channels in Mélúr taluk than in any other part of the district. The following table shows talukwar particulars of the area protected by irrigation works in ordinary seasons as well as in seasons of drought, in hundreds of acres:—

Sources of irrigation.	Palni.	Dindigul.	Periyakulam.	Madura.	Mélúr.	Tirumangalam.	Total.
Area protected in all seasons.							
Minor tanks and channels	9,0	12,0	12,7	9,7	12,5	4,7	60,6
Wells and doruvus	15,9	7,6	3,7	4	2	1,7	29,5
Total ..	24,9	19,6	16,4	10,1	12,7	6,4	90,1
Percentage of area occupied ..	18·1	6·4	10·9	6·6	8·1	2·9	8·5
Percentage of area cultivated ..	24·0	7·7	12 8	7·5	8·9	3·0	9·3
Area protected in ordinary seasons.							
Minor tanks and channels	15,0	16,3	19,2	43,8	33,1	18,1	145,5
Wells and doruvus	31,5	14,4	7,4	9	5	3,5	58,2
Total ..	46,5	30,7	26,6	44,7	33,6	21,6	203,7
Percentage of area occupied ..	33·9	10·1	16·9	29·5	21·5	9·9	18·2
Percentage of area cultivated ..	44 9	12·0	18 0	33·2	23·7	10·3	20·9

The numbers relieved during past famines.—During the famine of 1866–67, the average number of people relieved during 11 months from August 1866 to June 1867 was 4,290 or 0·22 per cent. of the population in 1866–67, of whom 1,378 were employed on works and 2,912 relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved during any one month was 9,568 in January 1867. During the famine of 1876–78, the average number of people relieved during 19 months from December 1876 to June 1878 was 27,598 or 1·22 per cent. of the population in 1871, of whom 7,884 were employed on works and 19,714 relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved during any one month was 108,960 in September 1877 or 4·81 per cent. of the population in 1871.

Accessibility for relief.—The South Indian Railway traverses the district from north to south for nearly 100 miles and was found of inestimable value for the importation of grain during the great famine. The district also possesses a total length of about 1,450 miles of good roads and is accessible in all parts. Although the district possesses a long coast line, it is entirely without harbours, and along the whole extent of coast there is not a single place of refuge for even a small vessel overtaken by bad weather and the few ports in the district do comparatively little sea-borne trade.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluks.	Number and area of villages exclusive of Tributary States.									Deduct	
	Ryotwari.			Inam.		Zemindari.		Total.		Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.
	Number.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor inam.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.		
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Kodaikánal ..	12	43,587	..	..	..	..	..	12	43,587	22,914	..
Palni	68	202,608	7,262	1	497	50	173,072	119	383,439	24,839	..
Dindigul	170	471,403	29,916	5	7,040	41	210,560	216	718,919	125,788	2,659
Periyakulam ..	47	327,199	5,968	1	1,280	39	391,680	87	726,127	39,791	87,995
Madura	179	199,747	14,993	145	62,791	18	8,960	342	286,491	83,475	..
Mélúr	91	282,948	17,882	13	9,578	..	..	104	310,408	61,494	61,405
Tirumangalam ..	158	242,188	23,593	36	34,271	91	171,520	285	471,572	48,881	..
Inam villages * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad and Sivaganga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,216	2,424,305	714	..
Total ..	725	1,769,680	99,614	201	115,457	4,455	3,380,097	5,381	5,364,848	407,896	152,059

* In Government taluks.

RENT-ROLL OF GOVERNMENT

Taluks.	Total holdings.											
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average extent. Dry.	Average extent. Wet.	Average assessment. Dry.			Average assessment. Wet.		
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Kodaikánal	3,061	12,206	16,851	3·19	0·79	4	5	0	1	3	1
Palni	10,851	146,061	1,94,920	12·29	1·17	11	11	0	6	4	8
Dindigul	34,084	284,449	3,59,455	7 74	0·60	7	14	0	2	10	8
Periyakulam	27,186	133,223	2,55,619	4·10	0·80	4	5	2	5	1	3
Madura	25,289	100,181	2,86,544	2·12	1·84	2	4	9	9	0	7
Mélúr	26,917	129,135	2,43,078	3·21	1·59	8	7	0	5	9	5
Tirumangalam ..	36,085	170,910	3,33,036	4·19	0·54	6	5	11	2	13	9
Total ..	163,473	976,165	16,89,503	4·95	1·02	5	8	9	4	12	6

CROPPING.

Taluks.	Cereals.						Pulses.		Fruit trees and vegetables.	Condiments and spices.
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Varagu.	Others.	Horse-gram.	Others.		
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ramnad	923	10	219	228	..	..	..	25	..	..
Palni	14,911	31,282	16,427	13,600	267	13,608	33,051	2,009	2,293	2,533
Dindigul	19,945	30,012	59,613	28,311	26,288	57,049	25,429	2,401	2,037	1,767
Periyakulam	26,445	21,050	8,810	30,789	3,067	43,804	21,570	1,696	766	1,685
Madura	55,317	14,040	4,299	18,391	26,716	13,171	3,062	323	4,400	869
Mélúr	36,935	10,419	11,356	14,959	23,292	5,232	12,020	† 16,726	2,553	390
Tirumangalam ..	20,294	16,095	7,578	14,361	58,258	14,956	1,546	668	614	1,047
Total ..	174,770	122,908	108,302	115,639	137,888	147,820	96,678	23,848	12,653	8,291

† 9,245 acres black-gram, 3,863 acres green-gram, 1,243 acres red-gram.

DIX.

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FOR 1891–92.

area of		Remainder.	Area in occupation.						
Zemindari and other land for which returns are not available.	Total.	Arable area (Government and inam).	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head.	Taluks.
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.	
..	22,914	20,673	14,415	1,652	77·7	23,631	18,380	1 4 7	Kodaikánal.
173,072	197,911	185,528	103,532	33,658	73·9	1,95,322	118,123	1 10 5	Palni.
210,560	339,007	379,912	256,350	48,720	80·3	3,65,773	279,988	1 4 11	Dindigul.
391,680	519,466	206,661	127,521	22,386	72·5	2,50,421	158,385	1 9 4	Periyakulam.
8,960	92,435	194,056	134,338	16,912	77·9	2,65,400	217,742	1 3 6	Madura.
..	122,899	187,509	141,730	14,327	83·2	2,30,217	143,563	1 9 8	Mélúr.
171,520	220,401	251,171	208,831	9,943	87·1	3,37,187	176,491	1 14 7	Tirumangalam.
..	..	..	..	..	..	44,097	61,221	0 11 6	Inam villages.
2,421,760	2,422,474	1,831	1,543	..	84·3	7,69,678	1,434,511	0 8 7	Ramnad and Sivaganga.
3,377,552	3,937,507	1,427,341	988,260	147,598	79·6	24,81,726	2,608,404	0 15 3	Total.

LAND FOR FASLI 1301 (1891–92).

Pattas paying										Taluks.
Under Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to 30.		From Rs. 30 to 50.		From Rs. 50 to 100.		Rs 100 and upwards.		
Number.	Assessment.	Number	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
2,628	7,441	367	6,001	46	1,695	15	986	5	728	Kodaikánal.
5,499	27,223	3,661	63,601	916	35,005	613	41,734	162	27,357	Palni.
24,712	92,750	6,815	1,14,695	1,506	55,554	778	52,549	273	43,907	Dindigul.
21,170	70,719	4,371	72,415	850	32,622	568	38,377	227	41,486	Periyakulam.
18,390	61,501	4,781	81,401	1,062	40,311	767	52,604	289	50,727	Madura.
20,105	71,442	5,227	84,746	999	37,751	474	31,011	112	18,128	Mélúr.
26,681	96,703	7,274	1,21,536	1,406	52,728	596	39,278	128	22,791	Tirumangalam.
119,185	4,27,779	32,496	5,44,395	6,785	2,55,666	3,811	2,56,539	1,196	2,05,124	Total.

Industrial crops.					Miscellaneous.	Total (first and second crop).	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.	Taluks.
Cotton.	Tobacco.	Oil-seeds.							
		Castor.	Gingelly.	Others.					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
..	..	.	..	..	..	1,405	45	1,360	Ramnad.
6,596	1,263	1,516	1,367	..	‡ 2,978	143,701	19,020	124,681	Palni.
4,102	2,303	10,632	6,388	49	441	276,767	11,153	265,614	Dindigul.
5,303	392	215	14,970	2	1,608	182,162	28,353	153,809	Periyakulam.
1,103	118	1,458	1,910	363	896	141,436	7,255	134,181	Madura.
58	23	12,524	5,021	..	20	151,528	15,208	136,320	Mélúr.
64,099	260	956	6,295	..	319	207,346	2,971	204,375	Tirumangalam.
81,261	4,359	27,301	35,951	414	6,165	1,104,345	84,005	1,020,340	Total.

‡ In Palni included 2,497 acres under coffee.

AGRICULTURAL

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bulls and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats
Kodaikánal	4,893	335	5,252	3,682	849	525	1,776
Palni	23,795	917	22,145	24,493	8,621	7,076	105,332
Dindigul	55,734	2,114	63,182	39,804	10,023	7,350	233,999
Periyakulam	38,656	2,030	26,181	22,267	5,048	4,129	55,457
Madura	29,587	2,417	23,124	17,591	5,046	3,672	80,932
Mélúr	24,290	2,964	44,561	21,905	6,064	3,242	137,420
Tirumangalam ..	30,728	666	23,048	22,883	5,128	3,792	97,222
Total ..	207,683	11,443	207,493	152,625	40,774	29,786	712,138

WATER-SUPPLY

Taluks.	Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years.					
	Occupied area.	First crop.		Second crop.		Percentage of remissions to demand.
		Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	
	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		
Palni	15,955	15,471	97·0	11,678	73·2	3·2
Dindigul	21,448	18,590	86·7	11,866	55·3	12·4
Periyakulam	23,139	21,988	95·0	15,876	68·6	12·8
Madura	51,501	48,104	93·4	6,596	12·8	9·0
Mélúr	43,331	38,544	88·9	3,731	8·6	14·0
Tirumangalam	21,456	19,838	92·4	2,095	9·8	8·6
Total ..	176,830	162,535	91·9	51,842	29·3	10·4

Taluks.	Number of minor works,									
	Under 50 acres.				From 50 to 200 acres.				From 200 to	
	Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
Kodaikánal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Palni ..	23	4	91	4	18	..	7	2	9	..
Dindigul ..	1,541	45	244	59	55	..	14	..	8	..
Periyakulam ..	60	2	60	3	43	..	23	..	16	..
Madura ..	237	102	29	..	119	28	28	..	33	2
Mélúr .. .	2,066	277	18	4	177	16	2	..	13	..
Tirumangalam.	145	25	18	..	125	..	..	..	24	..
Total ..	4,072	455	460	70	537	44	74	2	105	2

STOCK IN 1890–91.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Indigo vats.	Sugar mills.	Boats.	Taluks.
981	88	2,917	17	..	..	9	Kodaikánal.
261	1,119	11,989	1,510	..	30	6	Palni
896	1,894	33,802	3,014	..	3	..	Dindigul.
564	1,534	18,807	4,183	..	6	..	Periyakulam.
120	601	18,194	2,352	2	..	..	Madura.
142	757	27,552	2,348	..	..	..	Mélúr.
91	1,044	18,063	5,810	..	..	..	Tirumangalam.
3,055	7,037	131,324	19,264	2	39	15	Total.

AND IRRIGATION.

Irrigation under wells.								Taluks.
Ordinary.				Doruvu.				
Number.		Area irrigated under		Number.		Area irrigated.		
In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	
		ACS.	ACS.			ACS.	ACS.	
4,825	385	31,501	12,696	56	3	433	66	Palni.
9,056	571	14,428	6,148	513	176	903	224	Dindigul.
3,699	352	7,438	4,274	250	71	284	205	Periyakulam.
532	72	935	50	1	..	1	..	Madura.
632	..	463	..	..	..	..	..	Melúr.
3,310	398	3,515	202	..	..	..	..	Tirumangalam.
22,054	1,778	58,280	23,370	820	250	1,621	495	Total.

the ayacut of which is										Taluks.
500 acres.		From 500 to 1,000 acres.				1,000 acres and over.				
Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Our of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	
..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Kodaikánal.
6	..	9	..	11	2	3	..	7	..	Palni.
3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Dindigul.
27	..	3	..	14	..	..	..	9	..	Periyakulam.
14	..	8	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	Madura.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Melúr.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tirumangalam.
50	1	22	1	26	3	7	..	17	..	Total.

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	For second crop.	Charge for water.	Charge on miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
1276 (1866-67) ..	635,009	150,203	Not available.	785,212	8,44,778	6,27,825	23,872	352	Not available.	14,96,827
1277 (1867-68) ..	683,351	151,579		834,930	8,95,457	6,32,604	44,184	230		15,72,475
1278 (1868-69) ..	722,328	153,028		875,356	9,37,635	6,37,613	48,689	342		16,24,279
1279 (1869-70) ..	732,445	153,737		886,182	9,45,011	6,39,446	30,016	332		16,14,805
1280 (1870-71) ..	725,417	154,364		879,781	9,35,553	6,40,963	25,515	1,168		16,03,199
Average ..	699,710	152,582		852,292	9,11,687	6,35,690	34,455	485		15,82,317
1281 (1871-72) ..	704,289	154,967	12,910	872,166	9,10,786	6,43,053	46,200	614	16,394	16,17,047
1282 (1872-73) ..	711,764	155,699	5,972	873,435	9,19,956	6,44,585	26,727	801	21,843	16,13,912
1283 (1873-74) ..	716,183	156,011	4,556	876,750	9,23,587	6,46,463	30,862	1,834	18,387	16,21,133
1284 (1874-75) ..	731,267	156,729	2,350	890,346	9,40,787	6,49,182	31,712	1,196	11,737	16,34,614
1285 (1875-76) ..	754,077	157,382	1,750	913,209	9,65,658	6,51,763	31,931	3,782	8,155	16,61,289
Average ..	723,516	156,158	5,507	885,181	9,32,155	6,47,009	33,486	1,646	15,303	16,29,599
1286 (1876-77) ..	745,660	157,387	267	903,314	9,59,680	6,51,840	20,749	1,644	1,954	16,35,867
1287 (1877-78) ..	731,397	157,446	170	889,013	9,47,154	6,52,038	44,720	3,921	574	16,48,407
1288 (1878-79) ..	709,335	157,445	529	867,309	9,27,249	6,52,188	35,427	3,179	1,673	16,19,716
1289 (1879-80) ..	656,063	156,170	505	812,738	8,73,145	6,48,264	33,376	2,526	3,083	15,60,394
1290 (1880-81) ..	643,489	154,868	1,113	799,470	8,57,762	6,43,358	24,297	2,903	2,376	15,30,696
1291 (1881-82) ..	638,458	154,129	2,826	795,413	8,49,262	6,40,278	14,932	2,691	6,348	15,13,561
1292 (1882-83) ..	673,566	153,787	2,227	829,580	8,83,202	6,38,828	27,559	2,847	7,118	15,59,554
1293 (1883-84) ..	689,872	153,778	1,696	845,346	9,00,871	6,39,539	32,451	3,621	10,699	15,87,181
1294 (1884-85) ..	692,025	154,503	1,610	848,138	9,03,348	6,42,143	20,064	4,837	17,178	15,87,570
1295 (1885-86) ..	741,913	154,931	1,987	898,831	9,35,083	6,47,694	29,904	8,245	8,413	16,29,339
Average ..	687,167	154,226	2,069	843,462	8,94,353	6,41,697	24,992	4,448	9,951	15,75,441
1296 (1886-87) ..	783,612	156,351	609	940,572	9,61,069	6,90,309	35,329	6,572	5,069	16,98,348
1297 (1887-88) ..	779,802	156,872	29,146	965,820	9,25,022	6,97,577	36,471	8,752	32,927	17,00,749
1298 (1888-89) ..	815,038	165,628	31,138	1,011,804	8,96,765	7,28,229	40,342	8,369	33,626	17,07,331
1299 (1889-90) ..	831,570	165,591	37,034	1,034,195	9,12,031	7,28,803	54,233	9,903	41,898	17,46,868
1300 (1890-91) ..	827,334	166,244	34,638	1,028,216	9,08,755	7,28,484	52,953	11,495	39,211	17,40,898
Average ..	807,471	162,137	26,513	996,121	9,20,728	7,14,681	43,866	9,018	30,546	17,18,839

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.					Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Deduct amount of beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwar).	Fasli.
Due to season.			Fixed and other.	Total.						
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.								
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1,25,186	44,075	50,896	4,483	2,24,640	12,72,187	46,422	13,18,609	653	13,17,956	1276 (1866–67).
1,13,331	99,134	1,71,052	4,996	3,88,513	11,83,962	62,506	12,46,468	653	12,45,815	1277 (1867–68).
1,12,623	16,273	1,30,908	5,136	2,64,940	13,59,339	50,839	14,10,178	653	14,09,525	1278 (1868–69).
47,109	7,985	11,469	5,735	72,298	15,42,507	53,247	15,95,754	653	15,95,101	1279 (1869–70).
60,348	35,274	39,603	5,835	1,41,060	14,62,139	62,522	15,24,661	653	15,24,009	1280 (1870–71).
91,719	40,548	80,786	5,237	2,18,290	13,64,027	55,107	14,19,134	653	14,18,481	Average.
52,276	16,244	64,674	5,871	1,39,065	14,77,982	71,453	15,49,435	653	15,48,782	1281 (1871–72).
24,169	2,715	10,460	5,743	42,787	15,71,125	50,544	16,21,669	653	16,21,016	1282 (1872–73).
57,541	65,574	1,17,578	5,757	2,46,450	13,74,683	51,948	14,26,631	653	14,25,978	1283 (1873–74).
26,806	5,335	8,923	5,803	46,867	15,87,747	92,442	16,80,189	653	16,79,536	1284 (1874–75).
22,942	30,873	8,739	5,788	68,342	15,92,947	96,225	16,89,172	653	16,88,519	1285 (1875–76).
36,747	24,088	42,075	5,792	1,08,702	15,20,897	72,522	15,93,419	653	15,92,766	Average.
1,88,943	2,03,291	3,05,496	5,723	7,03,453	9,32,414	67,516	9,99,930	653	9,99,277	1286 (1876–77).
65,999	11,814	1,31,565	5,681	2,15,059	14,33,348	66,391	14,99,739	653	14,99,086	1287 (1877–78).
77,598	40,203	7,852	5,324	1,30,977	14,88,739	68,812	15,57,551	9,913	15,47,638	1288 (1878–79).
89,695	30,495	9,561	5,221	1,34,972	14,25,422	74,861	15,00,283	50,282	14,50,001	1289 (1879–80).
51,189	17,030	9,664	5,149	83,032	14,47,664	79,936	15,27,600	49,961	14,77,639	1290 (1880–81).
71,064	18,565	17,876	5,158	1,12,663	14,00,898	81,420	14,82,318	48,650	14,33,668	1291 (1881–82).
72,630	30,207	38,146	5,190	1,46,173	14,13,381	69,826	14,83,207	57,029	14,26,178	1292 (1882–83).
47,433	7,850	12,348	6,966	74,587	15,12,594	88,334	16,00,928	50,282	15,50,646	1293 (1883–84).
53,841	19,790	98,001	6,320	1,77,952	14,09,618	69,011	14,78,629	50,282	14,28,347	1294 (1884–85).
15,707	1,385	11,930	8,539	37,561	15,91,778	75,261	16,67,039	50,282	16,16,757	1295 (1885–86).
52,133	15,559	35,660	6,435	1,09,787	14,65,654	76,771	15,42,424	51,305	14,91,119	Average.
31,149	22,987	28,297	15,531	97,964	16,00,384	63,927	16,64,311	50,282	16,14,029	1296 (1886–87).
45,048	14,459	29,766	21,175	1,10,448	15,90,301	55,162	16,45,463	50,282	15,95,181	1297 (1887–88).
27,726	10,312	14,735	24,188	76,961	16,30,370	73,698	17,04,068	50,282	16,53,786	1298 (1888–89).
28,035	36,445	7,696	17,876	90,052	16,56,816	61,409	17,18,225	50,282	16,67,943	1299 (1889–90).
17,206	30,675	25,428	12,266	85,575	16,55,323	48,228	17,03,551	50,282	16,53,269	1300 (1890–91).
29,833	22,976	21,184	18,207	92,200	16,26,639	60,485	16,87,124	50,282	16,36,842	Average.

METEOROLOGICAL

Thermometrical Readings

Months.	1885.				1886.				1887.	
	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.
January	75·8	17·9	89·3	65·5	76·2	15·1	88·5	62·7	78·3	21·9
February	79·0	22·6	95·5	65·0	79·1	20·0	95·1	64·7	79·7	24·1
March	82·8	22·9	98·3	65·4	84·2	22·0	101·8	69·2	82·0	24·9
April	85·4	24·9	103·4	72·7	87·5	23·5	104·0	73·4	85·4	20·7
May	85·7	26·9	105·1	71·8	85·0	19·3	102·4	70·6	87·0	21·5
June	..	19·9	103·7	72·7	84·9	21·0	102·2	73·6	82·5	19·6
July	85·4	20·6	100·9	73·5	82·3	17·1	97·9	72·0	84·7	20·2
August	85·3	20·9	101·4	73·8	81·8	17·4	97·8	72·1	83 6	20·4
September	84·2	20·0	99·7	72·7	81·9	17·6	96·4	70·0	83·5	20 5
October	80·1	16·2	96 3	70·5	81·4	17·0	96·0	71·0	79 7	16 8
November	78 5	11·9	88·6	67·6	78·7	15·2	91·2	68·6	78·3	13·8
December	76·9	11·0	86·2	66·4	76·8	16·9	90 1	64·2	75·7	11 2
Average ..	..	19·6	..	..	81·7	18·5	..	..	81·8	19·6

Average * Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	0·82	0·01	0·17	1·25	0·68	2·35	0·62	5·14	1·98	3·58	6·49	1·23	24·82
1871	2·94	1·15	1·93	2·12	2·26	1·56	0·86	2·57	1·59	5·68	9·71	3·54	35·91
1872	0·14	0·83	0·22	1·77	1·40	1·85	1·88	3·13	4·75	4·07	8·15	4·06	32·25
1873	..	2·87	0·30	3·68	4·07	0·11	0·53	2·13	1·32	6·93	4·17	1·86	27·97
1874	0·04	1·87	0·41	1·90	1·86	1·14	0·71	2·46	2·24	5·04	8·02	2·32	28·01
1875	0·24	0·11	0·57	3·29	2·24	2·02	1·15	1·82	2·04	11·40	3·97	0·83	29·68
1876	0·02	..	0·94	2·10	1·75	0·58	0·94	2·87	1 78	3·06	2·26	2·30	18·60
1877	0·02	0·01	1·50	1·31	1·96	0·98	0·96	0·36	5·45	11·34	10·28	13·24	47·41
1878	1·16	..	0·08	2·26	4·29	1·59	2·52	4·21	2·53	2·48	4·29	1·07	26·48
1879	0·01	0·63	3·84	0·90	0·81	0·86	4·42	1·55	3·32	5·44	3·19	0·81	25·78
1880	0·63	0·27	0·42	1·51	1·91	0·66	0·65	2 88	1·59	6·21	12·73	3·81	33·27
1881	1·04	0·01	0·58	0·19	1·98	0·90	0·39	2·98	2·87	3·17	6·37	3·68	24·16
1882	1·32	0·16	0·19	1·91	2·95	0·77	0·43	3·47	1·32	5·35	6 82	2·64	27·33
1883	0·15	2·70	0·29	0·94	5 71	0·95	1·12	2·45	1·30	10·06	8·07	2·88	36·62
1884	0·32	..	0·10	0·61	1·89	0 64	0·70	1·46	1·56	12·30	7·35	7·09	34·02
1885	0·13	..	0·08	0·36	1·62	1·82	0·35	1·33	2·57	6·15	6·32	5·57	26·30
1886	1·02	0·07	0·59	0·82	3·19	1·96	2·69	4·72	5·25	5·70	3·51	1·07	30·59
1887	..	0·33	1·89	3·48	0·81	1·12	0·38	3·06	1·22	7·84	5·63	0·97	32·73
1888	0·02	..	0·15	0·84	3·10	0·36	0·51	1·16	2 27	7·47	7·17	5·58	28·69
1889	0·28	0·01	0·64	4·63	2·23	1·10	2·32	2·12	3·76	4·33	2·89	2·00	26·31
Average—1870–89 ..	0·51	0 55	0·74	1·79	2·34	1·17	1·22	2·59	2·53	6·38	6·37	3·63	29·82
1890	0·64	0·67	0·85	2·37	1·69	1·74	1·40	2·48	2·27	9·52	3·73	0 96	28·82
1891	0·20	2·17	1·34	1·47	2·00	1·14	0·29	0·86	1·04	17·17	5·40	3·13	36·21
1892	0·04	0·62	0·06	2·48	0·87	2·02	1·20	3·64	1·00	5·68	0·84	0·73	19·18
1893	0·60	0·59	3·96	1·45	2·33	2·21	3·78	1·02	1·44	5 50	11·63	0·89	35·39

* Excluding Kodaikánal throughout.

STATEMENTS.

AT MADURA FOR FIVE YEARS.

		1888.				1889.				
Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Months.
94·9	62·9	76·7	18·6	90·2	64·2	79·5	18·7	89·8	64·2	January.
99·1	63·5	79·0	24·0	96·1	65·1	80·8	23·1	96·9	65·6	February.
100·1	64·5	83·4	24·7	103·2	67·9	85·4	23·2	102·4	69·1	March.
104·1	71·6	87·9	22·4	106·6	73·0	87·8	20·3	104·0	72·5	April.
104·8	73·2	85·1	21·4	106·4	70 6	89·3	20·3	105·0	75·0	May.
101·6	70·8	85·7	20·6	103·9	69·5	89·6	20 6	104·0	76·0	June.
103·2	72·0	85·7	21·2	103·1	74·9	86·5	19·1	103·5	73·0	July.
101·6	71·7	85·4	21·0	103·2	71·3	86·1	20·0	98 9	73·0	August.
100·1	70·6	83·5	20·8	100·2	72·9	84·5	17·9	97·9	71·5	September.
97·6	70 5	82·1	17·6	99·9	71·2	82·8	17·8	96·4	68·6	October.
90 4	69·7	78·6	14·7	92·9	66·0	81·2	16·9	92·9	66·6	November.
89·4	67·2	75 6	14·3	87·6	62·2	79·2	18·3	92·9	65·1	December.
..	..	82·4	20 1	..	..	84·4	19·7	..	..	Average.

AVERAGE * NUMBER OF WET DAYS.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	2	..	..	2	2	4	2	8	3	6	10	4	43
1871	6	2	3	3	4	1	2	5	4	7	8	5	50
1872	1	1	..	2	2	2	3	6	7	6	12	6	48
1873	..	4	1	4	3	..	1	4	2	10	7	3	39
1874	..	3	1	2	3	2	2	4	5	8	9	3	42
1875	..	..	1	4	3	2	2	2	3	13	6	2	38
1876	..	..	1	2	5	1	2	5	3	4	4	2	[illegible]
1877	..	..	1	2	3	2	2	1	7	12	12	9	51
1878	2	..	..	3	5	3	4	5	4	5	7	2	40
1879	..	1	5	2	2	1	6	3	4	7	4	1	36
1880	1	..	1	3	4	1	2	4	3	9	15	4	47
1881	2	..	1	..	4	2	1	4	4	4	9	7	38
1882	2	..	1	3	5	2	1	5	2	7	10	4	42
1883	1	2	1	2	4	1	2	4	2	14	9	5	47
1884	1	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	12	10	8	43
1885	..	..	..	1	4	8	1	3	5	11	8	7	43
1886	2	..	1	1	5	4	4	6	7	7	5	2	44
1887	..	..	2	4	2	2	1	5	2	12	5	9	47
1888	..	..	1	2	5	1	1	3	4	9	10	6	42
1889	1	..	1	5	4	2	4	4	6	5	4	3	39
Average—1870–89 ..	1	1	1	2	4	2	2	4	4	8	8	5	42
1890	1	1	2	4	3	3	3	4	4	8	6	2	41
1891	..	4	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	19	7	6	52
1892	..	1	..	4	2	2	3	5	2	7	1	2	29
1893	1	1	5	3	4	3	6	1	3	9	13	2	51

* Excluding Kodaikánal throughout.

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

Variations of the Rainfall, 1870–89, in Inches.

Recording stations.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Palni ..	Maximum, 1871 ..	6·65	1·95	4·20	4·50	..	1·40	0·20	3·50	16·30	1·25	39·95
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·50	0·50	1·65	0·20	0·10	..	3·25	2·75	0·20	0·80	9·95
	Average	1·24	1·56	2 71	0·95	0·61	1·06	2·07	6·13	6 30	2 48	25·11
Dindigul ..	Maximum, 1877 ..	0·85	0·13	1·65	2·60	0·97	0·60	10·75	9·14	10·19	8·55	45·43
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·30	1·55	4·55	0·27	1·25	1·53	3·24	1·15	2·34	1·23	17·41
	Average	1·34	1·64	2·66	1·77	1·56	2 52	3 07	5 41	5 35	2 89	28 21
Periyakulam ..	Maximum, 1877 ..	6·63	5·29	3·41	3·57	0·02	..	9·64	14·71	5·31	6·15	54·73
	Minimum, 1876 ..	2·75	1·15	0·80	0·45	..	1·90	2·78	1·72	4·58	..	16·13
	Average	3·14	2·54	2·86	1 05	0·68	1 88	2 72	6·59	4 99	1·65	28·10
Uttamapálayam.	Maximum, 1883 ..	1·30	2·50	6·80	1·40	1·25	2·40	0·10	9·70	9·85	1·30	36·60
	Minimum, 1881 ..	1·55	..	1·00	0·35	0·40	0·40	0·50	4·20	8·70	1·50	19·50
	Average, 1879–89 ..	1·09	1·69	3 28	1·39	1·45	1·13	1·32	6·31	6·51	2·58	26·75
Usilampaṭṭi ..	Maximum, 1883 ..	1·20	0·15	4·30	0·50	0·20	3·75	0·85	14·30	19·55	1·70	46·50
	Minimum, 1886 ..	0·60	0·60	3·62	..	1·77	2·60	5·90	2·91	0·45	0·25	18·70
	Average, 1880–89 ..	1·04	1·92	2 72	0·22	0 32	2 36	2·70	7 88	7·19	3·03	29 38
Madura ..	Maximum, 1877 ..	0·47	0·13	2·50	2·02	0·65	0·95	5·82	16·80	11·20	13·50	54·04
	Minimum, 1876 ..	1·05	0·40	2·95	1·40	0·65	3·62	2·90	5·20	1·15	1·35	20·67
	Average	1·57	1 84	2·89	1·97	1·66	4·10	3·94	7 95	4 87	2·63	33 42
Mélúr ..	Maximum, 1877 ..	1·35	1·35	1·47	0·23	1·25	0·29	7·69	17·70	6·79	13·82	51·94
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·55	0·56	3 06	0·49	0·82	2·51	2·30	6·12	4·30	5·58	26·29
	Average	1·28	1·17	3·14	2 23	2·71	5 58	4·64	7·49	4·31	3 35	35·90
Tiruppattúr ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	..	0·90	4·10	2·90	4·30	6·00	6·10	9·80	3·40	8·15	45·65
	Minimum, 1885 ..	..	0·20	1·90	1·10	1·20	1·50	..	5·85	4·42	6·05	22·22
	Average, 1880–89 ..	0·57	0 83	2·76	2·62	2 42	6 84	3·05	5·61	5·12	3 97	33·79
Sivaganga ..	Maximum, 1880 ..	1·20	0·40	4·70	1·40	1·40	9·00	3·50	8·10	15·00	3·60	48·30
	Minimum, 1876 ..	1·20	1·80	1·50	1·80	4·00	4·50	..	3·20	1·50	2·00	21·50
	Average, 1874–89 ..	0·73	1·26	2 28	1·71	2·56	4·35	2 99	6·77	4·21	3·19	30·05
Tirumangalam.	Maximum, 1877 ..	0·75	..	3·00	0·40	1·00	0·95	8·10	21·05	6·95	8·40	50·60
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·30	0·65	1·70	..	0·30	3·65	2·20	1·70	1·80	0·75	13·05
	Average	1·05	1·92	3·35	0·99	1·44	3·41	3 63	7 62	4·92	2·10	30·43
Vattanam ..	Maximum, 1877 ..	0·25	1·00	1·30	..	0·70	..	7·55	8·35	23·20	20·55	62·90
	Minimum, 1878 ..	2·50	3 40	1·80	1·10	1·10	0·40	3·00	2·20	3·30	2·40	21·20
	Average	2·56	2·75	1·80	0·86	0 88	2 03	1·85	7 49	8 35	6·32	34·89
Pámban ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	1·00	1·40	1·60	..	..	..	..	18·55	15·86	11·09	49·50
	Minimum, 1885 ..	1·15	1·00	0·50	1·90	..	..	0·80	3·00	10·20	6·10	24·65
	Average, 1884–89 ..	1·89	3·15	1·82	0·34	0·48	0·15	1 09	8·17	10·71	8 94	36·74
Morekulam ..	Maximum, 1877 ..	2·25	2·60	0·70	..	0·05	0·04	0·75	4·55	20·10	30·45	61·49
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·55	2·00	1·40	..	0·50	1·20	..	3·55	3·60	2·75	15·55
	Average	2·68	1·44	1·36	0·45	0 53	0·56	0 59	5·02	10 47	6·77	29·87
Ramnad ..	Maximum, 1888 ..	..	..	2·09	0 42	..	0·75	1·50	17·01	13·58	10·88	46·23
	Minimum, 1889 ..	0·55	1·85	1·55	..	1·50	0·15	0·89	1·46	3·83	2·00	13·78
	Average	1·98	1·57	1·42	0·36	0·59	1·58	1·66	6·01	8 63	4·94	28 74
Mudukulattúr.	Maximum, 1883 ..	6·70	..	11·80	0·60	..	1·70	..	6·80	5·80	2·90	36·30
	Minimum, 1885 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·00	..	2·85	5·14	10·99
	Average, 1880–89 ..	2·07	1·74	2 20	0·43	0·39	1·81	2·30	6·17	6·03	4·19	27·33
Tiruchuli ..	Maximum, 1885 ..	..	1·80	3·00	1·45	..	1·20	2·60	7·32	4·75	7·55	29·67
	Minimum, 1884 ..	0·40	0·30	..	0·10	0·04	..	0·80	7·20	5·35	2·90	17·09
	Average, 1884–89 ..	0·62	1·69	1·30	1·01	0·64	1·89	2·24	4·74	3 96	5·03	23 12
Mutturaguná-dapatnam.	Maximum, 1883 ..	6·15	..	8·05	..	0·40	0·15	0·55	7·80	6·05	3·80	32·95
	Minimum, 1876 ..	1·10	4·30	..	..	0·30	0·15	0·25	1·25	0·95	1·10	9·40
	Average, 1874–89 ..	1·88	1·30	1·36	0·30	0·44	0·59	1·10	4·86	6 99	3·99	22·81
District ..	Maximum, 1877 ..	1·53	1·31	1·96	0·98	0·96	0·36	5·45	11·34	10·28	13·24	47·41
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·96	2·10	1·75	0·55	0·94	2·87	1·78	3·06	2·26	2·30	18·60
	Average	1·80	1·79	2 34	1·17	1·22	2 59	2·53	6 38	6 37	3·63	29 82
* Kodaikánal ..	Maximum, 1877 ..	14·78	4·54	7·77	4·68	4·32	1·75	21·81	22·18	15·17	13·23	110·23
	Minimum, 1875 ..	4·71	3·67	4·35	4·29	2·29	2·22	2·62	14·43	5·79	1·53	45·90
	Average, 1873–89 ..	6 42	4·78	7·39	3·83	4 13	6·71	6·50	12·51	8·48	6 06	66 81

* Excluded from the district average throughout.

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	11·6	11·5	11·5	11·5	11·6	12·0	13·1	14·8	15·0	15·7	15·9	15·8	13·3	1874–75.
	15·6	14·6	13·8	13·5	14·2	15·1	15·3	14·3	14·7	15·0	14·7	14·3	14·6	1875–76.
	13·0	12·6	12·6	11·9	8·8	7·0	7·4	7·5	8·2	8·9	8·2	8·1	9·5	1876–77.
	6·5	6·5	5·8	6·7	7·9	7·5	9·2	10·5	8·7	9·1	9·1	8·1	8·0	1877–78.
	7·9	8·0	8·5	8·8	8·7	8·5	9·3	10·3	10·6	10·7	10·2	9·5	9·3	1878–79.
	9·5	9·7	10·0	10·4	11·9	13·0	13·1	13·9	14·0	14·0	14·0	13·8	12·3	1879–80.
	13·4	12·7	12·9	12·8	13·5	14·0	14·7	15·2	15·9	16·3	17·1	16·5	14·6	1880–81.
	14·8	14·1	14·0	14·0	14·5	15·0	15·6	16·3	16·9	17·1	17·0	16·6	15·5	1881–82.
	16·6	16·3	16·0	15·8	15·4	16·6	17·5	17·6	18·5	18·4	18·6	18·5	17·2	1882–83.
	17·8	18·1	16·9	16·5	17·1	17·4	18·5	18·7	17·2	16·9	16·8	15·6	17·3	1883–84.
	13·7	13·4	13·0	12·4	12·4	11·8	11·6	12·4	13·1	13·4	13·2	13·2	12·8	1884–85.
	12·7	12·8	12·5	12·6	12·5	13·0	14·0	15·4	16·1	16·2	16·1	15·8	14·1	1885–86.
	15·4	15·7	16·0	16·1	16·4	15·9	14·5	14·5	15·0	15·3	15·0	15·1	15·4	1886–87.
	14·3	14·2	13·8	13·4	13·7*	13·6	13·9	15·0	15·9	15·7	15·1	14·8	14·5	1887–88
	14·4	13·7	13·6	13·4	13·3	13·1	13·5	13·6	14·3	14·7	14·4	14·1	13·9	1888–89.
	13·9	13·6	13·2	13·2	13·1	10·8	11·5	11·8	11·9	11·7	11·3	11·0	12·3	1889–90.
	14·7	14·5	14·2	14·0	14·2	14·1	14·5	15·1	15·5	15·3	15·5	15·1	14·8	Average.*
	10·3	10·3	10·3	10·5	10·9	11·2	11·1	11·3	11·3	11·7	11·6	11·5	11·0	1890–91.
	11·1	10·7	10·5	10·4	10·6	10·3	10·4	10·9	11·4	11·3	10·9	10·3	10·7	1891–92.
	10·2	10·2	9·9	10·0	9·7	8·6	8·8	9·4	9·9	9·8	10·1	10·1	9·7	1892–93.
Cholum † ..	25·3	23·4	23·3	23·1	23·8	25·1	32·1	36·9	37·3	30·6	34·0	35·6	23·4	1874–75.
	34·9	31·0	29·5	28·8	30·7	34·9	35·9	33·2	34·9	35·6	35·1	32·4	27·4	1875–76.
	29·9	29·1	27·2	22·5	13·9	13·6	13·6	13·2	12·5	12·5	12·4	10·5	14·6	1876–77.
	8·8	7·8	7·4	8·4	15·9	17·3	22·1	25·7	19·4	16·0	18·1	12·2	11·9	1877–78.
	11·3	13·2	12·8	13·3	21·1	22·2	21·3	21·3	22·0	22·1	20·8	18·8	15·2	1878–79.
	17·7	16·8	17·8	17·9	24·1	33·8	32·8	31·3	30·4	28·4	28·7	27·4	19·5	1879–80.
	27·4	25·9	26·0	26·2	25·7	30·1	33·1	31·4	32·6	36·8	37·1	38·0	26·3	1880–81.
	37·4	36·1	36·8	37·5	37·4	38·1	38·9	40·8	38·5	40·1	39·1	40·2	32·7	1881–82.
	41·0	42·1	42·1	38·2	37·5	45·3	48·0	50·0	46·3	47·6	48·2	48·0	34·2	1882–83.
	47·6	44·2	42·9	41·6	41·2	42·3	42·1	37·0	35·6	34·3	36·7	34·8	36·4	1883–84.
	30·4	27·5	26·5	25·5	25·2	23·0	22·8	24·6	22·0	26·0	23·3	22·8	25·2	1884–85.
	23·9	22·8	22·8	22·5	22·8	27·7	31·7	35·9	40·0	37·5	37·0	36·7	26·7	1885–86.
	33·4	33·0	33·2	34·8	33·9	40·1	34·8	32·6	31·8	32·6	33·1	34·3	34·0	1886–87.
	32·3	30·8	28·7	26·2	26·7	27·4	28·7	29·9	35·7	38·9	38·9	31·9	30·8	1887–88.
	29·0	27·8	27·6	27·0	26·5	28·0	25·0	26·7	27·5	30·3	32·4	25·7	27·6	1888–89.
	24·6	23·7	23·8	23·1	25·3	21·0	22·8	23·2	23·2	24·4	23·8	23·1	23·4	1889–90.
	30·1	28·9	28·5	28·4	28·5	29·7	28·3	28·8	28·9	31·6	30·9	31·0	29·7	Average.*
	18·3	17·6	16·8	15·9	16·0	17·3	16·7	19·2	20·3	20·9	20·4	21·3	17·3	1890–91.
	18·7	17·5	15·2	14·9	13·9	13·1	12·9	13·7	15·8	15·4	15·3	15·0	15·1	1891–92.
	14·1	14·4	15·5	15·1	14·6	13·0	13·0	13·2	13·8	15·0	15·6	15·6	14·4	1892–93.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1890. † Black cholum is included in several cases up to 1889–90.

	Rice.	Ragi.	Cumbu.	
The standard prices for the district have been fixed at	14·6	30·0	29·0	Seers per rupee.
The warning rates do. do.	11·7	22·5	21·8	
The scarcity rates do. do.	8·8	15·0	14·5	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

Average Monthly Prices for the whole District—*cont.*

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Cumbu ..	22·1	21·6	22·6	23·3	21·7	22·8	26·6	29·8	30·1	30·5	31·9	31·1	26·0	1874–75.
	29·9	28·9	28·5	27·8	30·0	32·4	33·2	30·2	30·1	30·3	29·8	27·8	29·9	1875–76.
	26·1	24·9	24·5	23·0	14·8	10·5	11·0	10·5	10·8	10·7	9·9	9·8	15·4	1876–77.
	8·9	8·5	8·1	8·9	10·7	11·7	18·8	20·0	16·7	16·0	15·6	13·1	12·7	1877–78.
	11·8	13·1	15·5	16·2	15·3	17·3	17·7	18·1	17·7	17·6	16·9	16·4	16·2	1878–79.
	15·8	16·9	20·1	19·2	19·7	22·8	24·6	24·7	23·8	22·9	23·8	23·9	21·4	1879–80.
	25·2	25·5	25·1	25·5	26·0	29·2	29·9	32·1	31·5	34·8	31·1	31·3	28·7	1880–81.
	31·0	35·7	32·0	33·7	33·6	34·0	35·0	32·9	35·0	36·0	35·2	34·5	34·1	1881–82.
	34·4	34·6	36·5	34·9	36·6	36·4	38·8	38·8	38·4	37·9	37·9	37·9	37·0	1882–83.
	38·2	39·0	38·0	38·7	39·6	40·0	39·7	39·4	34·4	33·3	34·0	32·6	37·4	1883–84.
	27·6	25·9	26·0	24·7	23·2	22·1	21·6	20·4	22·1	22·7	21·7	22·1	23·4	1884–85.
	20·8	20·8	22·2	22·0	22·4	22·5	26·8	29·1	31·1	29·7	27·6	27·3	25·0	1885–86.
	27·5	28·7	32·3	33·7	34·3	33·3	28·3	25·0	24·7	26·2	26·6	27·2	29·0	1886–87.
	25·7	24·4	25·1	23·7	23·8	23·1	24·6	26·6	27·1	26·3	26·1	25·7	25·3	1887–88.
	24·7	24·0	23·4	24·2	23·8	23·4	26·0	26·3	25·5	24·6	25·4	25·7	24·7	1888–89.
	25·2	25·6	25·3	25·8	24·1	19·8	21·0	20·7	19·8	19·3	19·2	18·8	21·8	1889–90.
	28·0	28·4	28·6	28·7	28·7	28·4	29·2	29·1	29·0	29·1	28·5	28·3	28·6	Average.*
	16·5	18·3	17·9	16·9	18·1	18·7	18·2	18·7	19·1	19·4	19·1	19·0	18·3	1890–91.
	18·9	18·1	16·6	16·0	16·7	15·8	16·4	16·4	16·6	16·8	17·2	15·8	16·8	1891–92.
	15·4	16·3	17·4	17·2	16·1	14·1	14·3	13·6	14·3	14·7	14·6	15·6	15·3	1892–93.
Ragi ..	23·8	23·0	23·3	23·7	22·6	25·5	28·6	30·8	31·0	30·7	32·1	32·0	27·2	1874–75.
	31·2	30·8	29·7	29·6	32·5	33·6	34·2	32·2	30·4	31·2	30·8	29·0	31·3	1875–76.
	27·0	26·5	26·3	23·5	14·4	10·8	12·3	8·8	10·5	10·6	10·1	9·8	16·0	1876–77.
	9·0	8·3	8·2	9·4	10·8	14·1	17·3	16·3	13·2	14·2	14·2	11·5	12·3	1877–78.
	11·1	12·4	15·1	15·9	15·6	17·1	18·3	17·6	17·5	18·3	16·8	16·0	16·0	1878–79.
	15·7	16·3	17·7	17·5	20·5	25·4	24·1	24·3	24·7	24·8	23·8	25·7	21·6	1879–80.
	24·4	24·0	25·0	25·2	26·1	31·4	30·5	31·8	33·5	34·0	34·6	34·6	29·6	1880–81.
	32·6	30·8	31·0	34·5	34·1	37·5	38·7	38·0	36·7	37·0	35·5	35·4	35·2	1881–82.
	35·0	35·6	35·8	35·6	37·6	39·6	41·8	43·0	41·6	41·0	41·1	41·0	39·1	1882–83.
	41·7	39·9	39·1	38·6	40·7	42·9	41·9	40·6	37·1	37·2	36·1	34·2	39·2	1883–84.
	29·8	28·0	28·6	27·6	26·6	24·9	23·4	23·6	22·9	22·9	21·7	21·5	25·1	1884–85.
	21·1	21·3	21·9	22·3	24·0	26·7	31·6	32·7	31·5	30·5	29·2	27·6	26·7	1885–86.
	27·8	29·8	32·6	35·0	35·6	35·3	29·8	28·6	28·2	29·5	31·0	31·1	31·2	1886–87.
	29·2	28·2	27·9	26·1	26·2	27·7	30·2	31·0	28·8	28·7	28·2	27·5	28·3	1887–88.
	26·5	25·5	25·9	25·8	26·1	26·8	28·6	29·0	27·8	28·0	28·1	27·8	27·2	1888–89.
	27·0	26·5	27·5	28·8	28·1	22·7	24·5	23·2	23·1	23·1	22·9	21·7	24·9	1889–90.
	29·5	29·0	29·5	30·0	30·5	31·6	32·1	32·2	31·1	31·2	30·8	30·2	30·7	Average.*
	19·4	20·0	20·4	19·4	20·5	21·7	20·2	20·0	20·9	20·8	21·0	20·9	20·4	1890–91.
	20·1	19·5	17·1	17·1	16·7	16·5	17·5	17·6	17·2	16·1	15·8	15·5	17·3	1891–92.
	15·0	16·3	17·5	18·4	17·1	15·4	15·4	15·5	16·1	16·5	16·4	16·5	16·4	1892–93.

* Average for the ten years ending June 1890.

	Rice.	Ragi.	Cumbu.	
The standard prices for the district have been fixed at	14·6	30·0	29·0	Seers per rupee.
The warning rates do. do.	11·7	22·5	21·8	
The scarcity rates do. do.	8·8	15·0	14·5	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRIANS—*cont.*

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES AT EACH STATION IN THE DISTRICT.

Grains.	Tirumangalam.	Mélúr.	Madura.	Periyakulam.	Dindigul.	Palni.	Ramnad.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	12·1	15·2	13·4	14·2	13·0	13·8	11·6	1874–75.
	13·3	17·2	14·7	14·2	14·1	12·1	13·9	1875–76.
	8·9	10·1	9·6	9·5	9·3	9·9	9·4	1876–77.
	7·1	8·6	8·0	8·1	7·9	8·0	8·1	1877–78.
	8·5	9·4	9·2	10·0	8·9	10·5	8·5	1878–79.
	11·2	13·7	12·7	12·2	11·4	12·8	12·1	1879–80.
	13·2	16·2	14·7	14·7	13·9	16·3	13·3	1880–81.
	13·8	18·0	15·4	16·2	13·9	17·0	14·5	1881–82.
	15·9	19·4	17·0	18·4	15·5	16·9	17·0	1882–83.
	15·9	19·6	16·0	19·9	14·9	17·6	17·3	1883–84.
	11·8	14·4	12·0	13·4	11·7	13·9	12·5	1884–85.
	12·8	15·8	13·3	15·8	12·4	15·1	13·9	1885–86.
	14·2	17·5	14·9	16·4	12·9	16·2	16·0	1886–87.
	13·1	15·7	14·2	14·4	13·1	15·7	15·5	1887–88.
	12·8	14·8	13·6	14·3	11·8	14·7	15·0	1888–89.
	11·3	12·8	11·7	13·6	11·3	13·9	11·6	1889–90.
	11·1	11·7	11·0	10·9	11·1	11·5	10·9	1890–91.
	10·8	11·6	10·8	10·8	9·9	10·8	10·5	1891–92.
	10·1	10·5	9·4	9·6	9·3	10·0	9·5	1892–93.
Cholum* ..	..	21·5	22·1	25·7	24·8	22·8	..	1874–75.
	..	31·9	28·3	..	27·8	25·9	..	1875–76.
	..	19·9	13·6	..	13·1	13·2	..	1876–77.
	..	17·1	12·3	..	9·0	9·9	..	1877–78.
	..	16·9	14·5	..	14·5	15·6	..	1878–79.
	..	23·8	18·8	..	18·3	18·8	..	1879–80.
	..	24·4	26·0	27·5	25·9	27·9	..	1880–81.
	..	30·5	30 5	27·5	34·3	35·0	..	1881–82.
	..	34·7	34·7	..	33·9	33·9	..	1882–83.
	38·8	44·3	34·9	..	35·7	33·6	..	1883–84.
	32·7	27·6	21·7	29·3	22·1	21·5	..	1884–85.
	33·1	24·0	24·2	35·3	24·9	22·5	..	1885–86.
	40·8	35·1	28·3	34·8	27·1	26·9	49·3	1886–87.
	34·5	27·0	24·1	27·2	24·1	20·8	52·6	1887–88.
	28·3	23·6	24·6	25·7	25·3	21·5	46·8	1888–89.
	25·5	21·2	22·2	30·7	22·9	21·5	15·5	1889–90.
	17·2	19·3	18·3	18·9	17·3	16·7	..	1890–91.
	15·8	14·6	15·2	15·4	15·1	15·0	..	1891–92.
	14·0	14·9	14·4	14·3	14·9	13·7	..	1892–93.
Cumbu ..	24·4	27·3	25·5	29·2	28·6	27·1	20·3	1874–75.
	27·0	37·1	29·3	32·5	31·5	29·1	26·0	1875–76.
	14·3	17·7	14·9	16·3	15·1	14·7	15·2	1876–77.
	13·4	14·3	13·3	7·3	10·8	12·3	13·3	1877–78.
	15·3	17·7	15·4	17·6	16·8	17·2	13·6	1878–79.
	21·4	23·5	21·6	25·0	18·6	21·7	21·3	1879–80.
	28·8	31·1	26·8	26·0	31·9	29·4	25·5	1880–81.
	30·9	36·6	31·5	38·7	34·4	37·5	29·9	1881–82.
	32·2	38·3	31·5	41·9	38·7	37·9	39·8	1882–83.
	34·1	49·0	32·7	41·8	35·6	35·5	32·5	1883–84.
	20·9	28·4	21·8	25·7	26·0	21·2	20·1	1884–85.
	21·9	28·3	21·5	30·8	27·8	23·5	20·5	1885–86.
	25·1	36·1	26·4	30·7	28·3	30·5	26·0	1886–87.
	24·1	27·7	23·7	24·3	28·4	23·8	24·2	1887–88.
	24·4	26·8	23·1	29·3	25·2	22·3	23·1	1888–89.
	20·3	24·0	19·6	23·3	23·3	23·5	19·0	1889–90.
	17·1	22·7	17·0	16·6	18·8	16·6	18·9	1890–91.
	15·1	18·7	15·7	18·0	16·8	16·2	18·0	1891–92.
	14·5	18·1	13·6	11·8	15·7	15·6	14·4	1892–93.
Ragi ..	27·1	24·8	25·6	31·9	28·7	26·7	23·3	1874–75.
	29·2	33·2	31·4	35·7	31·6	28·8	29·1	1875–76.
	15·1	16·4	15·1	17·6	15·4	15·3	17·4	1876–77.
	12·1	12·1	12·1	13·1	11·2	12·1	13·2	1877–78.
	15·4	15·3	15·4	17·7	16·6	18·2	13·1	1878–79.
	21·3	19·8	21·5	22·4	21·4	22·3	22·4	1879–80.
	28·3	27·6	28·3	32·6	30·2	32·5	27·8	1880–81.
	32·4	31·8	31·1	40·0	37·6	39·8	33·3	1881–82.
	35·2	36·1	36·7	41·2	39·8	40·8	43·7	1882–83.
	36·5	41·4	37·7	44·6	38·1	38·5	37·5	1883–84.
	23 4	27·3	24·6	26·9	27·4	24·1	22·4	1884–85.
	24·0	25·5	26·2	30·9	29·1	27·8	23·5	1885–86.
	27·1	33·7	31·3	33·6	30·9	33·2	29·0	1886–87.
	26·5	27·5	36 0	29·5	29 6	27·1	30·4	1887–88.
	26·9	25·0	26·0	30·5	27·7	26·1	28·0	1888–89.
	23·4	23·2	24·1	28·7	26·6	27·1	21·3	1889–90.
	19·7	21·6	21·2	18·8	20·7	19·9	21·3	1890–91.
	16·1	16·7	17·1	16·2	17·1	17·6	20·1	1891–92.
	15·9	17·1	16·2	15·9	17·3	17·3	14·8	1892–93.

* Black cholum is included in several cases up to 1889–90.

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE.

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78.			Total per cent. of population in 1871.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Cholum.	Rice (2nd sort).
December 1876	3,897	1,464	5,361	·24	13·6	7·0
January 1877	6,523	486	7,009	·31	13 6	7·4
February ,, ...	8,795	320	9,115	·40	13·2	7·5
March ,, ...	8,623	903	9,526	·42	12 5	8·2
April ,, ...	11,352	12,653	24,005	1·06	12 5	8·9
May ,, ...	12,631	8,518	21,149	·93	12·4	8·2
June ,, ...	10,555	13,864	24,419	1·08	10 5	8·1
July ,, ...	11,456	28,190	39,646	1·75	8·8	6·5
August ,, ...	21,751	50,653	72,404	3·19	7·8	6·5
September ,, ...	23,864	85,096	108,960	4·81	7·4	5·8
October ,, ...	16,373	88,536	104,909	4·63	8·4	6·7
November ,, ...	5,044	43,560	48,604	2·14	15·9	7·9
December ,, ...	3,384	24,294	27,678	1·22	17·3	7·5
January 1878	3,762	12,415	16,177	·72	22·1	9·2
February ,, ...	1,627	3,080	4,707	·21	25 7	10·5
March ,, ...	164	366	530	·02	19·4	8·7
April ,, ...	..	112	112	·01	16·0	9·1
May ,, ...	..	42	42	..	15·1	9·1
June ,, ...	..	23	23	..	12·2	8·1
Average over 19 months ..	7,884	19,714	27,598	1·22	14·0	7·9

TINNEVELLY.

THIS district, which is the most southerly in the Presidency, is bounded on the north by Madura, on the east and south by the sea and on the west by Travancore. It is divided for administrative purposes into nine taluks, and contains a very large zemindari area.

General features.—On the west the district is shut in by the Western Ghâts which are well clothed with forest between the elevations of 1,500 and 3,000 feet. In the deep recesses of this range rise numerous rivers and streams which flow through the plain country of which the district chiefly consists until they reach the sea on the east. The only important river of the district is the Tambraparni, which with its several affluents all take their rise in the ghâts within 50 miles of each other. This river has an almost perennial stream and supplies a large area of land with irrigation water. It crosses a tract of country 57 miles wide, but its total length, including that of its principal affluent, the Chittar, amounts to about 115 miles, and along the banks of these rivers lies a rich alluvial belt of irrigated land. The supply in these streams varies with the fall of rain on the ghâts, from a stream of a few yards to one full from bank to bank and 30 feet deep. It is crossed by 8 anicuts or dams, all feeding irrigation canals. South of the Tambraparni, two smaller streams cross the plain, but to the north there is only one (the Vaippár) of any importance. All these are fed by the mountain streams, and are crossed again and again by anicuts for the direct supply of small patches of irrigated land near the mountains, or further out to fill some of the innumerable tanks with which the plain is covered.

To the north and north-east of the district lie wide level plains of cotton soil, black and bare in the dry season; further south approaching the Tambraparni valley are wide areas of undulating sandy country studded with numerous tanks. These areas are largely waste, but where they occur to the south of the valley are often well stocked with palmyras. Along the foot of the ghâts there is a belt of 10 to 20 miles width of light loams and sandy soils, and along the sea-coast one of 3 to 15 miles wide of sand. These two widen out and fill the whole country south of the Tambraparni.

About the base of the ghâts the climate is often very dry and the vegetation stunted, but higher up heavy evergreen forests are met with or dense tracts of elephant grass (*Beesha Travancoria*), a species of bamboo that does not occur north of this district. These evergreen forests generally get the full force of the south-west monsoon as well as the heavy showers of the north-east. They partake much of the character of the ghât forests further north and contain many valuable timber trees, whilst large supplies of gums, resins and other minor products are available but need development. In the plain country, except to the south where the palmyra is largely grown, the country is generally bare, but of late years the *babul* thickets growing in tank-beds have received attention and efforts are being made to improve and conserve them.

The head-quarters of the district are at Palamcottah (18,686), a municipal town lying to the south of the Tambraparni, which separates it from Tinnevelly (24,768), another municipality, only two and-a-half miles away. The former has an income from local taxation of about Rs. 13,000, the latter one of about Rs. 20,000. Tinnevelly is the southern terminus of a branch of the South Indian Railway. Palamcottah is celebrated as an active centre of the Protestant missions. Tuticorin (25,107) is also a municipality and has an income from local taxation of about Rs. 26,000. It is a growing sea-port town, its importance having greatly increased since it became the southern terminus of the South Indian Railway. It has an extensive boat-harbour and a good anchorage 2 or 3 miles out. It is the head-quarters of the Sub-Collector. Srívilliputtúr (21,448) is another large town and is situated in the north-west corner of the district. Besides these there are eight towns in the district with from 11,000

to 16,000 inhabitants, and there are sixteen more places with a population of 5,000 and upwards; the tendency to form large towns being a peculiarity of the district.

Climate.—The climate of the district is peculiar; its principal characteristics being light rainfall and an equable temperature. Lying immediately under the southern ghâts, it receives very little of the rainfall of the south-west monsoon, though parts of it are watered by streams which rise in the hills, and receive large supplies at that season. For some weeks before the south-west monsoon breaks in June, strong westerly and south-westerly winds prevail; about the 15th June the first floods come down the Tambraparni; and though but little rain falls the air is sensibly cooled throughout the district by the westerly winds blowing through the monsoon rains falling on the ghâts. The north-east monsoon sets in about October, but the rainfall brought by it is irregular, though general over the district and often heavy. The average rainfall amounts to nearly 27 inches, this average including a total of less than 15 inches in 1876, and are as great as 45 inches in the year following. During the 24 years ending in 1893, the fall was very materially below the average in six years and less than 20 inches in four, whilst in seven years only has it exceeded 30 inches. A good deal more than half the average is brought by the north-east monsoon, which continues to bring rain to the district until January. Contrary to the experience of other parts of the Presidency, the early months of the year are not rainless; considerable falls being common in every month up to the setting in of the south-west monsoon, after which—from June to September—the average fall rarely exceeds and often does not amount to one inch in a month, except at one station—Tenkási—which lies opposite the gap through which the Tambraparni emerges from the Western Ghâts. The wettest months are October, November and December. The average rainfall of different portions of the district in different parts of the year is shown below in inches:—

Section of district.	Dry weather (January—March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June—September).	North-east monsoon (October—December).	Annual total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
North-west	2·53	4·25	5·06	17·47	29·31
North-east	2·33	3·14	3·39	14·61	23·47
Tenkási	4·34	5·86	8·98	19·37	38·55
Central	4·25	3·87	2·72	19·15	29·99
South	3·18	2·41	2·50	17·76	25·85
District average ..	3·27	3·47	3·64	16·52	26·90

From this it will be seen that the southern part of the district, comprising the Nángunéri and Tenkarai taluks, is excessively dry from April to September, but receives a heavy rainfall during the north-east monsoon. Further north, in the Tinnevelly and Ambásamudram taluks, the fall during the last three and the first five months of the year is materially heavier; but still further north, in Sankaranainárkóil, Óttappidáram and Sáttúr, though the south-west monsoon rainfall is not quite so deficient, during the rest of the year the fall is lighter, and thus this tract forms one of the driest portions in the Presidency. To the north-west, in Srívilliputtúr under the ghâts, the rainfall almost throughout the year is heavier; but it is only at Tenkási that there is a good rainfall throughout the year. At this station, it is only in July that the fall of the month is less than one inch.

Agriculture.— In the following table the average areas sown during each month of the year in each taluk are shown in hundreds of acres. Owing to the scantiness of the rainfall of the south-west monsoon, the area of dry land sown till August is comparatively small, but from September to December, comparatively rapid progress is made in sowing.

Months.	Óttappidáram.	Sáttúr.	Srívilliputtúr.	Sankaranainárkóil.	Tenkási.	Ambásamudram.	Tinnevelly.	Tenkarai.	Nángunéri.	The whole district.		
										Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April	2	5	8	1,3	2,4	1,7	1,4	2,7	2,3	7,5	5,8	13,3
May	8	4	1,1	1,6	13,2	5,1	2,9	2,7	3,1	15,4	15,5	30,3
June	1,9	3	1,2	2,1	6,3	9,1	7,5	3,2	4,9	10,0	26,5	36,5
July	7	4	2,7	1,3	4,7	9,2	7,3	12,0	2,9	11,1	30,1	41,2
August ..	2	2,2	2,1	3	1,9	1,5	1,2	6,5	1,1	7,6	9,4	17,0
September ..	5,8	20,8	27,0	10,7	1,7	1,5	1,9	4,0	2,1	68,1	7,4	75,5
October ..	20,2	50,3	49,8	24,8	13,3	17,2	17,3	22,3	24,7	202,2	37,7	239,9
November ..	76,6	62,6	67,0	49,9	29,2	32,6	34,6	52,9	72,1	404,6	72,9	477,5
December ..	25,8	9,3	13,6	13,4	9,2	8,1	17,0	42,0	28,9	116,6	50,7	167,3
January ..	5,6	1,3	2,6	8,3	3,0	5,4	6,4	16,3	8,9	42,3	15,5	57,8
February ..	1,1	5	5,1	11,4	5,2	3,6	3,3	4,4	5,7	29,0	11,3	40,3
March ..	2,4	2,8	16,5	8,6	9,0	6,6	7,6	9,6	9,7	53,0	19,8	72,8
Total ..	141,3	151,4	189,5	133,7	99,1	101,6	108,4	178,6	166,4	967,4	302,6	1,270,0

The more important cereal crops of the district are paddy, cholum, cumbu and samai. Paddy occupies but a small area in the north-eastern taluks, Sáttúr and Óttappidáram ; in the south-western taluks—Ambásamudrum, Tinnevelly and Nángunéri—cholum and cumbu are but rarely grown, and in Tenkarai also there is but little cholum ; samai is a very important crop in Nángunéri, Tinnevelly, Sankaranainárkóil and Srívilliputtúr, but is widely raised all over the district except in Ambásamudram, where the only cereal crop of importance is paddy. Ragi is an important crop in the north-western taluks of Sankaranainárkóil and Srívilliputtúr and varagu in Sáttúr and Nángunéri. Of the pulses, horse-gram is largely grown in Nángunéri, Tenkarai and Sankaranainárkóil, and to a considerable extent all over the district, whilst black-gram occupies a large area in the south-western taluks. Other pulses, of which the chief are green-gram and karamani, occupy very considerable areas in all the southern and south-western taluks. Altogether about 72 per cent. of the total area of crop is devoted to food-grains. Industrial crops occupy about 22 per cent. of the total area, of which cotton alone occupies about 16 per cent. This crop is chiefly raised in the northern and north-eastern part of the district, although considerable areas of it are to be found in the two southern taluks, whilst in Ambásamudram and Tenkási only does it become really of small importance. Tenkási, Ambásamudram and Nángunéri are conspicuous for the large areas of gingelly raised in them, although that crop is important all over the district, except in the two northern taluks. Castor is the chief other oil-seed crop of the district, but the Alexandrian laurel (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) is cultivated rather largely in Sankaranainárkóil and Srívilliputtúr. In the southern taluks especially, the growth of palmyras is a very important industry, but the area occupied by these palmyras does not appear in the statistics to any considerable extent. The importance of the industry may be judged by the fact that the exports of jaggery from the district during recent years have averaged 469,000 Indian maunds. Senna, for which Tinnevelly is so famous, is cultivated largely in the Tinnevelly taluk and to a small extent elsewhere.

The table given on the margin shows the number and description of stock kept in different parts of the district in proportion to the cultivated area. In the three irrigated taluks of Tenkási, Ambásamudram and Tinnevelly, the area kept under the plough by each pair of cattle is very small whilst elsewhere it is considerable, and especially so in the black-soil taluks, of

Taluks.	Area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle.	Stock maintained per 100 acres of			
		Occupied area.		Cultivated area.	
	Acres.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.
Óttappidáram	16·4	20	42	26	54
Sáttúr	18·2	22	42	23	44
Srívilliputtúr	10·9	38	69	43	78
Sankaranainárkóil	10·7	29	48	38	62
Tenkási	6·3	50	26	66	35
Ambásamudram	5·4	49	39	88	57
Tinnevelly	6·7	40	92	66	148
Tenkarai	10·7	28	62	45	99
Nángunéri	9·4	30	69	54	123

Óttappidáram, and Sáttúr where a longer season, cotton being sown late, allows of each pair cultivating more land. In the northern taluks also, the cattle kept are usually of better quality than elsewhere and fodder-cholum is largely grown for feeding them. These cattle are not bred in the district but are brought into it through the large fairs held at Kalugumalai, Sivalaperi, Kannicheri and Tiruchendúr. In these taluks also the number of breeding cattle kept is small, but in Ambásamudram, which is the most hilly part in the district and where there is more pasturage, such cattle are fairly numerous.

The next table shows, in hundreds of acres, the total, the arable, the occupied and the cultivated areas in each taluk :—

Taluks.	Total (ryotwari).		Arable.		Occupied.		Cultivated.
	Area.	Percentage arable.	Area.	Percentage occupied.	Area.	Percentage cultivated.	Area.
Óttappidáram	207,3	87	180,5	95	173,2	78	135,7
Sáttúr	179,8	89	160,3	96	154,7	94	146,1
Srívilliputtúr	313,4	66	206,9	88	182,2	89	162,8
Sankaranainárkóil	230,1	65	151,4	95	145,0	77	111,8
Tenkási	140,5	65	91,6	96	88,1	75	66,2
Ambásamudram	304,6	41	127,2	97	123,6	55	68,5
Tinnevelly	183,0	78	143,3	91	131,9	61	81,6
Tenkarai	325,4	75	243,8	94	231,4	62	145,7
Nánguméri	422,4	68	290,3	91	265,5	55	147,7

Except in the two north-eastern taluks, the proportion of the total area that is arable is comparatively low, and especially so in Ambásamudram. Everywhere however most of the arable land is in occupation, but except in Srívilliputtúr and Sáttúr a large proportion of the occupied area is left fallow by the ryots, partly as pasture land and partly because it is occupied by palmyras.

Taking the averages for the quinquennial period ending in 1875–76 as a standard (100), the proportional variations in the area of the holdings of Government land and the land revenue of the district since 1866–67 are shown in the table on the margin. The extent of the holdings went on increasing till 1877–78 and then decreased owing to extensive relinquishments of dry land subsequent to their re-assessment at the new settlement between faslis 1283 and 1288. On account of the very favourable character of the season in fasli 1294, there was a very large addition to the extent of the holdings, which thus came to a maximum in the last quinquennial period. Though the exent of the holdings was much greater in the last quinquennial period than before, the assessment thereof has not increased to any considerable degree, whilst the net current demand for land revenue has of late years shown a decrease. This was owing to the reclassification as ordinary dry land of old well land, which had been previously classed as permanently improved and assessed accordingly at high rates.

Periods.	Proportional.			
	Holdings.		Land revenue demand.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Net (current).	Total.
1866–67 to 1870–71	98·0	100·0	106·0	106·0
1871–72 to 1875–76	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876–77 to 1880–81	105·7	101·0	95 2	101 6
1881–82 to 1885–86	106 4	101·6	102·8	111·4
1886–87 to 1890–91	109·1	101 9	99·8	108·4

The people.—At the census of 1891, the population of the district was found to be 1,916,095. This number represented an increase of 12·73 per cent. over that found ten years earlier, but the actual increase, if allowance be made for a large gain by immigration during the period, amounted to only 10·85 per cent. and was thus at a very low rate when compared with the Presidency average—16·05 per cent. During the ten years ending 1881, the population of the district had increased to a very trifling extent, and in fact in six taluks out of nine showed a decrease, while the total increase was confined to females and therefore illusory, as it was almost entirely due to better enumeration. On the other hand some of the decreases were due to alterations of area. In Óttappidáram, Srívilliputtúr and Sáttúr, the famine pressure was severe and the loss in the last would have appeared greater but for an accession of territory subsequent to the famine. The losses in Nángunéri, Tinnevelly and Sankaranainárkóil and the large gain in Ténkarai and Tenkási are said to be only apparent and due to rectification of boundaries. Since 1881, the recovery has been rapid in most of the northern taluks, but in Nángunéri the decrease, which was nominal only in the preceding decade, has become real, owing to migration to other places, and the population is now smaller than it was in 1871. Particulars of the fluctuations and of the distribution of the population in the district with reference to the area on which it is now dependent are shown in the following table :—

Taluks.	Population in 1891.			Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.				
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Óttappidáram	322	593	768	— 9·0	+ 26·2	+ 15·0
Sáttúr	323	626	687	— 3·8	+ 23·2	+ 18·4
Srívilliputtúr	326	812	1,020	— 7·5	+ 16·4	+ 7·7
Sankaranainárkóil	298	660	861	— 0·5	+ 18·3	+ 17·6
Tenkási	414	1,034	1,365	+ 15·1	+ 10·1	+ 26·8
Ambásamudram	382	1,348	2,292	+ 1·2	+ 11·2	+ 12·5
Tinnevelly	565	1,229	2,188	— 6·9	+ 7·8	+ 0·3
Tenkarai	531	1,132	1,915	+ 20·8	+ 2·9	+ 24·3
Nángunéri	239	566	1,228	— 2·1	— 2·0	— 4·1
Whole district ..	356	851	1,271	+ 0·3	+ 12·7	+ 13·1

The density in relation to the total area of the district is high, and especially so in Tinnevelly and Tenkarai, whilst in the Ambásamudram and Tinnevelly taluks, the numbers existing in proportion to the area cultivated approach those found in the most densely populated taluks of Tanjore.

Classified according to religious belief the people are divided as follows :—Hindus 87·4 per cent., Christians 7·6 per cent., and Musalmans 5·0 per cent. The Hindus lost 2·5 per cent., the Musalmans increased by 5·9 and the Christians by 37·4 per cent. during the ten years ending in 1881, the latter chiefly by conversions by the Protestant missions, chiefly amongst the Shanars, and by the Roman Catholic mission amongst the Paravars and Fishermen. During the last decade, however, neither the Musalmans nor the Christians have increased as rapidly as the Hindus, the Christians especially having increased very slowly. The principal language of the district is Tamil, which is the parent tongue of nearly 85 per cent. of the people, but for 13·5 per cent. Telugu, and for a considerable number (14,776) Canarese is their language, whilst Hindustani, Patnul, and Arabic are the languages of smaller sections. A

remarkably high proportion of the people is educated or under instruction. The percentage both of the males (77·1) and of the females (98·5) who are illiterate being much smaller than for the Presidency generally; Malabar and Nilgiris being the only districts showing a smaller proportion of illiterate females, whilst it is only in Tanjore that a smaller proportion of the males are not literate or learning. As might be expected from what has been already said, the proportion of the people of the district who live in towns (17·2 per cent.) is very high; being in fact nearly double the usual average.

When classified in the census returns according to the character of the hereditary occupations of the castes, tribes, &c., of the people, the most noticeable feature is the very large proportion of the artisans, &c. This is due to the very large number of Shanars or toddy-drawers found in the district. The large number appearing as indefinite is due to the existence of a large Christian community, and the above two causes acting together explain why the proportion of the agricultural class is so low, as the numbers of the labouring castes are small. When classified according to the occupations on which the people actually depend for subsistence the agricultural community again appears rather smaller than usual, and the industrial class very considerably larger. The latter feature is explained by the fact that an exceptionally large number of people are engaged in the provision of food and drinks, &c., chiefly toddy-drawing, which is the chief means of support to large numbers over considerable areas, *e.g.*, the palmyra forest. The agricultural class, if the general labourers, who are chiefly dependent on farm work, be also included, accounts for 65 per cent. of the whole population, which is a smaller proportion than in any other districts, except Malabar, Nellore, Coimbatore and Tanjore. This is especially noticeable amongst the southern districts of the Presidency. The smallness may be attributed to the reason already given, *i.e.*, the palmyra toddy industry. Owing, however, to the fact that the numbers who are chiefly dependent on labour, or who are tenants to the landholders, are proportionately low, the numbers who are actually land occupants form a larger section of the community than usual. If reference be had to the number of landholders as shown in the agricultural statistics, it would appear that there must be a considerable number besides those shown in the census tables who are landholders, but these are probably individuals with whom the holding of land is not the chief means of subsistence: many landholders may also be counted several times over in the agricultural returns. As far as the peasant proprietors are concerned, it is only as regards those holding ryotwari land that further information is available. Of such holdings there were in the census year 205,991, the classification whereof is shown in the next table:—

Class.	Percentage when classified by	
	Hereditary occupation.	Occupation on which dependent.
Agricultural	43·7	59·6
Industrial	36·1	23·5
Commercial	8·1	2·6
Professional	4·1	2·1
Government service	..	2·0
Personal service	..	2·8
Indefinite	8·0	7·4
Total ..	100·0	100·0

Group.	Number.	Percentage of	
		Total population.	Agricultural population.
Landholders	741,101	38·7	59·4
Tenants	141,321	7·4	11·3
Farm labourers ..	200,137	10·4	16·0
General labourers ..	105,672	5·5	8·5
Care of cattle	45,025	2·30	3·6
Other agricultural pursuits	14,396	·8	1·2
Total ..	1,247,652	65·1	100·0

Class.	Number.	Area held.
		ACRES.
Zemindars	87	884,897
Inamdars	11,357	314,648
Peasant proprietors	392,009	1,456,210

Taluks.	Average size of holdings.		Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of				Percentage of total number of pattas on which assessment is			
	Area.	Assessment.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs 30 to 100.	Rs. 100 and upwards.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.								
Óttappidáram	12·24	10 12 8	23·9	30·7	27·7	17·7	72·6	20·1	6·4	0·9
Sáttúr	6·72	8 9 5	33·0	37·5	24·2	5·3	75·5	19·7	4·5	0·8
Srívilliputtúr	5·13	9 13 0	28·2	30·0	26·3	15·5	75·8	18·1	5·3	0·8
Sankaranainárkóil ..	7·99	10 8 1	22·7	30·4	26·9	20·0	72·3	20·6	6·2	0·9
Tenkási	6·71	14 8 7	16·8	20·4	28·1	34·7	72·2	17·5	7·8	2·5
Ambásamudram ..	5·81	19 9 1	11·3	22·0	30·7	36·0	59·8	25·1	11·6	3·5
Tinnevelly	6·63	18 0 7	12·2	24·7	31·8	31·3	60·2	25·8	11·3	2·7
Tenkarai	5·34	14 1 7	17·0	27·8	29·9	25·3	66·5	23·3	8·4	1·8
Nángunéri	11·18	14 4 11	15·6	21·2	26·0	37·2	72·1	18·5	7·2	2·2
Total ..	7·06	13 3 3	18·7	26·5	28·5	26 3	69·7	21·1	7·5	1·7

The average size of the holdings is fairly large and in Óttappidáram considerable; whilst in the four taluks of Tenkási, Ambásamudram, Tinnevelly and Tenkarai, they embrace a good deal of wet land. In consequence, though nearly 70 per cent. of the holdings are each liable to less than Rs. 10, only 19 per cent. of the revenue is collected in such small sums, whilst the proportion of comparatively large holdings is much greater than usual. The larger, or richer, holdings are most common in Ambásamudram and Tinnevelly; the smaller, or poorer, in Sáttúr.

The industrial class numbers 449,664 or 23·5 per cent. of the people, which is a proportion nearly one-third larger than usual. The excess appears more especially under the groups devoted to the provision of food and drink, fuel and forage, &c., and may be explained by the large numbers who live by toddy drawing and cognate trades. The proportion of workers in cotton fabrics is also higher than usual.

In the next table, the distribution of the people by occupation, according to the village census table is given. The classification here adopted differs somewhat from that analysed above, which was followed in the general census report.

Taluks.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturists.				Other labourers.		Traders.		Artisans.				Others.	
	Landholders.		Labourers.						Weavers.		Other artisans.			
	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.
Óttappidáram ..	190,158	55·6	37,433	10·9	24,777	7,2	28,942	8·5	6,701	2·0	20,670	6·0	33,464	9·8
Sáttúr	104,141	56·2	21,184	11·5	10,561	5·8	16,359	8·9	4,034	2·3	10,333	5·6	17,714	9·7
Srívilliputtúr ..	87,892	46·1	37,376	19·6	11,243	5·9	17,739	9·3	9,650	5·1	12,022	6·3	13,595	7·7
Sankaranainárkóil.	147,057	68·8	14,306	6·7	15,681	7·3	11,627	5·4	4,152	2·0	9,791	4·6	11,184	5·2
Tenkási	80,708	52·1	18,122	11 7	7,941	5·1	16,263	10·5	8,588	5 6	10,092	6·5	13,226	8·5
Ambásamudram ..	55,756	30·4	37,499	20·4	18,199	9·9	23,608	12·9	16,152	8 8	13,116	7·1	19,286	10·5
Tinnevelly ..	59,808	32·4	18,827	10·2	19,082	10·3	25,105	13·5	14,544	7·9	16,217	8·8	31,145	16·9
Tenkarai	84,603	29·4	39,141	13·6	19,803	6·9	80,600	28·0	10,756	3·7	21,452	7·5	31,248	10·9
Nángunéri ..	82,340	47·2	18,634	10·6	6,907	4·0	37,815	21·7	6,396	8·7	7,172	4·1	15,154	8·7
Whole district ..	892,463	46·6	242,522	12·6	134,194	7·0	258,058	13 5	80,976	4·2	120,865	6·2	187,017	9·8

Area liable to famine.—There is no record extant of the district having suffered from famine since the beginning of the century, though during a portion of the years

1876–78. a small number of people were on relief, whilst early in 1891, there was some distress and a few works were started to afford relief to the labouring poor. The district is so situated that the labouring population finds an easy out-let to the planting districts of Ceylon and to Travancore where labour is usually in demand, and consequently the labourers suffer but little in an unseasonable year, whilst the long-continued prosperity of the district generally has built up a race of well-to-do ryots who do not soon suffer severely from loss of crops.

The chief source of irrigation in the district is the Tambraparni with its affluents, in which the supply is almost perennial. The area irrigated by the Tambraparni river system during the last famine was but little less than that irrigated in the previous or subsequent years. The area protected in ordinary years under the system is about 75,600 acres. Minor works also afford a good deal of protection in some of the taluks, especially near the hills. Wells also are numerous in Srívilliputtúr and Sankaranainárkóil taluks. In the former taluk, there is one well for every 22 acres of occupied lands and in the latter taluk, there is one well for every 35 acres of occupied land. Wells are fewest in Ambásamudram, where one well exists for every 183 acres of occupied land. They are comparatively few also in Tinnevelly, Tenkarai and Nánguméri taluks. The following statement shows the areas protected in seasons of drought as well as in ordinary seasons in the several taluks of the district, in hundreds of acres :—

Sources of irrigation.	Óttappidáram.	Sáttúr.	Srívilliputtúr.	Sankaranainárkóil.	Tenkási.	Ambásamudram.	Tinnevelly.	Tenkarai.	Nánguméri.	Total.
Area protected in all seasons.										
Tambraparni	..	..	..	..	..	13,1	16,2	31,7	..	61,0
Minor tanks and channels.	1,3	1,3	10,0	6,6	12,7	6,6	2,0	3,0	15,0	58,5
Wells and doruvus ..	3,1	1,9	8,6	6,4	1,1	3	1,2	1,5	2,5	26,6
Total ..	4,4	3,2	18,6	13,0	13,8	20,0	19,4	36,2	17,5	146,1
Percentage of area occupied	2·2	1·6	9 2	6·9	15·4	15·7	12·8	15·1	6·0	6·8
Percentage of area cultivated	2·7	1·7	10·7	8·4	19·7	26·2	22·0	23·9	12·2	12·1
Area protected in ordinary seasons.										
Tambraparni	1,1	..	..	..	..	16,4	20,0	38,1	..	75,6
Minor tanks and channels.	2,4	3,5	18,7	9,7	21,1	19,8	10,7	7,9	32,8	126,6
Wells and doruvus ..	6,3	3,8	17,2	12,9	2,2	6	2,5	3,0	5,1	53,6
Total ..	9,8	7,3	35,9	22,6	23,3	36,8	33,2	49,0	37,9	255,8
Percentage of area occupied	4·9	3·6	17·9	12·0	2·61	29·0	21·9	20·4	12·9	15·1
Percentage of area cultivated	6·1	3·9	20·6	14·6	33·3	48·3	37·6	32·3	26·6	21·2

Numbers relieved during past famines.—During the famine of 1876–78 the average number of people relieved during 15 months from December 1876 to February 1878 was 5,126 or 0·3 per cent. of the population in 1871, of whom 1,740 were employed on works and 3,386 relieved gratuitously. The maximum number relieved during any one month was 23,058 in September 1877. During the famine of 1891–92, there was distress in some parts of the district, but during six months from March to August 1891, only 876 people on the average were relieved by employment on works. The maximum number relieved was 1,639 in April.

Accessibility for relief.—The district is intersected for the greater part of its length from north to south by the main line of the South Indian Railway with its terminus on the sea-coast at Tuticorin, and a branch extending into the Tambraparni valley at Tinnevelly. Branching from this are numerous roads intersecting the whole district and connecting it with Travancore on the south and west and with Madura on the north. The district has a coast-line of 91 miles, with three important sea-port towns on it at which are Customs offices, viz., Tuticorin, Káyalpatnam, and Kulaségarapatnam. Vaippár is another sea-port.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluks.	Number and area of villages exclusive of Tributary States.									Deduct	
	Ryotwari.			Inam.		Zemindari.		Total.		Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.
	Number.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor inams.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.		
		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Óttappidáram ..	81	201,324	6,025	20	31,441	313	500,618	414	739,408	31,913	1,003
Sáttúr	79	169,869	9,931	29	51,111	119	90,348	227	321,259	23,405	.
Srívilliputtúr ..	88	307,532	5,872	17	15,166	4	60,327	109	388,897	44,312	65,961
Sankaranainárkóil..	59	219,431	10,682	17	46,925	52	138,835	128	415,873	32,683	51,031
Tenkási	40	136,163	4,367	2	775	63	129,796	105	271,101	16,370	32,745
Ambásamudram ..	90	296,561	8,114	10	3,424	7	9,026	107	317,[illegible]65	31,094	147,328
Tinnevelly	105	180,076	2,991	38	20,615	..	..	143	203,682	42,904	1,104
Tenkarai	130	319,338	6,105	22	13,955	..	..	152	339,398	64,759	19,673
Nángunéri	212	414,797	7,668	34	26,361	..	..	246	448,826	79,281	57,816
Inám villages ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zemindari villages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	884	2,245,031	61,755	189	209,773	558	928,950	1,631	3,445,509	366,721	376,661

* In Government taluks.

RENT-ROLL OF GOVERNMENT

Taluks.	Total holdings.						
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average extent. Dry.	Average extent. Wet.	Average assessment. Dry.	Average assessment. Wet.
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Óttappidáram ..	13,857	169,560	1,49,512	11·97	0·27	9 10 9	1 1 11
Sáttúr .. .	21,925	147,432	1,88,254	6·55	0·17	7 11 6	0 13 11
Srívilliputtúr ..	35,579	182,271	3,49,064	4·50	0·63	5 8 2	4 4 10
Sankaranainárkóil	17,015	135,999	1,78,794	7·18	0·81	5 11 11	4 12 2
Tenkási ..	12,513	83,982	1,81,932	5·13	1·58	3 15 8	10 8 11
Ambásamudram..	19,988	116,093	3,91,150	4·25	1·56	2 0 6	17 8 7
Tinnevelly .	19,178	131,[illegible]80	3,45,989	5·13	1·50	2 3 11	15 12 8
Tenkarai ..	42,466	226,692	5,98,636	4·28	1·06	3 1 4	11 0 3
Nángunéri ..	23,470	262,501	3,35,807	9·90	1·28	3 15 6	10 5 5
Total .	205,991	1,456,210	27,19,138	6·10	0·96	4 10 2	8 9 1

CROPPING.

Taluks.	Cereals.†					Pulses.		
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	Samai.	Others.	Horse-gram.	Black-gram.	Others.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Óttappidáram	4,279	18,509	57,792	9,361	7,733	6,354	462	2,098
Sattúr	4,345	2[illegible],739	51,273	7,198	27,353	4,430	90	2,476
Srívilliputtúr	27,119	22,267	17,325	21,272	37,771	6,746	2,101	1,094
Sankaranainárkóil	15,186	18,148	25,330	32,711	17,193	11,973	1,689	2,656
Tenkási	26,723	12,460	1,355	8,875	5,163	9,456	10,343	2,856
Ambásamudram	55,793	1,034	77	3,278	1,104	8,325	9,472	6,222
Tinnevelly	45,852	2,637	8,834	14,246	4,483	8,392	3,383	3,078
Tenkarai	71,434	2,296	11,498	8,765	6,709	13,243	2,537	10,485
Nángunéri	43,874	6,517	3,520	27,301	21,122	18,782	7,861	21,277
Total ..	294,605	113,607	177,004	133,007	128,631	87,701	37,938	53,142

† Amongst other cereals, the areas occupied by the following were important in the several taluks:—

Grains.	Srívilliputtúr.	Sáttúr.	Sankaranainárkóil.	Nángunéri.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ragi	20,140	8,116	10,276	1,279
Varagu	9,948	15,625	2,774	19,703
Kuthiriváli	7,011	2,506	3,130	..

DIX.

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FOR 1891-92.

Area of		Remainder.	Area in occupation.		Per centage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population as per census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head.	Taluks.
Zemindari and other land for which returns are not available.	Total.	Arable area (Government and inam).	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.	
500,618	533,534	205,874	159,864	40,434	97·3	1,66,70 9	107,114	1 8 11	Óttappidáram.
90,348	113,753	207,506	186,734	16,156	97·8	1,93,641	100,505	1 14 10	Sáttúr.
60,327	170,600	218,297	173,982	26,429	91·8	3,64,273	168,036	2 2 8	Srívilliputtúr.
138,835	222,519	193,324	154,960	33,795	97·6	1,89,079	98,519	1 14 8	Sankaranainárkóil.
129,796	178,911	92,190	69,899	19,506	97 0	1,99,938	91,408	2 3 0	Tenkási.
9,026	187,448	129,617	76,220	50,855	98 0	4,20,720	171,473	2 7 3	Ambásamudram.
..	44,008	159,674	88,250	63,476	95·0	4,11,333	174,146	2 5 9	Tinnevelly.
..	84,432	254,966	151,601	88,292	94·1	6,51,743	275,583	2 5 10	Tenkarai.
..	137,097	311,729	142,565	150,690	94 1	3,72,453	163,614	2 4 5	Nángunéri.
..	..	..	..	..	..	55,690	118,900	0 7 6	Inam villages. *
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,07,131	446,792	0 11 0	Zemindari villages.
928,950	1,672,332	1,773,177	1,204,075	489,633	95·5	33,32,710	1,916,095	1 11 10	Total.

LAND FOR FASLI 1301 (1891-92).

Pattas paying										Taluks.
Under Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to 30.		From Rs. 30 to 50.		From Rs. 50 to 100.		Rs. 100 and upwards.		
Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
10,061	35,702	2,784	45,891	577	20,731	311	20,734	124	26,454	Óttappidáram.
16,538	62,114	4,316	70,581	703	26,085	303	19,541	65	9,933	Sáttúr.
26,979	98,636	6,420	1,04,653	1,177	44,135	714	47,618	289	54,022	Srívilliputtúr.
12,304	40,564	3,503	54,410	700	24,773	355	23,382	153	35,065	Sankaranainárkóil.
9,034	30,659	2,197	37,089	540	20,486	440	30,635	302	63,063	Tenkási.
11,961	44,016	5,017	86,216	1,302	49,903	1,021	70,129	687	1,40,886	Ambásamudram.
11,547	42,448	4,954	85,403	1,273	48,059	885	61,824	519	1,08,255	Tinnevelly.
28,238	1,01,467	9,911	1,66,651	2,116	79,616	1,456	99,615	745	1,51,287	Tenkarai.
16,931	52,466	4,328	71,103	972	37,305	717	50,031	522	1,24,902	Nángunéri.
143,593	5,08,072	43,430	7,21,997	9,360	3,51,093	6,202	4,23,509	3,406	7,14,467	Total.

Vegetables and fruit trees.	Condiments and spices.	Industrial crops.			Miscellaneous.	Total (first and second crop).	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cultivated.	Taluks.
		Cotton.	Oil-seeds.						
			Gingelly.	Others.					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
360	3,795	44,930	1,486	1,335	647	160,041	2,449	157,592	Óttappidáram.
1,664	1,458	58,156	2,431	264	1,334	192,211	3,907	188,304	Sáttúr.
2,313	1,322	43,930	8,714	3,463	1,255	196,692	20,490	176,202	Srívilliputtúr.
817	1,413	32,976	7,841	1,632	783	170,348	13,609	156,739	Sankaranainárkóil.
1,778	1,339	1,624	12,100	419	1,506	95,997	26,695	69,302	Tenkási.
1,776	688	2,004	13,351	180	1,139	104,443	30,752	73,691	Ambásamudram.
1,532	846	8,999	6,821	1,052	7,035	117,190	23,895	93,295	Tinnevelly.
2,983	1,320	15,695	5,202	647	37,382	190,197	37,140	153,057	Tenkarai.
2,142	636	17,693	12,546	633	2,565	186,469	18,950	167,519	Nángunéri.
15,365	12,817	226,008	70,492	9,625	53,646	1,413,588	177,887	1,235,701	Total.

AGRICULTURAL

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bulls and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
Óttappidáram	15,921	551	6,464	7,456	3,199	2,595	73,441
Sáttúr	15,571	419	6,376	6,675	3,199	2,362	65,291
Srívilliputtúr	27,415	2,197	14,690	13,003	6,747	6,135	127,004
Sankaranainárkóil	19,457	1,280	7,238	6,457	4,197	4,586	69,723
Tenkási	17,148	3,572	10,252	8,868	2,504	1,966	23,389
Ambásamudram	21,514	3,707	15,125	12,535	4,669	3,211	49,169
Tinnevelly	21,744	2,259	11,058	10,065	5,399	3,422	121,461
Tenkarai	23,162	4,029	15,074	13,983	5,933	3,962	144,397
Nángunéri	28,120	3,190	20,483	18,747	5,561	4,458	182,287
Total ..	190,052	21,204	106,760	97,789	41,408	32,697	856,162

WATER-SUPPLY

Taluks.	Works.	Government protective irrigation works.						
		Irrigable area.	Average area irrigated.			Average revenue.		
			First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Demand.	Remission.	
							Amount.	Percentage on demand.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
Ambásamudram ..	Kodamelalagian anicut ..	2,967	2,852	2,429	5,281	19,090	122	0·6
	Nadiyuni anicut	3,172	2,337	2,214	4,551	21,672	53	0·2
	Kannadien anicut	11,279	11,222	10,790	22,012	1,80,641	1,386	0·8
Tinnevelly ..	Ariyanayakapuram anicut.	5,657	5,513	5,269	10,782	74,921	1,078	1·4
	Palanur anicut	8,620	8,315	7,529	15,844	1,06,499	749	0·7
	Suttamalli anicut	6,551	6,188	4,969	11,157	68,981	393	0·6
Tenkarai	Marudur anicut	17,622	17,449	16,180	33,629	2,14,719	2,186	1·0
Do.	Srívaikuntam anicut ..	25,500	20,702	18,149	38,851	2,07,618	5,434	2·6
Óttappidáram ..			1,460	6	1,466	6,199	1,423	20·9
	Total ..	81,368	76,038	67,535	143,573	9,00,340	12,824	1·4

Taluks.	Number of minor works,									
	Under 50 acres.				From 50 to 200 acres.				From 200 to	
	Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
Óttappidáram	69	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	2	..
Sáttúr	35	16	..	6	27	..	2	..	..	..
Srívilliputtúr	65	7	5	2	100	2	21	..	32	..
Sankaranainárkóil ..	102	6	5	..	56	..	11	..	13	..
Tenkási	133	9	12	..	62	3	24	..	11	..
Ambásamudram	319	9	4	..	72	..	18	..	14	..
Tinnevelly	120	1	1	..	83	..	2	..	19	..
Tenkarai	192	3	7	..	75	..	1	..	16	..
Nángunéri	427	17	61	16	124	6	23	..	17	1
Total ..	1,462	68	95	24	612	11	102	..	124	1

STOCK IN 1890–91.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Indigo vats.	Sugar mills.	Boats	Taluks.
66	720	7,416	2,832	..	..	70	Óttappidáram
10	927	7,071	3,607	1	..	..	Sáttár.
73	1,128	13,095	4,492		..	..	Srívilliputtúr.
54	694	9,267	3,010	..	..	..	Sankaranainárkóil.
106	1,069	7,887	2,371	..	3	.	Tenkási.
20	1,012	10,065	3,400	4	3	14	Ambásamudram.
79	664	9,198	3,998	..	..	9	Tinnevelly.
84	1,878	10,517	2,889	1	..	134	Tenkarai.
84	1,439	12,615	3,355	1	..	39	Nánguméri.
576	9,531	87,161	29,954	7	6	266	Total.

AND IRRIGATION.

Taluks.	Irrigation under minor works in ordinary years						Irrigation under wells.							
		Cultivated area.					Ordinary.				Doruvu.			
		First crop.		Second crop.			Number.		Area irrigated.		Number.		Area irrigated.	
	Occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Extent.	Percentage of occupied area.	Percentage of remission to demand.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.	In repair.	Out of repair.	First crop.	Second crop.
	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.					ACS.	ACS.			ACS.	ACS.
Óttappidáram ..	3,339	2,923	87·5	410	12·3	19·4	2,230	134	6,322	300	..	..	..	..
Sáttár	4,337	3,725	85·9	924	21·3	6·8	4,099	660	3,757	1,979	14	..	37	17
Srívilliputtúr ..	25,557	22,008	86·0	8,238	32·2	15·1	9,084	967	17,141	11,158	38	28	94	88
Sankaranainárkóil	15,546	12,308	79·2	3,846	24·7	21·2	5,403	61	12,864	7,939	..	..	..	..
Tenkási	22,259	21,953	98·6	19,357	87·0	3·8	1,743	120	2,163	1,388	..	..	..	..
Ambásamudram ..	20,858	20,254	97·1	15,858	76·0	2·1	696	154	584	315	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	11,846	11,224	94 8	6,588	55·6	4·8	1,051	99	2,522	753	..	..	..	..
Tenkarai	10,835	10,063	92·9	4,423	40 8	21·4	2,008	392	3,009	501	..	..	..	..
Nánguméri ..	33,414	33,135	99 2	10,227	30·6	1 1	2,629	139	5,103	2,707	19	..	29	7
Total ..	147,991	137,593	93·0	69,871	47·2	7·6	28,943	2,726	53,465	27,040	71	28	160	62

the ayacut of which is

500 acres.		From 500 to 1,000 acres.				1,000 acres and over.				Taluks.
Others.		Tanks.		Others.		Tanks.		Others.		
In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Óttappidáram.
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sáttár.
12	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	Srívilliputtúr.
7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sankaranainárkóil.
29	..	4	..	18	.	1	..	8	..	Tenkási.
8	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	9	..	Ambásamudram.
3	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	Tinnevelly.
..	..	4	..	..	..	12	..	2	..	Tenkarai.
3	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	Nánguméri.
68	..	23	..	33	..	17	..	22	..	Total.

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Second crop assessment.	Charge on water.	Charge for miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866–67).	1,129,055	178,118	Not available.	1,307,173	8,45,240	17,95,951	..	..	Not available.	26,41,191
1277 (1867–68).	1,110,408	175,666		1,295,074	8,42,093	17,95,121	..	..		26,37,214
1278 (1868–69).	1,120,797	174,987		1,295,784	8,41,865	17,85,494	..	..		26,27,359
1279 (1869–70).	1,119,919	175,052		1,294,971	8,42,772	17,81,273	..	..		26,24,045
1280 (1870–71).	1,122,770	174,618		1,297,388	8,46,825	17,86,362	..	3,936		26,37,123
Average ..	1,122,390	175,688		1,298,078	8,43,759	17,88,840	..	787		26,33,386
1281 (1871–72).	1,123,535	174,793	6,225	1,304,553	8,39,846	17,50,220	..	3,985	12,358	26,06,409
1282 (1872–73).	1,121,248	174,745	8,215	1,304,208	8,36,658	17,56,827	..	5,248	14,022	26,12,755
1283 (1873–74).	1,133,591	179,321	5,797	1,318,709	8,37,807	16,37,652	1,22,500	3,188	8,987	26,10,134
1284 (1874–75).	1,156,257	186,590	3,555	1,346,402	9,05,499	16,96,416	61,572	3,133	8,380	26,75,000
1285 (1875–76).	1,156,167	188,223	3,287	1,347,677	9,08,907	17,11,278	27,921	3,622	4,369	26,56,097
Average ..	1,138,160	180,734	5,416	1,324,310	8,65,743	17,10,479	42,399	3,835	9,623	26,32,079
1286 (1876–77).	1,177,015	191,892	4,917	1,373,824	9,19,147	16,51,973	51,150	3,402	4,698	26,30,370
1287 (1877–78).	1,214,226	194,903	6,020	1,415,149	9,36,543	16,42,653	93,368	7,237	8,258	26,88,059
1288 (1878–79).	1,212,871	194,948	6,287	1,414,106	9,33,942	16,43,518	80,433	8,548	8,025	26,74,466
1289 (1879–80).	1,201,692	195,425	6,112	1,403,229	9,22,237	16,47,139	78,073	12,295	9,085	26,68,829
1290 (1880–81).	1,191,413	195,845	7,057	1,394,315	9,14,340	16,51,877	36,275	12,995	9,380	26,24,867
Average ..	1,199,443	194,603	6,079	1,400,125	9,25,242	16,47,432	67,860	8,895	7,889	26,57,318
1291 (1881–82).	1,191,842	195,784	8,549	1,396,175	9,16,455	16,52,803	39,548	16,047	10,442	26,35,295
1292 (1882–83).	1,192,988	196,147	13,554	1,402,689	9,18,970	16,55,356	73,724	23,558	15,251	26,86,859
1293 (1883–84).	1,195,810	196,705	15,878	1,408,393	9,22,271	16,82,612	55,620	29,795	16,200	27,06,498
1294 (1884–85).	1,202,043	195,657	14,376	1,412,076	8,94,064	16,78,508	27,747	29,587	16,753	26,46,659
1295 (1885–86).	1,207,940	195,836	19,036	1,422,812	8,96,576	16,80,203	54,932	41,860	23,529	26,97,100
Average ..	1,198,125	196,026	14,278	1,408,429	9,09,667	16,69,896	50,314	28,170	16,435	26,74,482
1296 (1886–87).	1,217,186	196,734	16,544	1,430,464	9,01,740	16,85,540	23,533	42,288	19,627	26,72,728
1297 (1887–88).	1,221,425	197,255	16,042	1,434,722	9,03,760	16,88,505	39,720	31,332	15,194	26,78,511
1298 (1888–89).	1,234,708	197,530	11,784	1,444,022	9,09,344	16,90,203	45,601	33,556	15,108	26,93,812
1299 (1889–90).	1,249,216	197,975	7,985	1,455,176	9,17,609	16,93,037	34,746	25,985	14,433	26,85,810
1300 (1890–91).	1,254,840	198,297	6,204	1,459,341	9,21,420	16,95,388	31,951	12,330	12,483	26,73,572
Average ..	1,235,475	197,553	11,712	1,444,745	9,10,775	16,90,535	35,110	29,098	15,369	26,80,887

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.					Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total revenue demand.	Deduct amount of beriz deductions on account of religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwar).	Fasli.
Due to season.			Fixed and other.	Total.						
Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.								
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
35,135	1,895	225	1,25,912	1,63,167	24,78,024	89,243	25,67,267	..	25,67,267	1276 (1866–67).
81,021	19,481	82,694	1,26,888	3,10,084	23,27,130	2,31,443	25,58,573	..	25,58,573	1277 (1867–68).
39,959	5,109	2,098	1,37,202	1,84,368	24,42,991	2,38,111	26,81,102	..	26,81,102	1278 (1868–69).
55,153	7,570	7,283	1,55,168	2,25,174	23,98,871	2,47,042	26,45,913	..	26,45,913	1279 (1869–70).
1,08,058	18,814	54,809	1,53,487	3,35,168	23,01,955	2,37,930	25,39,885	..	25,39,885	1280 (1870–71).
63,865	10,574	29,422	1,39,731	2,43,592	23,89,794	2,08,754	25,98,548	..	25,98,548	Average.
1,20,524	1,13,814	66,023	1,52,116	4,52,477	21,53,932	2,22,224	23,76,156	..	23,76,156	1281 (1871–72).
1,58,651	20,244	15,919	1,50,958	3,45,772	22,66,983	2,28,203	24,95,186	..	42,95,186	1282 (1872–73).
1,49,313	1,38,765	1,56,320	1,26,175	5,70,573	20,39,561	2,38,112	22,77,673	..	22,77,673	1283 (1873–74).
88,703	19,407	13,957	91,965	2,14,032	24,60,968	2,19,164	26,80,132	..	26,80,132	1284 (1874–75).
1,42,681	1,09,906	45,900	1,22,329	4,20,816	22,35,281	1,94,350	24,29,631	..	24,29,631	1285 (1875–76).
1,31,974	80,427	59,624	1,28,709	4,00,734	22,31,345	2,20,411	24,51,756	..	24,51,756	Average.
2,23,159	3,04,599	1,87,241	1,07,372	8,22,371	18,07,999	1,79,876	19,87,875	..	19,87,875	1286 (1876–77).
52,565	14,479	77,903	63,638	2,08,585	24,79,474	1,98,796	26,78,270	1,93,924	24,84,346	1287 (1877–78).
1,48,198	93,981	81,925	63,638	3,87,742	22,86,724	2,12,750	24,99,474	1,94,018	23,05,456	1288 (1878–79).
81,731	26,624	48,799	63,638	2,20,792	24,48,037	2,10,412	26,58,449	1,93,877	24,64,572	1289 (1879–80).
51,027	21,985	31,131	63,638	1,67,781	24,57,086	1,72,698	26,29,784	1,96,046	24,33,738	1290 (1880–81).
1,11,336	92,333	85,400	72,385	3,61,454	22,95,864	1,94,906	24,90,770	1,55,573	23,35,197	Average.
47,816	16,430	35,028	63,638	1,62,912	24,72,383	1,76,183	26,48,566	2,09,861	24,38,705	1291 (1881–82).
42,873	12,758	26,509	63,638	1,45,778	25,41,081	2,17,299	27,58,380	2,10,686	25,47,694	1292 (1882–83).
32,543	10,731	16,592	87,956	1,47,822	25,58,676	2,32,474	27,91,150	2,10,228	25,80,922	1293 (1883–84).
26,417	7,617	11,662	87,842	1,33,538	25,13,121	1,91,799	27,04,920	2,12,193	24,92,727	1294 (1884–85).
22,469	9,480	7,711	87,991	1,27,651	25,69,449	1,87,621	27,57,070	2,12,291	25,44,779	1295 (1885–86).
34,424	11,403	19,500	78,213	1,43,540	25,30,942	2,01,075	27,32,017	2,11,052	25,20,965	Average.
88,480	89,438	24,278	87,859	2,90,055	23,82,673	2,12,714	25,95,387	2,12,168	23,83,219	1296 (1886–87).
10,296	3,901	2,726	86,971	1,03,894	25,74,617	1,78,299	27,52,916	2,09,015	25,43,901	1297 (1887–88).
10,352	9,584	867	87,114	1,07,917	25,85,895	3,77,094	29,62,989	2,09,165	27,53,824	1298 (1888–89).
67,427	64,981	9,160	87,125	2,28,693	24,57,117	2,24,231	26,81,348	2,14,475	24,66,873	1299 (1889–90).
1,16,704	1,07,735	2,50,609	87,543	5,62,591	21,10,981	1,88,500	22,99,481	2,13,259	20,86,222	1300 (1890–91).
58,652	55,128	57,528	87,322	2,58,630	24,22,257	2,36,167	26,58,424	2,11,616	24,46,808	Average.

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS.

Average Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	3·14	0·03	1·55	0·74	0·34	0·88	0·11	0·84	1·51	2·48	6·86	1·68	20·16
1871	8·74	2·39	1·35	1·84	0·62	0·66	0·59	0·34	0·51	4·44	8·38	1 64	31·50
1872	..	0·96	1·10	2·00	1·46	0·51	0·23	0·55	2·63	2·05	8·91	2·87	23·27
1873	..	3·68	2·39	2·06	3·21	0·66	0·49	1·55	0·49	2·12	5·03	1·17	22·85
1874	0·14	2·00	0·41	1·12	1·34	1·25	0·16	0·71	0·51	3·17	11·13	1·91	23·85
1875	0·21	0·14	0·93	2·22	0·90	0·42	0·46	0·57	0·64	7·06	4·18	1 95	19·68
1876	..	..	1·15	2·05	1·27	0·12	0·48	0·26	0·56	4·16	3·66	1·16	14·87
1877	0·01	0·18	2·28	1·55	1·14	1·75	0·19	0·57	2·10	7·58	12·47	15·29	45·11
1878	1·83	..	0·18	3·67	2·13	2·00	0·86	1·57	1·88	3·28	3·73	1·84	22·97
1879	0·01	0·92	5·17	0·49	4·34	0·15	2·45	0·47	2·07	5·34	4·54	3·18	29·13
1880	0·96	0·62	1·08	2·07	1·18	0·23	0·41	1·03	0·54	3·77	12·97	3·43	28·29
1881	1·06	0·08	2·27	0·45	0·59	0·24	0·30	0·89	0·96	3·29	9·07	3·75	23·25
1882	2·37	0·76	0·47	1·53	1·47	2·67	1·28	1·69	0·51	4·50	5·49	3·54	26·28
1883	0·30	3·46	1·25	0·67	5·60	1·18	1·46	1·41	0·08	7·37	6·17	4·10	33·05
1884	0·50	..	0·98	1·57	1·03	0·39	0·17	0·47	0·94	8·97	13·36	5·59	33·97
1885	0·09	0·09	0·56	0·50	2·18	2·10	0·12	0·83	1·46	5·21	7·66	6·16	26·96
1886	0·80	0 14	0·91	0·46	1·54	0·78	1·11	2·52	2·01	5·76	4·53	0·94	21·50
1887	0·02	0·78	1·04	4·50	0·55	0·40	0·66	1·02	0·57	9·49	8·52	7·71	35·26
1888	0·03	..	1·03	1·38	2·37	0·77	0·21	0·29	1·61	12·45	7·61	5·98	33·73
1889	0·20	0·04	2·59	2·53	2·50	0·24	0·94	0·64	2·96	3·13	3·72	2·84	22·33
Average—1870–89 ..	1·02	0·81	1·44	1·67	1·80	0·87	0·63	0·91	1·23	5 28	7·40	3·84	26·90
1890	0·18	1·53	1·28	2·23	0·62	0·72	0·27	1·14	0·47	5·52	2·65	2·00	18·61
1891	0 57	2·50	3·66	1·86	1·23	1·02	0·25	0·25	0·72	14·78	7·72	3·49	38·05
1892	0·16	1·28	0·12	5·31	0·75	0·64	0·59	0·88	0·17	2·70	1·33	1·43	15·36
1893	1·09	1·33	5 06	0·65	1·04	0 87	0·80	0·47	0·67	4 60	9·88	0·54	26·70

Average Number of Wet Days.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	5	..	3	2	1	3	..	2	3	5	9	3	36
1871	9	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	7	9	5	45
1872	..	1	2	4	2	1	1	2	4	3	14	5	39
1873	..	7	2	4	5	2	1	2	1	4	8	2	38
1874	..	3	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	7	10	4	36
1875	1	..	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	10	8	5	34
1876	..	..	1	3	2	..	2	1	1	6	5	2	23
1877	..	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	4	10	17	10	55
1878	3	..	1	5	4	4	2	2	3	5	8	4	41
1879	..	2	7	1	6	1	4	2	3	7	6	4	43
1880	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	6	16	4	43
1881	3	..	3	1	2	..	1	2	2	5	10	6	35
1882	3	1	1	3	4	5	4	3	1	7	7	5	44
1883	1	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	..	10	9	6	43
1884	1	..	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	11	12	7	41
1885	1	..	1	1	4	6	1	2	3	8	9	8	44
1886	2	1	1	1	4	2	3	4	3	7	6	2	36
1887	..	1	2	7	1	2	1	2	1	14	11	10	52
1888	..	..	1	3	5	3	1	1	3	12	11	6	46
1889	1	..	3	4	5	1	2	1	6	6	8	3	40
Average—1870–89 ..	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	7	10	5	41
1890	1	2	3	4	2	2	1	3	1	7	6	3	35
1891	1	5	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	19	8	6	55
1892	..	2	..	5	1	2	2	2	1	6	3	3	27
1893	2	2	8	2	3	2	2	1	1	7	12	1	43

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

VARIATIONS OF THE RAINFALL, 1870–89, IN INCHES.

Recording stations.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Watrap ..	Maximum, 1884 ..	2·58	1·95	2·10	..	..	0·65	0·45	15·50	16·02	5·60	44·85
	Minimum, 1889 ..	1·70	1·90	2·55	..	0·30	1·85	5·05	1·70	7·50	1·00	23·55
	Average, 1880–89 ..	2·42	1·76	2·69	0·44	0·20	2·07	2·61	8·27	8·17	2·83	31·46
Srívilliputtúr.	Maximum, 1884 ..	4·60	0·50	1·25	0·70	..	..	0·75	13·40	18·85	4·95	45·00
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·35	..	3·95	..	..	..	0·63	4·60	0·40	..	9·93
	Average	2·63	1·62	2·43	0·50	0·82	1·48	2·01	6·35	6·13	3 19	27·16
Virudupatti ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	1·10	5·10	2·10	0·65	0·80	3·30	3·00	7·43	4·15	6·25	33·88
	Minimum, 1886 ..	0·30	..	0·40	1·00	1·20	7·10	6·90	2·35	1·15	..	20·40
	Average, 1882 89 ..	0·77	1·75	2·41	0·65	0·92	2·50	3·36	6·71	4·06	2·96	26·09
Sáttúr ..	Maximum, 1877 ..	2·80	1·00	2·34	0·65	0·52	..	5·00	10·06	10·37	9·35	42·09
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·15	0·50	4·55	0·25	0·30	..	0·10	2·37	0·12	..	8·34
	Average	1·95	1·57	2·44	0·62	1·06	1·75	1·98	6·39	4·00	2·28	24·04
Viláttikulam..	Maximum, 1883 ..	4·20	..	7·35	0·50	..	4·60	..	13·45	2·10	1·95	34·15
	Minimum, 1881 ..	1·50	..	0·45	0·70	1·00	0·95	1·20	3·20	8·15	1·55	18 70
	Average, 1880–89 ..	1·68	0·97	1·82	0·27	0·34	1·95	1·96	6·89	5·93	2·88	24·69
Sankaranainárkóil.	Maximum, 1883 ..	2·58	0·70	5·75	0·99	0·45	2·05	..	5·00	7·32	8·50	33·34
	Minimum, 1886 ..	0·32	1·55	1·80	0·30	0·43	0·75	0·87	2·75	3·23	0·18	12·18
	Average	2·67	1·98	1·68	0·58	0·39	0·56	0·88	4·68	6·16	3·72	23·30
Óttappidáram.	Maximum, 1877 ..	1·35	..	1·60	0·45	0·40	..	3·50	18·09	12·77	14·65	52·81
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·90	0·93	1·00	..	..	1·20	0·65	3·40	1·25	0·40	9·73
	Average	2·73	1·19	1·56	0·23	0·50	0·91	1·42	5·48	6·44	3·00	23·46
Tuticorin ..	Maximum, 1888 ..	0·16	0·75	3·24	0·05	..	..	1·10	13·00	10·77	10·93	40·00
	Minimum, 1876 ..	..	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	2·50	1·50	..	5·00
	Average	2·61	1·47	1·01	0·19	0·10	0·43	0·81	3·87	8·12	3·23	21·84
Tenkási ..	Maximum, 1877 ..	5·05	3·30	4·02	8·85	0·99	3·37	1·43	7·50	11·50	16·54	62·55
	Minimum, 1870 ..	4·11	1·75	..	2·85	0·95	0·50	1·40	1·30	7·60	1·95	22·41
	Average	4·34	3·02	2·84	3·78	2·79	1·46	0·95	5 64	9·45	4·28	38·55
Ambásamudram.	Maximum, 1877 ..	1·85	1·40	0·40	1·40	..	1·10	0·22	4·50	23·00	24·73	58·60
	Minimum, 1886 ..	3·05	..	3·85	0·70	0·60	0·80	..	2·80	7·15	1·30	20·25
	Average	5 21	1·89	1·97	1·58	0·95	0·62	0·53	5·04	10·43	6·67	34·89
Tinnevelly ..	Maximum, 1877 ..	2·43	0·52	..	2·50	..	..	1·72	5·52	14·32	14·60	41·61
	Minimum, 1875 ..	1·10	1·95	..	..	..	..	0·40	6·88	4·60	2·50	17·43
	Average	3·64	1·92	2·04	0·76	0·19	0·40	0·97	5·52	8·40	4·16	28·00
Palamcottah ..	Maximum, 1877 ..	2·50	1·18	0·10	2·70	..	0·14	1·07	6·75	17·34	14·77	46·55
	Minimum, 1875 ..	1·43	1·68	..	..	..	..	0·70	7·74	2·78	2·70	17·03
	Average	3·89	1·83	1·96	0·57	0·20	0·52	0·88	5·44	7·77	4·01	27·07
Srívaikuntam or Tenkarai.	Maximum, 1877 ..	1·88	0·30	0·80	0·95	..	0·17	1·93	8·10	10·70	21·55	46·38
	Minimum, 1876 ..	0·70	1·70	..	..	..	..	1·10	3·15	2·25	2·25	11·15
	Average	3·13	1·25	1·21	0·39	0·26	0·41	1·06	5·64	7 46	4·20	25·01
Kulasékharapatnam.	Maximum, 1887 ..	1·30	3·00	..	..	..	0·80	..	5·70	17·20	17·05	45·05
	Minimum, 1889 ..	1·85	..	0·15	..	..	..	..	0·10	3·60	2·35	8·05
	Average, 1879–89 ..	2·83	1·15	0·99	0·61	0·05	0·11	0·17	4·47	9·85	6·39	26·62
Nángunéri ..	Maximum, 1877 ..	3·57	0·33	0·32	0·85	..	0·85	0·90	7·00	10·75	21·70	46·27
	Minimum, 1878 ..	1·50	1·95	0·22	0·17	0·32	0·20	0·98	2·20	2·40	2·05	12·99
	Average	3·61	1·35	1·23	0·66	0·29	0·70	1·14	4·76	8·21	4·78	26·73
Rádhápuram ..	Maximum, 1887 ..	0·60	4·40	..	0·60	4·00	..	..	11·60	11·90	6·30	39·40
	Minimum, 1886 ..	0·50	..	1·60	1·10	1·10	1·10	..	8·10	4·80	6·60	18·90
	Average, 1878–89 ..	3·16	0·81	1·67	1·83	1·14	0·69	0·48	4·87	6·72	3·68	25·05
District ..	Maximum, 1877 ..	2·47	1·55	1·14	1·75	0·19	0·57	2·10	7·58	12·47	15·29	45·11
	Minimum, 1876 ..	1·15	2·05	1·27	0·12	0·48	0·26	0·56	4·16	3·66	1·16	14·87
	Average	3·27	1·67	1·80	0·87	0·63	0·91	1·23	5·28	7·40	3·84	28·99

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

Average Monthly Prices for the whole District.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	9·9	9·5	9·5	10·1	10·3	10·8	11·7	13·1	13·3	13·5	13·5	12·7	11·5	1874–75.
	12·0	11·8	11·9	11·9	12·4	12·7	13·1	12·3	12·2	12·3	12·3	11·5	12·2	1875–76.
	10·8	10·5	10·4	11·2	9·8	7·8	7·7	7·9	9·3	9·0	8·6	8·1	9·2	1876–77.
	7·1	6·7	6·4	7·8	9·4	9·2	9·9	10·3	9·9	8·9	9·3	7·7	8·4	1877–78.
	7·5	7·6	8·3	9·1	8·8	8·4	9·0	8·8	9·4	9·9	9·5	8·5	8·8	1878–79.
	8·7	9·3	10·0	11·1	11·8	12·6	13·7	14·4	14·7	14·4	14·3	13·5	12·4	1879–80.
	12·9	13·2	13·2	13·4	13·1	13·6	14·1	14·7	14·9	15·1	15·4	14·5	14·0	1880–81.
	13·5	13·3	13·3	13·7	14·4	14 9	15·0	15·9	16·5	17·0	17·0	16·6	15·1	1881–82.
	16·3	16·4	16·6	17·6	18·2	18·5	18·8	19·4	19·8	19·4	19·3	17·8	18 1	1882–83.
	17·2	17·3	17·2	16·8	17·0	17·0	16·7	16·8	15·3	15·5	15·3	13·3	16·3	1883–84.
	12·2	11·6	11·8	11·9	11·9	11·7	11·3	12·0	12·4	12·9	12·5	12·1	12·0	1884–85.
	12·3	12·1	12·1	12·7	13·2	13·1	13·5	14·1	14·4	14·8	14·4	13·6	13·4	1885–86.
	13·4	13·8	14·2	14·7	15·1	15·3	13·8	13·2	13·6	14·0	13·9	13·6	14·1	1886–87.
	13·5	12·9	12·8	12·8	13·3	13·2	13·0	13·7	14·5	14·6	14·1	13·6	13·5	1887–88.
	13·5	13·3	13·3	13·3	13·2	12·8	13·2	13·6	14·0	14·1	13·7	13·2	13·4	1888–89.
	12·6	12·4	12·3	12·6	12·3	10·5	10·9	11·0	10·9	10·8	10·5	10·2	11·4	1889–90.
	13·7	13·6	13·6	13·9	14·1	14·0	14·0	14·4	14·6	14·8	14·6	13·8	14·1	Average.*
	9·8	9·8	9·9	10·1	10·3	10·4	10·5	10·6	11·2	11·2	11·0	10·7	10·5	1890–91.
	10·6	10·4	10·2	10·3	10·4	10·3	10·4	10·6	10·7	11·0	10·8	10·0	10·5	1891–92.
	9·3	9·3	9·5	9·9	9·7	8·6	9·0	9·1	9·3	9·6	9·7	9·7	9·4	1892–93.
Cholum ..	17·0	16·6	17·3	17·1	17·0	17 6	19·7	20·2	19·9	22·4	22·1	24·6	18·7	1874–75.
	23·8	23·7	23·6	23·8	24·8	25·5	26·2	24·2	23·5	23·8	24·4	22·6	24·0	1875–76.
	20·3	19·3	19·7	20·6	16·1	11·1	12·9	13·6	10·9	10·1	11·2	11·8	16·1	1876–77.
	9·1	8·7	8·8	8·9	10·7	12·2	14·3	10·7	12·1	15·2	17·1	11·3	10·6	1877–78.
	10·8	10·8	13·0	12·2	11·9	13·2	15·9	17·8	16·1	16·3	14·0	13·5	13·6	1878–79.
	13·5	13·9	15·0	17·2	18·2	20·0	22·8	26·0	25·8	27·2	26·4	26·5	20·5	1879–80.
	25·7	25·6	27·5	28·2	28·3	30·0	30·1	30 9	26·4	27·1	28·0	29·2	28 0	1880–81.
	28·7	27·2	27·6	29·4	29·6	29·9	29·1	30·5	30·5	30 8	30·9	27·4	28·7	1881–82.
	29·8	30·8	32·2	32·3	32·6	34·0	35·5	34·8	34·6	34·5	38·4	36·3	33·3	1882–83.
	36·3	34·9	34·2	32·8	31·2	32·6	31·6	33·1	30·3	29·6	28·9	24·8	32·2	1883–84.
	23·5	19·9	20·1	20·5	20·5	19·7	18·6	19·3	18·7	19·4	21·3	20·0	20·2	1884–85.
	19·8	18·9	19·9	21·0	20·4	20·4	20·6	21·6	21·1	20·6	23·3	23·4	20·8	1885–86.
	25 5	25·4	28·0	28·5	29·1	29·3	26·1	22·8	21·1	21·1	25·5	25·2	25·8	1886–87.
	24·6	24·0	23·6	21·0	21·5	19·8	20·0	20·8	27·1	21·8	26·0	25·0	22·4	1887–88.
	25·3	25·8	24·7	24·5	23·9	24 1	23·7	23 9	24·2	24·8	24·0	26·1	24·7	1888–89.
	24·8	24·6	25·7	25·2	23·1	18·4	18·8	17·9	18·0	19·0	19·9	17·8	21·1	1889–90.
	26·4	25·7	26·3	26·3	26·0	25·8	25·4	25·5	25·2	26·3	26·6	25·5	25·7	Average.*
	16·9	16·8	17·6	17·0	16·1	16·1	15·7	15·7	15·6	17·9	19·8	20·2	17·1	1890–91.
	19·7	19·5	17·4	16·9	16·2	15·2	15·0	14·8	14·6	15·8	18·5	17·9	17·0	1891–92.
	15·8	15·0	15·2	15·5	14·1	12·6	13·1	12·9	12·8	13·6	14·5	16·1	14·2	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

		Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	
The standard prices for the district have been fixed at	..	14·0	28·0	24·0	24·0	Seers per rupee.
The warning rates do. do.	..	11·2	21·0	18 0	18·0	
The scarcity rates do. do.	..	8·4	14·0	12·0	12·0	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT—*cont.*

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Cumbu ..	16·6	15·7	15·5	15·6	15·5	16·7	21·1	26·9	27·8	26·0	23·3	22·9	20·1	1874–75.
	21·7	21·5	22·3	21·7	22·5	23·9	26·4	26·3	24·8	23 4	22·3	21·5	22·9	1875–76.
	19·2	18·8	18·9	18·9	15·1	10·8	11·2	11·8	9·0	9·6	9·7	9·6	14 8	1876–77.
	8·8	8·4	8·8	7·9	9·6	19·4	23·2	21·4	17·2	16·3	16·4	12·5	14·6	1877–78.
	10·8	10·7	11·6	12·1	12·8	13·2	15·7	15·6	16·2	16·1	14·6	13·2	13·6	1878–79.
	13·6	14·3	15·3	15·2	17·1	19·7	21·6	25·4	25·3	22·8	22·9	22·8	19·7	1879–80.
	22 6	23·5	24·2	24·2	25·1	28·8	29·6	28·8	29·8	29·3	28·2	27·7	26·7	1880–81.
	26·9	25·7	26·0	27·1	27·6	29·8	31·3	31·3	32·1	31·4	30·0	27·8	29·3	1881–82.
	28·8	25·4	28·8	28·5	30·0	31·7	34·5	36·5	36·6	35·6	31·7	32·0	32·0	1882–83.
	30·0	29·4	29·6	29·1	29·1	29·7	28·7	30·6	29·6	27·9	26·6	24·4	28·7	1883–84.
	22·6	18·5	19·1	19·2	18·9	19·0	17·9	18·2	20·0	18·2	18·7	17·0	19·0	1884–85.
	16·4	16·2	16·0	17·2	18·5	19·0	19·6	21·8	23·2	23·6	21·1	20·7	19·5	1885–86.
	20·0	20·2	21·6	21·4	23·0	23·5	22·2	21·7	21·7	21·2	20·7	20·2	21·5	1886–87.
	19·6	19·7	18·8	18·8	18·8	19·4	20·1	20·2	23·4	23·6	21·3	20·6	20·4	1887–88.
	20·0	20·1	20·4	19·7	20·2	20·2	20·9	21·4	21·2	20·2	20·3	20·1	20·4	1888–89.
	19·6	19·7	19·7	19·7	18·9	16·0	16·6	17·0	15·7	16·0	15·0	14·6	17·4	1889–90.
	22·6	21·8	22·4	22·5	23·0	23·7	24·1	25·2	25·3	24·7	23·4	22·5	23·5	Average.*
	14·7	14·6	15·6	14·8	14·5	15·5	15·9	16·5	16·8	16·7	17·0	16·6	15·9	1890–91.
	15·8	16·1	15·8	15·3	15·2	14·4	15·0	16·1	16·3	15·9	15·5	14·8	15·5	1891–92.
	13·9	13·6	14·1	14·1	13·6	12·1	12·7	12·7	12·8	12·4	12·2	13·4	13·1	1892–93.
Ragi ..	18·5	18·5	19·4	19·7	19·4	22·2	26·1	27·9	28·8	28·5	26·8	26·7	23·6	1874–75.
	25·6	25·1	25·0	25·1	26·1	28·0	29·3	27·1	26·2	25·8	25·5	24·5	25·9	1875–76.
	22·6	22·1	21·8	22·5	16·3	11·9	12·3	11·7	10·6	11·0	10·4	9·9	15·8	1876–77.
	8·6	8·2	8·1	7·9	12·8	20·5	23·1	17·4	15·3	15·4	15·2	11·3	14·5	1877–78.
	10·2	10·7	13·0	13·8	13·2	15·0	17·0	15·6	15·3	15·6	14·7	13·4	14·2	1878–79.
	13·7	14·7	17·0	18·1	19·8	22·7	25·8	26·4	26·1	24·7	25·1	24·9	21·7	1879–80.
	24·5	24·7	27·0	27·6	28·7	33·3	34·2	32·1	31·6	31·2	32·4	31·5	29·9	1880–81.
	29·7	29·1	29·2	30·7	31·3	33·5	33·1	34·1	34·0	34·0	31·6	28·0	31·7	1881–82.
	29·4	29·8	32·2	32·8	33·5	36·6	38·6	37·7	38·1	38·8	38·3	37·7	35·4	1882–83.
	36·3	35·3	35·9	35·3	35·9	37·2	37·3	33·5	31·1	31·6	30·4	28·0	34·1	1883–84.
	25·3	22·1	22·8	23·0	24·1	22·9	22·3	22·5	21·0	19·5	19·9	19·2	22·2	1884–85.
	19·0	19·3	20·7	22·4	24·1	25·2	27·1	26·8	26·7	26·1	25·7	25·3	24·3	1885–86.
	24·0	23·9	26·9	28·1	29·2	29·8	25·9	25·6	25·7	25·4	25·7	25·1	26·2	1886–87.
	24·3	23·4	23·5	23·0	23·3	23·5	27·6	27·5	27·9	26·2	25·1	25·0	25·1	1887–88.
	24·5	24·8	24·5	26·5	25·9	26·8	28·4	27·9	27·1	26·8	26·2	25·5	26·3	1888–89.
	24·5	23·7	24·7	24·7	25·2	21·1	22·1	20·4	20·1	19·7	19·7	18·5	22·1	1889–90.
	26·2	25·6	26·7	27·4	28·1	29·3	29·6	28·8	28·3	27·9	27·5	26·4	27·7	Average.*
	17·9	18·1	18·6	18·0	17·8	19·6	19·3	18·3	18·4	18·3	18·5	18·6	18·5	1890–91.
	18·6	18·2	17·5	17·8	17·0	17·2	17·5	17·2	16·5	16·0	15·8	15·0	17·0	1891–92.
	14·1	15·0	15·7	15·9	15·6	14·0	14·4	14·7	14·9	15·2	15·4	15·4	15·0	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

		Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.	
The standard prices for the district have been fixed at	..	14·0	28·0	24·0	24·0	Seers per rupee.
The warning rates do. do.	..	11·2	21·0	18·0	18·0	
The scarcity rates do. do.	..	8·4	14 0	12·0	12·0	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

Average Annual Prices at each station in the District.

Grains.	Watrap.	Srivilliputtúr.	Sankaranai-nárkóil.	Virudupatti.	Sáttúr.	Villáttikulam.	Óttappidáram.	Tuticorin.	Tenkarai.	Kulasékara-patnam.	Palamcottah.	Tinnevelly.	Tenkási.	Ambásamu-dram.	Nánguméri.	Rádhápuram.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	11·0	12·0	11·3	12·9	11·5	11·5	11·4	12·2	11·1	11·4	11·3	11·5	11·7	11·9	11·0	10·2	1874–75.
	12·2	13·2	13·1	13·7	12·4	12·5	12·0	13·4	11·7	11·4	12·0	12 0	11·7	12·2	11·5	10·1	1875–76.
	8·7	8·8	9·9	9·3	8·7	9·5	9·6	10·4	8·9	9·2	9 1	9·5	9·2	8·7	9 0	7·9	1876–77
	7·4	7·9	9·1	8·0	8·5	8·3	8·6	8·8	8·0	8·3	8·1	8·6	9·4	8·6	8·9	7·5	1877–78.
	8·6	8·6	8·9	9·2	8·5	8·3	9·0	9·0	8·6	8·5	8·8	9·1	8·9	9·0	8·2	8·8	1878–79.
	10·8	11·6	12·6	12·7	11·8	12·0	12·4	11·5	12·5	12·2	12·6	13·0	13·4	13·5	13·2	..	1879–80.
	13·6	14·2	14·9	15·1	14·0	14·0	13·8	13·6	13·6	13·6	13·7	14·0	15·3	14·5	12·9	..	1880–81.
	14·8	15·1	15·4	16·3	15·7	14·7	15·5	15·2	14·9	14·8	14·5	14·9	15·2	15·6	14·1	..	1881–82.
	16·9	17·8	19·7	17·7	17·0	14·8	17·8	17·4	18·8	17·7	19·0	19·2	20·2	20·7	16·8	..	1882–83.
	17·1	17·5	17·9	17·6	17·5	14·7	16·3	15·8	15 2	14·6	16·0	15·4	17·4	16·9	14·7	14·3	1883–84.
	12·0	12·4	13·0	12·9	12·5	11·4	12·1	11·8	11·6	12·0	12·0	11·5	12·5	12·4	10·2	11·6	1884–85.
	12·9	14·1	14·2	14·0	13·5	12·3	13·2	13·0	13·1	13·2	13·2	13·0	14·3	14·2	12·7	13·0	1885–86.
	13·3	13·8	14·0	15·6	14·5	13·4	14·4	14·4	14·0	13·7	14·0	13·8	14·6	14·7	13·1	14·1	1886–87.
	13·8	14·5	13·6	14·8	14·4	12·9	13·7	13·6	13·0	13·3	13·0	12·9	12·9	13·5	12·5	13·8	1887–88.
	14·0	15·0	14·2	14·5	13·6	12·3	13·0	12·8	13·1	13·5	12·9	13·4	13·4	13·4	12·4	..	1888–89.
	11·9	11·9	11·6	12·5	11·8	11·0	11·4	11·1	11·9	11·1	11·3	11·2	11·2	11 4	10·3	..	1889–90.
	10·3	10·3	10·2	11·7	11·0	10·8	11·1	11·0	10·7	10·6	10·5	10·4	10·0	10·4	9·6	9·5	1890–91.
	10·2	10·5	10·4	11·0	10·5	10·0	10·5	11·7	10·4	11·0	10·2	10·8	10·4	10·2	10·0	10·1	1891–92.
	9·3	9·4	9·4	10·5	9·2	9·4	9·6	9·7	9·3	8·9	9·5	10·0	9 4	9·3	8·9	8 6	1892–93.
Cholum ..	22·3	18·3	30·0	17·8	17·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·9	17·0	14·9	..	19·0	1874–75.
	25·5	24·6	28·2	21·6	23·8	..	..	24·3	..	..	..	21·0	25·2	20·7	..	20·5	1875–76.
	16·3	14·4	19·3	13·2	10·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·7	18·4	17·2	..	16·1	1876–77.
	8·1	9·3	11·2	10·9	8·7	..	..	10·0	..	..	..	9·6	10·0	..	..	14·8	1877–78.
	17·9	17·2	12·7	12·8	12·2	10·8	10·8	13·5	..	15·4	..	12·0	12·9	..	..	15·0	1878–79.
	24·5	19·5	21·5	18·6	17·9	13·8	..	18·2	..	13·7	..	20·3	23·0	..	..	22·2	1879–80.
	25·9	26·8	32·0	26·3	25·5	..	..	26·0	..	26·8	..	29 3	33·7	30·4	..	25·5	1880–81.
	26·1	27·4	30·6	30·3	29·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·6	31·4	..	..	25 2	1881–82.
	33·2	31·3	36·7	32·4	31·3	36·5	..	..	..	..	..	30·5	35·9	..	..	33·2	1882–83.
	.	29·6	35·4	34·7	31·6	..	..	23·8	..	..	..	27·1	38·3	..	..	30·1	1883–84.
	21·3	19·4	21·7	21·7	21·5	..	21·3	..	..	..	..	18·2	19·2	19·8	..	21·0	1884–85.
	..	22·3	22·1	20·7	21·6	..	19·8	..	..	..	..	18·1	20·3	18·4	..	21·2	1885–86.
	27·4	24·7	25·7	25·4	25·4	..	30·4	..	..	..	..	22·6	26·3	..	..	30·7	1886–87.
	24·0	22·1	21·4	24·3	21·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·2	21·5	22·8	..	25 5	1887–88.
	27·3	25·4	26·9	23·9	23·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	19·9	25·8	..	..	24·9	1888–89.
	24·1	20·7	20·8	21·1	20·6	..	..	17·9	..	..	..	20·1	24·2	..	..	20·7	1889–90.
	17·[illegible]	16·6	16·8	17·0	16·5	..	..	14·1	..	..	..	17·4	17·6	20·1	..	18·6	1890–91.
	16·7	16·0	17·0	15·7	17·3	..	..	16·1	..	..	..	16·8	18 1	18·5	16·5	20·0	1891–92.
	14·8	13·9	14·3	14·1	13·4	12·8	12·9	13·3	..	..	..	15·0	15·1	13·9	13·0	16·9	1892–93.
Cumbu ..	27·0	23·0	32·3	21·7	18·0	..	22·0	19·0	15·9	19·7	16·2	13·6	32·1	12·4	..	..	1874–75.
	28·6	25·1	27·8	24·3	22 1	..	25·7	23·3	21·1	..	18·1	15·1	20·4	18·3	..	..	1875–76.
	15·1	13·8	17·5	12·7	12·6	..	19·7	13·6	18·4	..	15·7	13·5	15·9	15·7	..	..	1876–77.
	11·9	13·9	15·1	13·2	15·7	18·6	21·4	11·9	..	13·4	..	18·0	..	..	..	..	1877–78.
	..	14·0	15·0	13·8	12·6	14·6	15·3	12·6	..	12·7	..	12·4	..	..	..	..	1878–79.
	..	20·2	21·5	19·0	18·6	21·1	20·8	18·3	21·0	19·3	..	18·7	..	..	..	..	1879–80.
	37·0	26·7	34·7	25·5	24·5	30·3	30·1	25·2	22·4	23·1	..	23·7	27·8	..	..	..	1880–81.
	37·1	29·1	33·8	26·7	27·3	33·8	33·1	29·9	25·0	23·3	..	25·5	25·6	..	..	..	1881–82.
	39·1	29·2	33·1	28·5	29·1	38·3	37·4	31·8	31·7	..	..	27·5	..	..	..	..	1882–83.
	35·6	28·3	32·6	27·3	26·9	33·4	31·6	26·7	27·7	..	23·6	23·4	..	..	..	..	1883–84.
	..	20·0	19·3	19·3	19·0	21·8	19·7	18·2	17·5	..	20·2	16·6	17·9	18·1	..	..	1884–85.
	..	20·9	21·3	19·1	18·9	20·9	20·8	18·3	16·7	..	..	16·4	20·0	..	..	..	1885–86.
	..	23·1	22·2	23·8	20·6	22·3	22·7	18·6	..	..	..	17·4	27·8	..	..	..	1886–87.
	..	21·8	21·5	22·2	19·9	21·3	20·8	18·4	..	..	..	17·0	23·8	..	..	..	1887–88.
	..	23·8	22·7	20·5	20·2	21·7	21·0	17·2	..	..	..	16·6	19·5	..	..	..	1888–89.
	..	19·4	22·5	18·6	17·5	17·7	16·5	13·6	..	..	..	15·5	19·5	..	..	..	1889–90.
	19·1	16·2	17·1	15·9	15·6	15·9	15·7	14·4	16·7	..	..	15·1	16·2	14·8	..	..	1890–91.
	..	15·1	15·9	13·6	15·0	16·6	17·3	14·4	..	..	..	15·0	17·4	18·4	..	..	1891–92.
	15·9	13·7	14·2	13·3	13·4	12·6	11·9	12·0	13·0	..	..	13·4	14·6	12·1	11·0	..	1892–93.
Ragi ..	29·4	23·1	27·1	24·1	24·3	..	26·9	15·8	..	..	18·8	21·4	23·8	..	..	22 2	1874–75.
	28·3	27·0	29·8	25·6	26·4	..	..	26·2	..	..	21·2	24·2	25·6	..	..	24·9	1875–76.
	14·9	14·4	17·9	13·8	13·7	..	..	17·2	..	..	18·7	16·5	18·4	..	..	13·9	1876–77.
	11·9	12·6	16·3	11·0	13·9	..	19·2	15·3	..	..	..	16·0	12·3	..	..	24·9	1877–78.
	13·5	13·6	14·7	14·1	13·8	..	14·8	14·0	..	..	..	13·4	13·8	..	..	16·5	1878–79.
	20·0	20·4	23·7	19·9	19·5	..	24·8	24·2	..	..	..	22·8	22·8	..	..	..	1879–80.
	28·7	28·7	37·1	26·7	28·5	..	33·8	26·7	..	..	..	30·1	33·6	..	..	24·2	1880–81.
	30·9	29·5	35·5	29·4	32·5	..	..	31·7	..	..	..	30·5	33·2	..	..	33·4	1881–82.
	35·2	33·0	40·2	30·8	34·2	..	..	33·0	..	..	..	36·1	39·8	..	.	..	1882–83.
	35·4	32·7	39·3	33·3	34·0	..	..	29·3	..	..	27·2	30·7	36·4	.	..	37·6	1883–84.
	22·5	22·1	24·0	22·1	22·9	..	..	20·0	21·8	..	22·4	20·2	21·8	21·3	..	25·2	1884–85.
	29·1	24·4	25·4	23·8	22·8	..	27·4	22·1	..	..	..	21·8	24·4	22·9	..	27·7	1885–86.
	26·1	27·2	27·1	26·8	26·0	..	27·7	22·6	..	..	..	24·6	27·6	..	..	..	1886–87.
	27·9	25·6	26·2	25·9	25·1	..	27·2	..	..	..	..	21·2	24·0	23·2	..	..	1887–88.
	27·8	26·7	27·9	24·4	25·9	..	25·7	..	..	..	..	23·3	27·9	..	..	..	1888–89.
	22·8	21·9	22·5	22·1	21·3	..	..	20·0	..	..	..	21·9	22·1	..	..	..	1889–90.
	18·1	17·5	18·8	19·1	18·6	..	..	..	18·2	..	..	20·4	17·5	19·2	..	18·0	1890–91.
	16·4	16·1	17·3	15·5	17·1	..	18·6	17·2	17·3	..	..	16·9	17·4	18·3	18·9	22·4	1891–92.
	14·0	15·0	15·0	15·7	12·6	..	15·6	14·9	14·1	..	..	15·9	15·6	14·2	11 5	14·4	1892–93.

RELIEF GRANTED DURING PERIODS OF FAMINE.

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine of 1876–78.			Total per cent. of population in 1871.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
	On works.	Gratuitously.	Total.		Cumbu.	Rice (2nd sort).
December 1876	7,145	..	7,145	0·42	10·8	7·8
January 1877	6,802	323	7,125	0·42	11·2	7·7
February ,, ...	7,129	98	7,227	0 43	11·8	7·9
March ,, ...	1,758	341	2,099	0·12	9·0	9·3
April ,, ...	2,123	1,135	3,258	0·19	9·6	9·0
May ,, ...	865	692	1,557	0·09	9·7	8·6
June ,, ...	..	910	910	0·05	9·6	8 1
July ,, ...	..	1,990	1,990	0·12	8·8	7·1
August ,, ...	..	8,596	8,596	0·51	8·4	6·7
September ,, ...	..	23,058	23,058	1·36	8·8	6·4
October ,, ...	..	9,669	9,669	0·57	7·9	7·8
November ,, ...	..	2,449	2,449	0 15	9·6	9·4
December ,, ...	..	1,072	1,072	0·06	19·4	9·2
January 1878	282	377	659	0·04	23·2	9 9
February ,, ...	..	77	77	0·01	21·4	10·3
Average over 15 months ..	1,740	3,386	5,126	0·30	11·9	8·3

Month and year.	Average number of people relieved on works during each month of the famine of 1891–92.	Total per cent. of population in 1891.	Average price in seers per rupee of	
			Cumbu.	Rice (2nd sort).
March 1891	253	0·13	16·8	11·2
April ,, ...	1,639	0·88	16·7	11·2
May ,, ...	1,312	0·72	17·0	11·0
June ,, ...	768	0·41	16·6	10·7
July ,, ...	729	0·39	15·8	10·6
August ,, ...	524	0·28	16 1	10·4
Average over 6 months ..	876	0·47	16·5	10·8

MALABAR.

THE district proper is divided for administrative purposes into nine taluks, each of which is sub-divided into *amsams* or parishes, which are made up of *taras* and *desams* or hamlets. Belonging to it also is the taluk of British Cochin, consisting of 19 isolated bits of territory in the Native States of Cochin and Travancore; and attached to it also are the villages of Tangasséri and Anjengo in Travancore, the Laccadive islands and Minicoy. The district proper is bounded on the north by South Canara, on the east by Coorg, Mysore, Nilgiris and Coimbatore, on the south by the Native State of Cochin, and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It has a sea-board of about 150 miles and its extreme breadth from Ponnáni to Válayár is 80 miles. The Wynaad taluk lies above the ghâts and is a part of the Mysore plateau; the rest of the district, with the exception of two forest-clad valleys, the Silent valley and the Attapadi valley, which belong to the Nilgiri plateau, lies below them.

General features.—As its name implies the district is a very hilly one. At a distance inland from the coast line, increasing from about 20 miles as it goes southwards to 50 miles, rise the Western Ghâts. The lowest points of that portion bordering the Mysore plateau approximate invariably to 3,000 feet, while that bordering the Nilgiris is about 6,000 feet high. From this main range buttress after buttress of mountain heights stretches far out into the plains, whilst westward of the spurs, extensive ravines, dense forest and tangled jungles of the ghâts lie gentler slopes, rolling downs and gradually widening closely cultivated valleys, till nearer the sea-board the low laterite table-lands end abruptly in cliffs and give place to plains of paddy fields and cocoanut-fringed back-waters. One of the most marked features of the district is the great Palghat gap in the range of the Western Ghâts 1, on either hand of which tower the Nilgiris and Anaimalais, over-topping the main chain of ghâts by several thousand feet. The gap is a complete opening some 20 miles across, and is of great economic importance, as it affords easy communication by road and rail between Malabar and the country east of the ghâts. It also affords exit for numerous streams which flow from the slopes of the higher mountains.

The sea-board is almost entirely open except to the north, where stand the island, hill and wind-swept ruined fort of Mount Deli (855 feet), a bold eminence of laterite and gneiss, and a conspicuous and well-known land-mark to mariners. Further south and as far as Calicut the coast line is fringed alternately by low cliffs and long reaches of sand. Beyond Calicut to the southward the shore is one long unbroken stretch of sand. Along the coast, a belt of land seldom more than three miles wide is comparatively level. Numerous rivers have hollowed out for themselves long valleys to the coast, where, backed up by the littoral currents, they discharge into a line of back-waters. These back-waters and the streams which flow into them and the canals which connect them afford a cheap means of communication to the inhabitants, and are crowded with boats conveying produce to market and huge unwieldy rafts of timber being slowly poled down-stream to the timber depôts.

Where there are no inlets from the sea, the low-land within the littoral sand ridge is overflowed in the rainy season, and as the water dries up, it leaves the land fit for some particular kinds of rice. Further inland the greater part of the district is dotted over with hills varying in height from 800 to 2,000 feet. These low hills have level summits and are separated by narrow and fertile valleys drained by numerous rivulets. Their slopes, when cleared for purposes of cultivation, are called locally *paramba*, and are generally terraced to preserve the soil from wash. The summits in many places are bare, and, especially to the north, expose large surfaces of naked rock.

The hills of the district are made up mostly of quartzose gneiss. On the lower slopes towards the west, laterite derived from the weathering of the gneiss is met with amidst ridges and bosses of the parent gneiss, whilst still lower down, near the sea-board, at an elevation of about 150 to 200 feet the lateritized form of weathered gneiss is more abundant, and masses of unweathered gneiss more rarely occur. The laterite formation is of a terraced nature which is nowhere more conspicuous than in the Chirakkal taluk, and more particularly in the northern part of it. The laterite terraces are as a rule unproductive, but where they break off in abrupt cliffs, the soil is cultivated with cocoanuts, jack trees and pepper. The soil on the hills in some places consists of a kind of clay which on exposure to the air hardens like bricks. Black vegetable mould is plentiful on the high mountain slopes and ridges in situation where gneiss does not crop up.

The islands belonging to the district generally lie north and south in a crescent shape with usually a shallow lagoon enclosed by a coral reef on the western and north-western sides. They are for the most part composed of coral sand and the limestone formed from it; their highest points not being more than 30 feet above the sea-level. They are covered from end to end down to within a few yards of the sea-level with a dense mass of vegetation consisting of cocoanuts, jack and lime trees in the cultivated parts, and elsewhere a dense mass of scrub and screw-pine with here and there a few cocoanut trees towering above it.

Extensive plantations of cocoanuts form a conspicuous feature of the littoral region where in the sandy soil that palm flourishes. The talipot, palmyra, sago and areca-nut palms, as well as the mango, jack, cashew-nut and silk-cotton trees, are also very common there. The hills are clad with forests of very valuable trees of various kinds, of which teak, ebony, iron-wood (*Xylia dolabriformis* and *Mesua ferrea*), Poomarudai (*Terminalia paniculata*), red cedar (*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*) white cedar (*Cedrela toona*), poonspar (*Calophyllum tomentosum*), white dammar (*Vateria Indica*), the gamboge tree (*Garcinia morella*), kino or venghai (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), and venteak (*Lagerstrœmia microcarpa*) are the chief. In the Wynaad there are extensive plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona and teak. The central part of the taluk is denuded of forests, whilst there is a fringe of deciduous forest of teak all along the eastern frontier. The steep declivities of the ghâts on the north and west are covered with a primeval growth of evergreen forest which has also escaped destruction. The deciduous forests contain the most valuable timber, such as teak, rose-wood, aini (*Artocarpus hirsuta*), venghai and venteak, and produce wax, honey, resin, turmeric, zedoary (*Curcuma aromatica*) and myrobalans. In the evergreen forests, the trees are lofty and very dense, and there is no undergrowth. The most valuable timber trees in these forests are red and white cedar, wild-jack, poonspar and iron-wood. Cardamoms, bees'-wax, rattans, pepper, kino, dammar, gamboge and other resins are the chief minor products.

Except three tributaries of the Cauvery, viz., the Kabbani and the Rampur, which rise in South Wynaad, and the Bhavâni which rises in the Kundahs and flows through the Attapadi valley, the rivers of the district flow into the Arabian Sea. Excepting the Ponnâni, Beypore and Kadalundi rivers in the south of the district, the rivers are very short, being less than 50 miles in length; though some of them, viz., the Taliparamba, the Valarpattanam and the Kottar, are navigable from their mouths almost to the foot of the ghâts. The Ponnâni river, 156 miles long, is the longest which flows into the Arabian Sea. It comes from the dry plains of Coimbatore and drains the Palghat gap, but is very shallow, though during the rains loaded boats ascend the stream for considerable distances. The bar at its mouth is much impeded by shoals. The Beypore river, 96 miles long, is deep enough at its mouth to allow country craft to enter and lie about half a mile up-stream. Even in the height of the dry season, boats of light draught can ascend the stream up to the foot of the Camel Hump range. This is the only river which brings any considerable portion of its waters from above the crest of the ghât mountain ridge. The sands of the stream are known to be auriferous. A large quantity of timber is floated down the river to Beypore.

Calicut (66,078), the head-quarter town of the district, is a place of considerable trade, being one of the largest ports in the Presidency. It is a municipal town with an income from local taxation of about Rs. 46,500. It is the terminus of the

south-west branch of the Madras Railway. Palghat (39,481), another municipality with an income of about Rs. 32,700, is also a place of large trade, where the products from east and west of the ghâts are interchanged. Cannanore (27,418) is also a municipal town with an income of about Rs. 14,500, and is moreover a military station. It is a seaport of some consequence. Tellicherry (27,196), another municipality, with an income of about Rs. 22,700, is an important seaport, the most valuable articles of export being coffee and pepper. Cochin (17,601) is another very important seaport, situated on an isolated bit of territory surrounded by the Native State of Cochin. Its exports are chiefly products of the cocoanut palm, pepper and wood. It is a municipal town with a local income of about Rs. 11,500. Ponnâni (9,194) is a port of some importance, and Tanur (6,801) a small port. Besides these, there are no towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants in the district, for the Hindu Malayali loves not towns or villages, and each builds his house on a separate site in a garden. Notwithstanding this as many as 7·3 per cent. of the whole population is urban in character, but though there are many villages of large population the people live in scattered homesteads, and not in a single collection of houses on one site.

Climate.—The climate of the district is hot and excessively damp, but is on the whole favorable to men and animals, whilst vegetation thrives and grows with rank luxuriance, except in the south of the district where the Palghat gap allows the hot land winds to blow unimpeded, and vegetation receives a severe check in the dry months. The seasons are extremely regular. Towards the end of March thunderstorms begin, especially amongst the hills, and as the season progresses the western winds from the sea gain in force until towards the end of May the south-west monsoon sets in and the regular rains begin, and continue with greater or less force till towards the end of September, though during October the receding monsoon continues to bring rain to the district. Thereafter rain becomes less frequent, the country dries up, and in December the dry weather has, as a rule, fairly set in. According to the Shastras, the district should have eight months' rain; intermittent in April and May; copious from June to October; and intermittent from October to early December; but the ryots deem rain in February or March as necessary to prepare the land to be sown in March or April. The average rainfall of the year is about 114·5 inches, but is far heavier in the north than in the south of the district and is much lighter at Palghat than elsewhere in the district, whilst in the Wynaad it is heavier still. The district average mentioned includes a fall as low as 77·8 inches in 1881, and one as great as 156·6 inches over the whole district in 1882. In the following table the average rainfall of different parts of the district is summarised for different periods of the year in inches:—

Section of district.		Dry weather (January—March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June—September).	North-east monsoon (October—December).	Annual total.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Wynaad	North	1·62	7·62	81·46	9·42	99·82
	South	1·01	9·38	128·06	19·34	157·79
Coast ..	Northern	0·31	12·44	102 59	12·59	127·93
	Central	0·78	12·78	90·43	15·00	118·99
	Southern	0·93	12 69	75·31	17·85	106·78
Palghat		1·21	7·97	53·46	12 90	75·54
District average ..		1·12	11·44	87 37	14·58	114·51

Agriculture.—Cultivation begins about the 1st of April, and, though the statistics of area heretofore submitted are unreliable for comparative purposes, the subjoined abstract shows the average area of land, in hundreds of acres, reported to have been sown in each taluk, and is useful as indicating the usual progress of sowing:—

Months.	Palghat.	Wynaad.	Chirakkal.	Kóttayam.	Kurumbranát.	Calicut.	Ernad.	Ponnáni.	Walavanad.	Cochin.	The whole district.		
											Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April	5	2,0	23,2	11,4	7,4	4,0	2,7	14,7	2,0	..	12,6	55,3	67,9
May	26,0	1,2	40,7	13,9	9,4	9,0	13,0	28,7	19,3	1	56,7	104,6	161,3
June	40,9	6,4	11,6	2,2	7,9	6,7	29,7	19,9	29,6	3	34,9	120,3	155,2
July	50,9	30,2	29,9	32,4	77,8	34,6	36,6	66,4	43,8	5	334,4	68,7	403,1
August	3,1	10,1	3	2	1,1	3,2	1,3	8,4	6,7	..	7,1	27,3	34,4
September	18,4	8,8	1,0	6,8	2,7	5,5	12,2	12,3	13,4	..	16,9	64,2	81,1
October	15,5	8	3,1	8	1,4	9,5	12,8	3,9	17,5	..	7,7	57,6	65,3
November	3,6	2,2	3,7	..	1,1	7	3,1	8	10,8	..	4,0	22,0	26,0
December	..	..	2,4	1	1,2	..	1	1	1,8	..	1,9	3,8	5,7
January	..	..	1,5	..	3	6	2,1	1,9	1,1	..	1,8	5,7	7,5
February	..	..	..	2	2	..	5	2,6	4	..	6	3,3	3,9
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,0	..	5	8	1,3
Total ..	158,9	61,7	117,4	68,0	110,5	73,8	114,1	160,0	147,4	9	479,1	533,6	1,012,7

The total area of each taluk of the district is shown on the margin in square miles, but it is impossible to give any trustworthy particulars as to the proportion thereof which is cultivated or fit for cultivation. The recent survey of four taluks has shown that the existing figures for different classes of land are from 24 to 102 per cent. below the actual areas. Arable land in this district is classed as wet, garden, or dry, the bulk falling under the first two classes. The wet land is cultivated solely with the aid of the falling rain, there being no irrigation works in the district. It is practically devoted to the growth of paddy. The garden land is that on which trees, chiefly cocoanuts, areca-nuts, jack and mangoes as well as pepper, are grown. The dry land is not cultivated every year, and the process of converting this sort of land into wet land is constantly going on, the land being lowered and terraced until it is fit to grow paddy on. Details of the areas sown or planted with the chief crops are given in the appendix, but for reasons given above as to there being no trustworthy area figures in existence, these figures must be regarded as estimates only. Such as they are, they show that next to Tanjore, Malabar accounts for the largest area under paddy in any district, contributing about 11 per cent. to the total area under the crop in the whole Presidency. This crop accounts for 60 per cent. of the total area of crop said to be raised in the district, but the area under garden crops and fruit trees is even more greatly under-stated than that under paddy. Of this crop there are two chief descriptions, the *kunni* crop, harvested from September to December, which is grown largely in all taluks except Kurumbranát and Kóttayam, though rather sparsely in Calicut, and the *magaram* crop, harvested from January to March, which is not found to any great extent in Chirakkal, Kóttayam, Wynaad and Calicut. Besides these, the *médham* crop is grown to a small extent and harvested in April and May. Besides being the staple crop of the wet land paddy, under the names of *modan* and *ponam*, occupies 60 per cent. of the area of the so-called

Taluk.	SQ. MLS.
Wynaad	821
Chirakkal	648
Kóttayam	462
Kurumbranát	538
Calicut	339
Ernad	811
Ponnáni	390
Walavanad	963
Palghat	613
Cochin	2
Total ...	5,583

dry land, the heavy rainfall being generally inimical to the growth of the ordinary dry crops of Southern India. In some parts the names modan and ponam are interchangeable. Practically there is but little difference between them. The difference would appear to lie in the method of cultivation; ponam being chiefly cultivated on hills covered with jungle after it is cleared, whilst modan is grown on open uplands or in parambas. Ponam is raised on the same land once in seven or eight years, whilst modan is grown once in three or four years.

Samai is the only dry cereal grain at all extensively grown, and is found especially in South Malabar, but ragi is also rather extensively grown in the portions of the Wynaad adjoining Mysore, and in the parts of Palghat adjoining Coimbatore. Gingelly is the only industrial crop at all largely grown on the dry land, where it occupies about 2 per cent. of the area of that land which is cropped annually in Malabar proper. The total area of dry land is, however, comparatively small. Next to paddy, cocoanuts are the most important crop in the district, occupying some 18 per cent. of the whole area of crop raised. They are found especially along the sea-coast. Areca-nuts occupy about one-sixth of the area under cocoanuts, and other fruit trees, of which the jack and mango are the chief, nearly double that area; but these trees are grown mixed together in gardens. Jack is especially common in North Malabar. Pepper also is grown in cocoanut gardens. It is returned most largely from Kóttayam and Chirakkal taluks. In the latter taluk and Wynaad, cardamoms, a semi-forest produce, are also largely grown; whilst in Wynaad there are large coffee plantations as well as some of tea and cinchona. In South Malabar, turmeric, ginger and country arrow-root (*Curcuma angustifolia*) are grown pretty extensively. The palmyra is also widely grown in the Palghat taluk.

Period.	Proportional.		
	Assessment of holdings.	Land revenue demand.	
		Net (current).	Total.
1866-67 to 1870-71 ..	99·0	98·8	101·7
1871-72 to 1875-76 ..	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876-77 to 1880-81 ..	100·7	100·3	99·5
1881-82 to 1885-86 ..	100·2	100·0	98·9
1886-87 to 1890-91 ..	104·1	103·2	101·9

As shown in the table on the margin, during the past 25 years there have been no great changes in the assessment or revenue demand of the district. The increase in the last quinquennium is due to the revision of the assessment in Wynaad. The revision of the assessments in the district proper is proceeding. No useful figures as to the area of holdings exist.

In the southern taluks of Ernad, Walavanad, Palghat and Ponnáni, where paddy and other field crops are most extensively cultivated, cattle are comparatively numerous. As the number of young stock are remarkably small in proportion to the number of cows and she-buffaloes, it appears that most of these are imported animals. The supply of cattle for the southern parts is obtained chiefly from the Coimbatore district. The supply for the northern taluks is obtained from above the ghâts. Imported cattle and their progeny deteriorate, in the district. The district being very wet, he-buffaloes are better adapted for working in the paddy fields than bullocks and consequently are very numerous in Walavanad, Palghat and Ponáni taluks.

The people.—According to the census of 1891, the population of the district was 2,652,565, or nearly 50,000 more than in any other district of the Presidency. During the preceding decade the numbers had increased by 12·16 per cent., or at a rather slower rate than the average for the Presidency. During the decade from 1871 to 1881 there was an increase of 4·6 per cent., and for the whole period of twenty years one of 17·3 per cent. In the Wynaad, however, there has been a steady decrease over the whole period; but that in the first decade was due partly to a transfer to the Nilgiri district of a portion of the area censused in 1871, and therefore only nominal; and partly to a change of the date for making the census to a time when many of the coolies employed on the plantations had returned to their homes. Decline in the planting industries probably accounts for the falling off in the second decade. In the subjoined table the distribution of the population in relation to the total area, and the movement thereof in different parts of the district is shown. Owing to the absence of any reliable figures as to the area of the occupied and cultivated land, the distribution in relation to the area on which the people depend cannot be shown:—

Taluks.	Population in 1891.	Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Wynaad	93	— 30·0	— 12·9	— 39·1
Chirakkal	480	+ 5·9	+ 14·0	+ 20·8
Kóttayam	423	+ 15·5	+ 17·9	+ 36·2
Kurumbranát	565	+ 7·1	+ 16·5	+ 24·8
Calicut	701	+ 8·5	+ 15·4	+ 25·2
Ernad	419	+ 2·8	+ 14 6	+ 17·9
Ponnáni	1,152	+ 4·8	+ 14·4	+ 19·9
Walavanad	345	+ 5·3	+ 7·9	+ 13·6
Palghat	607	+ 5·1	+ 8·7	+ 14·2
Cochin	11,857	+ 7·7	+ 11·0	+ 19·5
Laccadives	5,318	..	— 1·5	..
The whole district ..	475	+ 4·6	+ 12·1	+ 17·3

The population is remarkably dense, averaging for the district proper 533 per square mile of total area and in the Ponnáni taluk being more than double that number.

Distributed according to their religions, 69·15 per cent. of the people are Hindus, 29 per cent. Musalmans and 1·8 per cent. Christians. The Musalmans increased during the last decade on the whole by 18 per cent. and are chiefly Mappilas or persons of mixed race. They are most numerous in the Ernad taluk. The Christians are most numerous in the Cochin taluk and are chiefly Syrians and Roman Catholics. During the last decade they increased by 10·27 per cent. in number, whilst the Hindus only increased 9·89 per cent. The parent tongue of nearly 94 per cent. of the people is Malayalam, which may be said to be scarcely found outside this and the adjoining West Coast district, South Canara. Tamil is the tongue of about 4 per cent., whilst Telugu for 20,309, and Kanarese for 14,958, are the only other important languages in the district. Kanarese is spoken chiefly in the Wynaad. As to education, the people are much ahead of the Presidency generally; only 77·9 per cent. of the male, and 96 per cent. of the female, population being illiterate.

When classified at the census according to the character of the hereditary occupations of their castes, tribes and races, the weakness of the agricultural class is most marked, the proportion of the dominant and cultivating castes as well as that of those furnishing the field labourers being little more than half what is usually found in the Madras districts. The commercial class on the other hand, owing to the inclusion therein of the Mappillas, appears to be about four times as important as the average, whilst, although the weavers, fishermen and hunters, the leather-workers most markedly, and the minor artisans are less numerous than usual, the industrial class, owing to the presence of a very large population of toddy-drawers, and a large number of carpenters, blacksmiths and goldsmiths, also appears to bear a much larger proportion to the

Class.	Percentage when classified by	
	Hereditary occupation.	Occupation on which dependent.
Agricultural	28 3	56·1
Commercial	30·5	4·6
Industrial	35·8	24·3
Professional	3·2	3·1
Government service	..	1·0
Personal service	..	2·6
Indefinite	2·2	8·3
Total ..	100·0	100 0

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total than is common; the only other districts at all resembling this district in this latter feature being Tinnevelly and South Canara, where also toddy-drawers are very numerous. In regard to the distribution by the occupations on which the people depend for subsistence, the agricultural class is rather below the average; the industrial is about one-third, the commercial about 80 and the professional class about 50 per cent. stronger than usual, whilst those engaged in Government service form a much smaller proportion than is common.

If with those classed as agricultural those who depend on general labour, much of which must be agricultural, be grouped, 62·1 per cent. of the whole population may be said to look to agriculture for their subsistence. This is a proportion not very markedly below the general average. This is the more remarkable, in that the proportion of those who are land occupants and tenants taken together is only about two-thirds of the general average, and the numbers who live by the provision and care of cattle is only one-fourth of the average proportion of the whole population. General labourers are moreover fewer proportionately than is general, so that in fact the balance for the class as a whole is redressed so far as it goes by the enormous number of farm labourers. These account for 23·6 per cent. of the whole population against an average of 12 per cent.; and in the agricultural class this group accounts for 37·9 per cent. of the class. Tenants, that is persons who cultivate land in which they have no proprietary rights, are still more numerous than the labourers, and form 25·8 per cent. of the whole population against a general average of 14·4 per cent. for the Presidency. In no other districts in the Presidency, except Vizagapatam and South Canara, does so large a proportion cultivate land for others, and in no district whatever is so large a proportion of the people, who are entirely dependent on agriculture, without any ownership in the soil. Of the agricultural class 89·94 per cent. are either tenants or regular farm labourers, whilst in no other district does the proportion of these groups exceed 51 per cent. That proportion is found in South Canara. In the northern zemindari districts, the proportion is much lower in respect to both of the groups. This result is due mainly to the special form of land tenure found in the district, for the term *landholder* can be strictly applied only to *jenmis*, or to persons who have all but obtained the *jenmam* or proprietary right. In South Malabar, the wet land is generally cultivated by tenants either of jenmis or kanomdars (who are also tenants) and rack-renting is the rule. In the Palghat taluk, most of the wet land is cultivated by Tiers or, as they are there called, Iluvans. Among the Iluvans it is considered honourable for a man to have stacks of straw in his courtyard; and consequently the Iluvan will pay almost anything so long as he can boast of having some wet land to cultivate; hence the term "Iluvapattom," or a rate of pattom utterly incompatible with the capabilities of the soil, the whole or nearly the whole of the grain going to the landlord, whilst the tenant gets for his share the straw only, or but little more. In North Malabar, on the other hand, much of the wet land is cultivated by the jenmis themselves, who are mostly small proprietors, who do not think it a disgrace to cultivate their own land; in South Malabar many of the jenmis are Nambudri Brahmins, and most own large extents of land and are therefore compelled to lease their land out. In South Malabar, the kanom tenure is a lease (often for 12 years), rather than a mortgage; whereas in North Malabar it is more like an *otti* or mortgage. In North Malabar, therefore, when a jenmi leases out wet land, he gives it for a simple rent, whereas in South Malabar much of the wet land is held by kanomdars, who lease it out at rack-rents. There is rack-renting in North Malabar as well as in South Malabar, but then rack-renting is confined almost entirely to wet land, and this being more abundant in South Malabar, where the agricultural population far exceeds that of North Malabar, it is easily understood how South Malabar has earned the unenviable reputation of being the most rack-rented country on the face of this earth. Owing to

Group.	Number.	Percentage of	
		Total population.	Agricultural population.
Landholders	157,425	5·9	9·6
Tenants	684,452	25·8	41·5
Farm labourers ..	624,631	23·6	37·9
General labourers ..	159,521	6 0	9·7
Care of cattle	13,634	0·5	0 8
Other agricultural pursuits	8,432	0·3	0 5
Total ..	1,648,095	62·1	100·0

the fact that, under the existing revenue system, the patta is granted to the cultivator, who is, as a rule, a tenant under a jenmi, an analysis of the rent-roll given in the appendix seems unnecessary.

In the industrial class, the number of persons who live by the supply of food and drink, fuel and forage is very large. They account for 12·4 per cent. of the people. So also are the workers in wood and the like, who number 4·0 per cent. of the people. Workers in leather and in cotton fabrics are few, but there are large numbers engaged in the manufacture of coir, as well as numerous tailors and umbrella-makers.

The subjoined table shows the distribution of the people by their occupations in different parts of the district, but the system adopted in compiling these figures for the villagewar census returns differs greatly from that followed for the general census report, the results of which are alluded to above :—

Taluks or divisions.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturists.				Other labourers.		Traders.		Artisans.				Others.	
	Land-holders.		Agricultural labourers.						Weavers.		Other artisans.			
	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.
Wynaad	27,956	36·4	13,404	17·5	24,394	31·8	4,496	5·9	28	..	2,540	3·3	8,944	5·1
Chirakkal	87,988	28·3	73,754	23·7	19,963	6·4	67,829	21·8	9,407	3·0	21,114	6·8	30,906	10·0
Kóttayam	57,027	29·2	27,183	13·9	39,269	20·1	35,609	18·2	3,271	1·7	13,667	7·0	19,379	9·9
Kurambranát ..	100,086	32·9	82,506	27·1	19,113	6·3	54,374	17·9	5,628	1·9	20,256	6·6	22,114	7·3
Calicut	60,728	25·5	39,195	16·5	30,092	12·7	49,788	21·0	2,918	1·2	21,283	8·9	33,678	14·2
Ernad	116,112	34·2	100,683	29·7	29,623	8·7	40,998	12·1	2,142	0·6	19,227	5·7	30,703	9·0
Ponnáni	151,786	33·8	125,812	28·0	20,009	4·4	88,390	19·7	1,316	0·3	31,985	7·1	29,992	6·7
Walavanad	140,274	42·2	71,049	21·4	38,858	11·7	30,173	9·1	2,644	0·8	25,941	7·8	23,416	7·0
Palghat	103,025	27·7	100,014	26·9	32,337	8·7	56,251	15·1	9,094	2·4	36,962	9·9	34,450	9·3
Cochin	964	4·1	285	1·2	4,020	17·0	8,451	35·6	121	0·5	3,276	13·8	6,598	27·8
Laccadives	358	3·4	1,970	18·5	43	0·4	6,129	57·6	..	..	151	1·4	1,986	18·7
The whole district..	846,284	31·9	635,855	24·0	257,721	9·7	442,568	16·7	36,569	1·4	196,402	7·4	237,166	8·9

Area liable to famine.—As the district does not produce sufficient grain for its home population, an artificial famine is always possible, and such famines used to occur in former times, but, with communications by rail and by sea, by backwater, canal and road developed as they are, are now practically impossible. Save in times of exceptionally high prices, the district is not liable to distress, and even then only the poorer labourers would suffer for a brief period between seed-time and harvest. During the months from July to September, the poorest classes find it hardest to obtain subsistence, that is, prior to the first harvest, when the crops are so high as not to demand much attention. If at that season prices be forced up by scarcity elsewhere, the pressure will be severe on these classes, and some relief may be necessary. This was the case during the great famine of 1876–78.

Numbers relieved during past famines.—During the famine of 1865–66, an average of 6,353 people were relieved during five months from July to November 1866, of whom 6,198 were relieved gratuitously and 155 were employed on works. The maximum number relieved in any one month was in August 1866, 24,206. During the famine of 1876–78 relief was afforded to a very slight extent from the end of May 1877. The average number relieved monthly for eight months was only 68. The maximum number relieved during any month was 135 in August.

Communications.—The climate, the physical character of the country, and in most places the nature of the road materials are all unfavorable to road-making. The chief traffic of the country is carried on by water and not by land. There is, with but slight intervals, a line of water communication along the coast from the borders of South Canara on the north to Cochin in the south. The waters of the Nileswaram river which drains South Canara are joined by a few creeks of the Mount Déli river which is connected with the back-water formed at the mouths of the Talipparamba and Valarpattanam rivers by the Sultan canal 2 miles long. Between Valarpattanam and the port of Badagara, water communication is interrupted, but that port is connected by canal with the Kotta river which is navigable by boats at all seasons as far as Kuttiadi from which a pack-bullock road leads to North Wynaad. The Kotta river

is connected on the south by means of the Payyóli canal, with the extensive natural back-water communication of the Agalapula. The Conolly canal links together the Kotta, the Agalapula, the Ellattur, the Kallayi and the Beypore rivers and the connected systems of back-waters. The Beypore river is connected with the Kadalundi river by means of a creek. Water communication between the Kadalundi and the Ponnáni river is interrupted; for it is only in the height of the monsoon that boats can pass from the one river to the other. The Ponnáni river is connected with the railway system at Tirúr railway station by a navigable creek and on the south by the Ponnáni canal with the back-waters of Velliyankód. Thence there is uninterrupted communication by means of back-waters as far south as Trivandrum in Travancore. There is good road communication through the Palghat gap to the eastwards and the main coast road runs from Calicut to the extreme northern limit of the district. From the plains various mountain passes lead up to the Nilgiris, Wynaad and Coorg, down which plantation produce is brought for shipment on the coast. Regular steamers ply along the coast for about eight months of the year, calling at many of the numerous ports, whilst there is also an active traffic by native craft along the coast. The south-west branch of the Madras Railway passes through the taluks of Palghat, Walavanad and the northern portion of Ponnáni taluk, with a total mileage within the district of about 96 miles.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluks.	Number and area of villages exclusive of Tributary States.								Deduct	
	Ryotwari.			Inam.	Zemindari.		Total.		Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.
	Number.	Area. Government.	Area. Minor inam.		Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.		
		ACS.	ACS.			ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Wynaad	21	524,942	634	Nil.	..	..	21	525,576	7,400	149,455
Chirakkal	44	411,527	829		..	2,364	44	414,720	132,137	..
Kóttayam	28	295,182	498		..	..	28	295,680	109,502	25,600
Kurumbranát	57	343,817	503		..	..	57	344,320	85,550	..
Calicut	39	216,935	25		..	..	39	216,960	118,285	8
Ernad	52	516,826	2,214		..	..	52	519,040	146,709	115,046
Ponnáni	73	244,871	4,729		..	..	73	249,600	53,273	..
Walavanad	64	615,404	916		..	..	64	616,320	214,079	76,520
Palghat	57	391,189	1,131		..	..	57	392,320	196,473	18,398
Cochin	1	1,234	36		..	..	1	1,270	84	..
Laccadives	..	..	..		..	1,250	..	1,250	..	..
Zemindaries	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	436	3,561,927	11,515		..	3,614	436	3,577,056	1,063,492	385,027

RENT-ROLL OF GOVERNMENT

Taluks.	Total holdings.						
	Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Average extent.		Average assessment.	
				Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
		ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Wynaad	7,187	137,668	1,71,164	12·91	6·24	12 0 0	11 12 11
Chirakkal	19,711	106,537	2,12,096	3·14	2·26	4 6 9	6 5 4
Kóttayam	15,045	56,038	1,11,310	2·63	1·09	4 3 4	3 3 1
Kurumbranát ..	17,825	119,603	2,27,766	4·76	1·95	7 10 2	5 2 3
Calicut	12,445	55,472	1,35,888	3·05	1·40	5 13 6	5 1 2
Ernad	27,268	93,532	2,08,822	1·76	1·68	2 10 6	5 0 0
Ponnáni	41,813	125,383	3,19,337	1·26	1·74	2 14 8	4 11 4
Walavanad ..	29,947	105,412	2,54,384	1·70	1·82	1 7 6	7 0 5
Palghat	36,292	123,716	2,84,862	1·05	2·36	0 9 11	7 3 7
Cochin	542	766	10,148	0·82	0·59	13 13 6	4 14 1
Total ..	208,075	924,127	19,35,777	2 44	2·00	3 6 11	5 13 11

DIX.

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FOR 1891-92.

area of		Remainder.	Area in occupation.						Taluks.
Zemindari and other land for which returns are not available.	Total.	Arable area (Government minor inam).	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.	Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue, exclusive of cesses.	Population as per census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head.	
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.	
..	156,855	368,721	68,876	69,382	37·5	3,22,939	76,762	4 3 4	Wynaad.
2,364	184,501	280,219	104,797	2,394	38 4	2,10,547	291,419	0 11 6	Chirakkal.
..	135,102	160,578	63,363	120	39·5	1,27,915	195,485	0 10 5	Kóttayam.
..	85,550	258,770	105,650	59	40·8	2,22,115	304,077	0 11 8	Kurumbranát.
..	118,293	98,667	67,555	348	68·8	1,74,976	237,682	0 11 9	Calicut.
..	261,755	257,285	106,975	555	41·8	1,36,426	339,488	0 6 5	Ernad.
..	53,273	196,327	117,095	220	59·8	2,08,703	449,290	0 7 5	Ponnáni.
..	290,599	325,721	113,924	..	35·0	2,55,265	332,355	0 12 3	Walavanad
..	214,871	177,449	131,410	..	74·1	2,87,761	372,133	0 12 4	Palghat.
..	84	1,186	802	..	66·8	15,517	23,715	0 10 5	Cochin.
1,250	1,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Laccadives.
..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	30,159	0 7 11	Zemindaries.
3,614	1,452,133	2,124,923	880,447	73,078	44·9	* 19,79,653	2,652,565	0 11 11	Total.

* Includes Rs. 2,439, miscellaneous collections.

LAND FOR FASLI 1301 (1891-92).

Pattas paying										Taluks.
Under Rs. 10.		From Rs. 10 to 30.		From Rs. 30 to 50.		From Rs. 50 to 100.		Rs. 100 and upwards.		
Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number	Assessment.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
4,403	19,408	1,596	37,808	591	23,251	392	30,342	205	60,355	Wynaad.
16,672	47,064	1,840	31,104	480	18,797	375	25,241	344	89,890	Chirakkal.
13,188	38,874	1,254	21,103	278	10,728	187	13,046	138	27,559	Kóttayam.
13,789	49,406	2,584	41,264	625	22,367	448	30,346	379	84,383	Kurumbranát.
10,086	31,293	1,493	25,586	377	14,874	309	21,734	180	42,401	Calicut.
23,098	58,191	2,848	44,416	661	20,782	421	26,527	240	58,906	Ernad.
35,411	88,784	4,332	72,774	1,027	36,258	646	43,819	397	77,702	Ponnáni.
24,727	57,089	3,323	56,840	909	35,158	651	44,589	337	60,108	Walavanad.
30,640	50,160	3,453	59,528	1,004	40,041	871	51,496	324	83,637	Palghat.
319	1,053	134	2,348	45	1,714	25	1,664	19	3,369	Cochin.
172,333	4,41,922	22,857	3,92,771	5,997	2,23,970	4,325	2,88,804	2,563	5,88,310	Total.

CROPPING.

Taluks.	Cereals.		Pulses.	Vegetables and fruit trees.				Industrial crops.	
	Paddy.	Others.		Plantains.	Cocoanuts.	Arecanuts.	Others.	Gingelly.	Other oil-seeds
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Wynaad	35,792	2,950	..	115	..	..	185	..	..
Chirakkal ..	79,030	499	497	1,800	28,300	225	1,553	1,060	5
Kóttayam ..	31,568	105	191	1,050	21,755	4,572	5,293	320	..
Kurumbranát ..	35,740	195	255	680	61,341	5,351	5,378	872	..
Calicut	34,453	830	3,554	250	27,140	3,065	5,824	1,067	..
Ernad	81,697	7,610	1,547	2,518	12,132	8,017	12,859	7,791	32
Ponnáni	99,741	1,512	1,512	1,000	25,629	4,587	6,541	2,314	115
Walavanad ..	102,815	4,840	1,271	1,593	4,918	5,894	14,472	10,931	168
Palghat	126,479	5,575	2,753	512	11,922	120	6,104	2,450	722
Cochin	320	..	..	..	482	..	..	..	..
Total ..	627,635	24,116	11,580	9,518	193,619	31,831	58,209	26,805	1,042

NOTE.—In Wynaad ragi is rather extensively grown, whilst there were 28,140 acres under coffee, 189 acres under tea, and 411 acres under cinchona. There is some coffee also grown in Walavanad. Cardamoms are grown on a large area in Kóttayam and on a considerable area in Wynaad.

In Ponnáni, Ernad and Walavanad, a good deal of samai is grown, and in Palghat considerable areas of both samai and ragi.

AGRICULTURAL

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding		
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bulls and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.
Wynaad	13,152	9,783	16,128	13,782	8,451
Chirakkal	22,884	884	31,933	30,025	2,470
Kóttayam	14,331	439	15,538	14,333	456
Kurumbranát	27,579	417	34,170	26,676	842
Calicut	21,904	733	19,262	15,932	605
Ernad	53,031	3,693	38,137	30,195	2,836
Ponnáni	39,933	13,720	34,852	19,074	5,015
Walavanad	52,075	37,159	60,094	39,265	4,259
Palghat	36,275	38,893	37,083	24,922	3,985
Cochin	38	..	396	282	..
Total ..	281,202	105,721	287,593	214,486	28,928

Condiments and spices.				Miscellaneous.	Area of first and second crop.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cropped.	Taluks.
Turmeric.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Others.					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
..	300	..	300	29,235	68,877	1	68,876	Wynaad.
..	1,000	50	40	55	114,114	9,317	104,797	Chirakkal.
35	4,550	15	2,100	12	71,566	8,203	63,363	Kóttayam.
70	2,187	30	..	352	112,451	6,801	105,650	Kurumbranát.
8	33	12	22	30	76,288	8,733	67,555	Calicut.
240	470	1,719	186	877	137,695	30,720	106,975	Ernad.
445	141	1,043	90	193	144,875	27,780	117,095	Ponnáni.
302	283	676	272	1,707	150,142	36,218	113,924	Walavanad.
145	..	..	98	4,542	161,410	30,000	131,410	Palghat.
..	..	..	..	..	802	..	802	Cochin.
1,245	8,964	3,545	3,108	37,003	1,038,220	157,773	880,447	Total.

STOCK IN 1890-91.

Stock.		Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Boats.	Taluks.
Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.						
6,790	492	158	27	8,318	399	1	Wynaad.
1,027	3,381	144	13	10,174	423	647	Chirakkal.
272	1,942	58	1	5,995	341	252	Kóttayam.
360	2,985	126	..	12,089	325	609	Kurumbranát.
308	2,677	218	10	9,843	749	664	Calicut.
1,230	4,403	44	10	26,946	576	682	Ernad.
1,920	14,426	56	19	25,396	406	2,149	Ponnáni.
2,017	22,782	21	13	40,023	693	40	Walavanad.
4,777	13,335	48	124	30,352	4,623	5	Palghat.
..	315	3	..	..	9	206	Cochin.
18,701	66,738	876	217	169,136	8,544	5,255	Total.

REVENUE FOR.

Fasli.	Assessment.				Remissions.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Charge on miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Due to season.		
					Waste.	Withered crop.	Others.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67)	5,94,438	11,60,875	2,718	17,58,031	690	..	394
1277 (1867-68)	6,00,730	11,60,448	242	17,61,420	1,345	6,125	319
1278 (1868-69)	6,13,543	11,61,447	464	17,75,454	1,030	126	441
1279 (1869-70)	6,10,486	11,63,177	99	17,73,762	1,917	..	463
1280 (1870-71)	6,13,803	11,62,685	53	17,76,541	3,381	..	338
Average ..	6,06,600	11,61,727	715	17,69,042	1,673	1,250	391
1281 (1871-72)	6,13,996	11,62,665	43	17,76,704	1,423	..	1,931
1282 (1872-73)	6,17,672	11,65,749	123	17,83,544	2,263	..	1,219
1283 (1873-74)	6,22,029	11,66,998	11	17,89,038	1,216	672	130
1284 (1874-75)	6,24,419	11,67,049	120	17,91,584	2,860	..	179
1285 (1875-76)	6,28,476	11,66,746	153	17,95,375	1,108	..	181
Average ..	6,21,318	11,65,841	90	17,87,249	1,774	134	729
1286 (1876-77)	6,38,033	11,68,468	263	18,06,764	1,361	13,947	1,787
1287 (1877-78)	6,38,088	11,65,747	164	18,03,999	1,869	2,327	1,682
1288 (1878-79)	6,34,351	11,66,777	398	18,01,526	1,791	..	2,646
1289 (1879-80)	6,18,518	11,67,775	591	17,86,884	1,312	..	1,110
1290 (1880-81)	6,28,774	11,69,165	31	17,97,970	1,116	..	2,418
Average ..	6,31,553	11,67,587	289	17,99,429	1,490	3,255	1,929
1291 (1881-82)	6,28,669	11,69,339	85	17,98,093	1,306	133	824
1292 (1882-83)	6,26,443	11,68,002	179	17,94,624	1,333	33	706
1293 (1883-84)	6,25,885	11,67,606	27	17,93,518	2,864	..	521
1294 (1884-85)	6,14,852	11,67,846	44	17,82,742	1,832	..	410
1295 (1885-86)	6,14,522	11,67,517	277	17,82,316	1,824	204	189
Average ..	6,22,074	11,68,062	123	17,90,259	1,892	74	530
1296 (1886-87)	6,20,252	11,69,109	183	17,89,544	1,602	162	52
1297 (1887-88)	6,20,383	11,69,986	84	17,90,453	1,291	167	1,153
1298 (1888-89)	6,71,918	12,22,385	4,310	18,98,613	1,028	121	53,965
1299 (1889-90)	6,88,509	12,21,333	48	19,09,890	1,594	159	34,686
1300 (1890-91)	6,96,300	12,20,483	116	19,16,899	1,215	135	16,960
Average ..	6,59,473	12,00,659	948	18,61,080	1,346	149	21,363

A SERIES OF YEARS.

Fixed and other.	Total.	Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total settled land revenue demand.	Fasli.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
8,182	9,266	17,48,765	18,020	17,66,785	1276 (1866-67).
4,123	11,912	17,49,508	8,918	17,58,426	1277 (1867-68).
11,240	12,837	17,62,617	1,01,381	18,63,998	1278 (1868-69).
8,425	10,805	17,62,957	2,43,264	20,06,221	1279 (1869-70).
3,171	6,830	17,69,651	1,66,502	19,36,153	1280 (1870-71).
7,028	10,342	17,58,700	1,07,617	18,66,317	Average.
6,532	9,886	17,66,818	96,960	18,63,778	1281 (1871-72).
1,655	5,137	17,78,407	48,461	12,26,868	1282 (1872-73).
10,045	12,023	17,77,015	54,051	18,31,066	1283 (1873-74).
3,591	6,630	17,84,954	39,813	18,24,767	1284 (1874-75).
3,436	4,728	17,90,647	37,520	18,28,167	1285 (1875-76).
5,044	7,681	17,79,568	55,361	18,34,929	Average.
18,484	35,579	17,71,185	38,547	18,09,732	1286 (1876-77).
4,104	9,982	17,94,017	42,452	18,36,469	1287 (1877-78).
8,182	12,619	17,88,907	42,975	18,31,882	1288 (1878-79).
4,057	6,479	17,80,405	44,391	18,24,796	1289 (1879-80).
4,349	7,883	17,90,087	38,855	18,28,942	1290 (1880-81).
7,835	14,509	17,84,920	41,444	18,26,364	Average.
9,642	12,205	17,85,888	39,605	18,25,493	1291 (1881-82).
7,345	9,417	17,85,207	37,056	18,22,263	1292 (1882-83).
12,607	15,992	17,77,526	35,420	18,12,946	1293 (1883-84).
5,424	7,666	17,75,076	28,800	18,03,876	1294 (1884-85).
5,584	7,801	17,74,515	30,960	18,05,475	1295 (1885-86).
8,120	10,616	17,79,643	34,368	18,14,011	Average.
4,563	6,379	17,83,165	28,183	18,11,348	1296 (1886-87).
1,373	3,984	17,86,469	25,654	18,12,123	1297 (1887-88).
194	55,308	18,43,305	32,796	18,76,101	1298 (1888-89).
1,490	37,929	18,71,961	31,214	19,03,175	1299 (1889-90).
289	18,599	18,98,300	47,754	19,46,054	1300 (1890-91).
1,582	24,440	18,36,649	33,120	18,69,760	Average.

METEOROLOGICAL

Thermometrical Readings

Months.	1886.				1887.			
	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.
January	81·6	4·8	87·3	76·0	..	..	..	..
February	82·0	5·3	87·3	77·5	..	..	..	..
March	84·7	4·0	89·1	81·0	..	..	..	..
April	85·8	3·5	89·5	82·0	82·9	13·7	92·8	72·5
May	84·2	3·8	89·3	77·0	82·0	13·6	91 6	73 0
June	79·9	4·3	84·8	76·0	76·8	9·2	88·8	71·1
July	76·8	3·2	82·8	73·5	76·3	10·0	86·8	69·9
August	76·8	3·3	82·8	73·5	77·7	10·5	86·5	72·1
September	79·0	4·1	83·8	73·5	76·6	9·8	84·9	69·1
October	80·2	4·5	84·8	76·5	78 3	11·1	87·8	71·6
November	80·8	5·1	85·3	75·5	78·9	12·9	88·9	70·6
December	79·9	5·9	85·8	73·5	77·6	16·2	89·0	66·6
Average ..	81·0	4·3	..	..	..	..	..	..

Average Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	0·46	0·35	1·01	1·02	3·59	28·71	26·10	7·93	6·72	15·28	2·57	0·25	93·99
1871	2·86	0·31	1·47	5·14	6·97	37·15	38·51	12·25	9·58	6·38	8·83	0·21	129·66
1872	..	0·28	0·04	3·99	7·91	34·67	35·79	18·20	16·76	4·12	8·62	2·24	127·62
1873	..	2·76	..	4·84	11·26	30·76	38·28	9·08	6·66	7·66	0·39	0·75	112·44
1874	..	0·18	0·05	3·36	21·06	44·89	30·48	12·83	8·88	9·86	2·70	1·04	135·33
1875	0·05	..	0·45	2·90	4·50	33·81	29·64	11·41	4·98	6·09	1·88	0·40	96·11
1876	..	0·01	1·94	1·74	2·28	21·84	37·49	12·23	5·63	2·41	1·15	0·07	86·79
1877	..	0·14	0·53	2·66	4·78	39·62	10·97	25·32	14·90	19·59	4·07	2·30	124·88
1878	0·01	..	0·92	3·52	6·93	35·60	22·05	33·02	24·24	12·39	4·37	1·38	144·43
1879	0·14	0·34	1·56	2·00	21·23	18·51	25·81	16·04	7·12	9·99	3·81	1·68	108·23
1880	0·02	0·23	0·34	5·01	10·16	30·59	25·64	7·59	5·59	4·73	7·84	1·11	98·85
1881	0·02	..	0·62	0·91	5·27	10·92	18·06	22·69	7·48	3·82	7·86	0·12	77·77
1882	1·37	0·01	0·19	1·49	14·33	42·68	54·77	14·77	9·05	12·14	5·41	0·34	156·55
1883	0·08	0·01	1·72	3·45	6·90	28·72	34·21	18·81	4 65	11·30	6 64	1·00	117·49
1884	..	0·02	0·26	1·66	3·76	17·78	21·59	24·45	12·73	7 47	5·43	0·55	95·70
1885	..	..	0·56	0·98	3·99	45·61	36·15	18·56	3·97	12·77	3·16	3·07	128·82
1886	..	..	0·01	1·98	13·09	24·94	23·56	7·57	6·18	7·77	8·44	0·78	94·32
1887	..	0·06	0·64	3·37	3·19	39·23	26·58	5·66	6·02	11·67	7·22	1·23	104·87
1888	..	0·09	0·05	4·39	11·94	46·96	29·31	21·39	4·52	4·29	6·98	0·11	133·03
1889	..	0·06	0·29	4·69	6·70	37·31	21·24	22·09	18·23	12·08	2·37	1·33	126·93
Average—1870–89 ..	0·25	0·24	0·63	2·95	8·49	32·52	29·56	16·09	9·20	9·09	4·49	1·00	114·51
1890	0·05	0·60	1·89	4·82	6·57	27·38	28·36	11·19	3·13	5·22	2·71	0·90	92·92
1891	0·11	1·02	1·01	3·67	4·28	25·90	34·08	14·23	2·58	13·64	3·62	0·62	104·76
1892	..	0·08	0·81	7·18	16·92	14·69	58·76	22·02	5·80	15·25	2·39	0·13	144·03
1893	0·21	0·62	1·97	1·97	10·01	34·65	15·99	12·39	7·63	8·50	5·31	..	99·25

STATEMENTS.

AT CALICUT FOR FOUR YEARS.

1888.				1889.				Months.
Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	
77·4	17·9	90 0	65 1	79·0	18·5	90·3	66·6	January.
78·7	17·4	90·8	67·1	81·7	16·1	91·8	71·1	February.
81·6	15·5	93 2	72·4	83·7	15·3	93 9	72·0	March.
83·7	12·9	94·1	73·9	85·6	13·2	94·9	75·0	April.
81·6	11·3	92·0	73·9	85·5	13·0	94·4	75·0	May.
77·5	9·7	87·8	72·7	79·0	9·5	90·3	72·1	June.
77·4	9·0	87·3	71·4	78·5	8·1	86·3	72 1	July.
76·9	9·4	86·5	71·1	78·5	7·7	85·3	73·0	August.
78·5	11·5	89·3	71·4	79·7	10·2	88·8	72·1	September.
80·2	13·1	90·3	71·6	79·1	11·6	88·8	65·1	October.
79·4	13·6	90·1	64·9	79·6	15·0	89·8	66·6	November.
78·4	17·7	91·3	61·1	78·0	17·0	88·8	64 7	December.
79·3	13·3	..	..	80·7	12·9	..	..	Average.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WET DAYS.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	1	..	2	2	5	23	28	18	13	16	6	1	115
1871	4	1	2	9	10	26	29	17	14	9	9	1	131
1872	..	..	..	6	5	23	26	23	18	7	7	3	118
1873	..	4	..	7	12	27	27	14	10	13	1	2	117
1874	..	1	..	5	19	26	27	22	19	14	5	1	139
1875	..	..	2	3	6	24	29	19	12	10	3	1	109
1876	..	..	4	4	5	23	29	19	8	4	3	..	99
1877	..	..	1	5	8	25	19	23	17	19	6	4	127
1878	..	..	1	5	8	23	19	24	24	15	7	3	129
1879	..	1	3	3	15	21	25	26	12	14	6	3	129
1880	..	..	1	7	8	26	28	11	12	10	12	2	117
1881	..	..	1	2	8	20	18	23	14	7	10	..	103
1882	2	..	1	3	9	23	30	17	15	13	9	1	123
1883	..	..	3	6	11	25	27	20	8	14	6	2	122
1884	..	..	1	4	5	18	26	20	20	11	8	1	114
1885	..	..	1	2	6	27	27	15	7	17	5	6	113
1886	..	..	..	2	13	25	25	16	12	14	5	1	113
1887	..	..	2	6	6	25	25	12	11	14	9	2	112
1888	..	..	..	4	13	27	28	26	8	8	8	..	122
1889	..	..	1	6	8	26	25	26	17	11	4	2	126
Average—1870–89 ..	..	..	1	5	9	24	26	20	14	12	6	2	119
1890	..	1	4	9	10	27	26	14	14	11	5	2	123
1891	..	2	2	6	8	23	27	18	7	16	5	1	115
1892	..	..	1	12	14	18	29	26	15	15	4	..	134
1893	..	1	3	4	11	25	24	20	12	12	8	..	120

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

VARIATIONS OF THE RAINFALL, 1870–89, IN INCHES.

Recording stations.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Talipparamba.	Maximum, 1882 ..	1·72	0·60	7·00	47·27	64·95	16·97	9·80	7·36	5·22	..	160·89
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·10	..	6·65	14·90	13·79	31·15	6·70	0·94	7·87	..	82·10
	Average, 1879 89 ..	0·22	1·60	7·08	36·69	33·76	17·53	7·88	4·84	4·06	0·65	114·31
Cannanore ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	0 05	1·35	8·50	41·70	23·65	47·92	26·00	10·80	6·30	0·15	166·42
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	0·05	4·45	13·60	11·79	30·82	7·00	1·99	8·84	0·45	78·99
	Average	0 86	1 98	7·72	38·67	33 09	18 83	9·35	7·11	3·82	0·60	122 03
Kóttayam ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	2·64	7 45	42·04	27·89	39·91	27·60	14·66	3·57	1·20	166·96
	Minimum, 1881 ..	.	1·37	10·52	14·29	11·94	27·66	6·88	3·74	6·59	..	82·99
	Average, 1870 83 ..	0 78	2·71	9 93	37·56	35·24	17 24	9·68	6·87	2 87	0 62	123·50
Tellicherry ..	Maximum, 1888 ..	..	7·65	21·41	79·27	42·22	33·88	4·50	3·92	7·90	..	200·75
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	1·37	8·71	13·28	10·96	27·15	6·66	4·17	7·10	..	79·40
	Average	0·66	3 15	10·08	41·50	34·37	18·41	10·53	7·70	4 17	0·91	131·46
Badagara ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	0·87	4·75	44·22	29·60	40·31	25·16	9·98	5·46	0 20	160·55
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·05	1·44	10·15	11·13	13·34	21·68	6·60	3·99	11·21	0·05	79·64
	Average	0·99	2·41	8 00	38 05	31 49	16·46	8·93	7 72	4 75	0·55	119·35
Chéváyúr ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	2·34	6·22	42·28	26·27	34·59	17·59	14·18	7·58	2·57	153·62
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	..	3 46	11·11	20·98	24·77	5·54	4·34	7·62	..	77·82
	Average	0 64	2 59	9·99	33·48	27·98	14·79	8 76	9·22	3·98	1·02	112·45
Calicut ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	3·70	13·02	48·66	26·35	34·14	21·28	13·70	3·67	1·25	165·77
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	0·32	3·05	13·39	18·39	23·95	5·99	4·30	4·89	0·02	74·30
	Average	0 97	2·86	10·34	36 28	28·39	14·90	9·01	9·93	4·21	1·24	118·13
Tirurangadi ..	Maximum, 1882 ..	2·54	0·02	30·30	39·65	43·76	12·39	5·95	16·53	7·41	0·12	158·67
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0 05	0·04	3·32	11·36	13·94	16·44	7·98	3·67	7·23	0·10	64·13
	Average	0·55	2 53	10·87	32 49	26·19	13 59	8·40	10·20	4·60	1·19	110·61
Ponnáni ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	9·75	9·84	38·71	23·23	31·96	18·20	8·63	5·03	1·58	146·93
	Minimum, 1876 ..	1·26	0·60	4·15	17·10	19·36	7·17	3·26	3·83	2·68	0·55	59 96
	Average	1·66	3 76	10·69	28 91	22·67	12 44	8·00	9·82	5·16	1·18	104·29
Cochin ..	Maximum, 1882 ..	6·47	0·96	18·67	37·79	41·98	16·59	11·70	17·05	7·63	2 75	161·59
	Minimum, 1876 ..	4·00	4·05	9·18	27·82	27·29	6·27	8·03	3·09	2·61	..	92·34
	Average	3·52	5·06	13·05	30·27	21·73	12·04	10·82	13 32	6 29	1·82	117·92
Manjéri ..	Maximum, 1882 ..	..	1·24	16·91	37·90	42·89	13·78	6·54	18·41	10·43	0·90	149·00
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·20	..	5·05	10·27	18·50	20·87	6·04	4·91	7·65	0·25	73·74
	Average	0 92	2·86	8·03	28·79	27·37	15·24	8·10	10·89	6 00	0·99	109·19
Angadipuram.	Maximum, 1878 ..	0·70	9·76	9·50	28·85	23·60	28·25	29·15	20·15	4·05	0·52	154·53
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·25	0·15	1·95	3·82	22·50	17·22	3·65	5·92	4·75	..	60·21
	Average	1·12	3 82	7 33	26·72	25·87	14·06	8·47	12·19	5 53	1 06	106 17
Nilambúr ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	0·10	4·80	20·30	69·60	38·95	14·65	12·60	9·75	2 70	0·20	173·65
	Minimum, 1876 ..	2·70	1·20	2·10	7·50	35·95	11·35	6·20	3·00	..	..	70·00
	Average, 1871-89 ..	0 61	2 69	6 96	30·12	30·85	15·13	9 26	8·19	4·39	0·72	108 92
Palghat ..	Maximum, 1882 ..	..	2·37	2·81	28·24	37·68	11·89	7·53	7·50	6·47	..	104·49
	Minimum, 1870 ..	0·30	..	..	11·00	16·98	8·97	7·36	5·67	1·85	1·25	48·38
	Average	0 70	2·02	5 36	16·32	19·37	11 42	6·98	7·38	3·89	0·98	74 42
Vayittiri ..	Maximum, 1882 ..	1·94	5·76	8·16	88·56	118·20	34·35	16·34	12·70	4·52	0·20	290·73
	Minimum, 1872 ..	0 15	1·95	3·25	13 25	25·45	17·90	7·20	3·05	4·50	3·35	80·05
	Average, 1871-89 ..	1 53	3 53	5 79	39·65	44·97	28 79	12·96	10·51	5·32	1·42	154·47
Manantoddy ..	Maximum, 1882 ..	1·25	2·91	4·29	47·06	84·68	14·98	9·89	7·87	2·68	.	175·61
	Minimum, 1878 ..	2·74	1·29	6·25	13·30	15·18	21·97	15·04	1·91	2·22	0·34	80·24
	Average	1·62	2·78	4 84	24·01	32·24	17·41	7·80	6·07	2·46	0 59	99·83
District ..	Maximum, 1882 ..	1·57	1·49	14·33	42·68	51·77	14·77	9·05	12·14	5·41	0·34	156·55
	Minimum, 1881 ..	·64	·91	5·27	10·92	18·06	22·69	7·48	3·82	7·86	0·12	77·77
	Average	1·12	2·95	8 49	32 52	29 56	16 09	9 20	9·09	4 49	1·00	114 51

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

Average Monthly Prices for the whole District.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	11·6	11·5	11·7	12·7	12·8	12·8	13 0	12·7	13·1	13·5	13·2	13·0	12·7	1874–75.
	12·7	12·5	13·0	13·6	13·8	13·7	13·6	13·3	13·0	12·8	12·5	12·0	13·1	1875–76.
	11 3	11·3	11·9	11·8	10·8	9·8	9·1	9·4	9·7	10·0	9·5	8·7	10·3	1876–77.
	7 8	7·5	7·8	9·9	10·1	10·6	10·1	10·4	9·6	9·3	9·0	8·2	9·3	1877–78.
	8·1	8·7	9·0	9·7	9·2	9·3	9·8	10·3	10·1	10·4	10·2	9·9	9·6	1878–79.
	10·0	10·3	10·6	11·4	11·9	12·1	12·7	12·8	12·8	12·5	12·4	12·2	11·8	1879–80.
	12·5	13·2	13·5	13·7	14·2	14·1	14·8	15·6	15·6	15·4	15·5	15·4	14·5	1880–81.
	15·3	14 6	14·9	15·4	15·3	15·2	15·4	15·7	15·9	15·5	15·5	14·5	15·3	1881–82.
	14·1	14·0	14·3	15·1	15·2	15 5	16·4	16·4	15 9	15·7	15·6	15·5	15·3	1882–83.
	15·4	15 9	16·2	16·0	15 2	15·2	15·3	14·4	13·7	13·6	13·5	13·1	14·8	1883–84.
	12·5	12·3	12 9	13·7	13·8	13·5	13·6	13·3	13·2	13·1	12·7	12·4	13·1	1884–85.
	12·3	12·4	12·8	13·1	12·7	13·0	13 2	13·5	13·5	13·4	13·4	13·0	13·0	1885–86.
	12·8	13·1	13·8	14·5	14·8	15·1	15·5	15·4	14·9	15·1	14·9	15·1	14·6	1886–87.
	15·2	15·2	15·5	15·1	14·9	15·0	15·1	15·1	15·3	15·0	14·4	14·5	15·1	1887–88.
	14·4	14·5	14·4	14·0	13·9	14·4	13·8	13·6	13·5	13·0	13·0	12·6	13·8	1888–89.
	12·1	12·1	12·2	12·6	12·3	11·8	11·9	12·3	12·2	12·0	11·7	11·5	12·1	1889–90.
	13·7	13·7	14·1	14·3	14·2	14·3	14·5	14·5	14·4	14·2	14·2	13·8	14·2	Average.*
	11·1	10·6	11·1	11·4	11·1	11·3	11·7	11·8	12·0	11·7	11·3	11·1	11·4	1890–91.
	10·7	10·9	11·3	11·7	11·9	11·8	11·8	11·5	11·1	10·7	10·2	10·2	11·2	1891–92.
	10·0	9·7	10·2	10·8	10·8	10·4	10·6	10·7	10·5	10·5	10·5	10·2	10·4	1892–93.
Ragi ..	21·8	23·5	23·2	22·8	23·0	22·7	24·4	23·4	22·6	21·4	20·1	22·0	22·6	1874–75.
	21·6	21·9	22·4	24·6	24·0	23·0	21·3	19·2	17·5	18·2	19·5	18·9	21·0	1875–76.
	17·7	18·5	18·5	14·9	12·0	11·5	11·0	11·4	12·0	11·8	11·0	9·4	13·4	1876–77.
	9·5	8·6	9·0	9·7	11·5	13·3	12·4	11·5	10·7	9·8	10·2	10·5	10·6	1877–78.
	10·4	10·6	11·1	11·1	14·0	14·1	14·0	15·6	15·7	16·3	16·1	15·6	13·7	1878–79.
	15·7	16·4	18·6	18·2	16·2	17·1	18·5	18·5	19·1	18·5	17·8	17·9	17·7	1879–80.
	19·4	20·1	19·1	20·1	20·5	20·9	21·5	22·8	22·6	24·0	23·4	23·3	21·5	1880–81.
	22·2	20·8	21·6	22·0	21·9	22·0	22·1	22·2	22·0	22·0	21·8	21·9	21·9	1881–82.
	22·9	22·1	21·7	21·9	23·3	23·6	24·1	24·2	23·1	22·8	22·3	22·2	22·9	1882–83.
	22·3	23·3	22·9	23·9	23·9	23·3	22·8	22·7	22·9	23·4	21·5	21·8	22·9	1883–84.
	21·6	21·2	21·0	21·9	21·1	22·2	20·6	21·2	21·4	21·5	21·2	20·4	21·4	1884–85.
	20·4	20·5	19·5	20·5	20·5	21·1	21·4	21·5	21·3	21·7	21·6	20·8	20·9	1885–86.
	20·9	21·3	22·2	21·9	23·9	25·4	24·8	25·0	25·7	26·1	25·6	26·8	24·1	1886–87.
	27·3	30·3	29·8	30·7	30·0	30·4	29·2	30·1	31·4	30·7	28·0	27·4	29·6	1887–88.
	27·9	26·6	26·3	26·0	24·1	26·4	27·5	25·7	26·2	25·9	26·2	25·2	26·2	1888–89.
	25·0	24·6	24·9	24·8	25·6	27·9	26·8	25·6	26·5	26·5	26·2	25·3	25·8	1889–90.
	23·0	23·1	22·9	23·4	23·5	24·3	24·1	24·1	24·3	24·5	23·8	23·5	23·7	Average.*
	23·3	23·2	23·8	23·3	22·9	23·1	22·6	21·8	22·1	21·6	21·1	20·4	22·5	1890–91.
	19·8	19·3	18·4	17·4	18·1	17·3	15·0	15·2	16·0	15·7	15·6	15·9	17·0	1891–92.
	15·9	16·1	16·6	17·4	18 8	19·0	18·2	18·0	18·4	18·3	18·7	19·1	17·9	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1893.

The standard price of rice for the district has been fixed at .. .. 13·8 } Seers
The warning rates do. do. do. .. .. 11·0 } per
The scarcity rates do. do. do. .. .. 8·3 } rupee.

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES AT EACH STATION IN THE DISTRICT.

Grains.	Palghat.	Walavanad.	Ponnáni.	Calicut.	Manjeri (Ernad).	Kurumbranát (Badagara).	Cannanore (Chirakkal).	Tellicherry (Kóttayam).	Wynaad.	Cochin.	Years (July to June.)
Rice, second sort.	13·5	12·6	13·6	13·6	13·3	13·0	12·8	12·2	9·8	12·3	1874-75.
	14·9	12·5	14 1	13·4	13 2	12·9	12·8	12·8	10·9	13·1	1875 76.
	10·1	10·1	11·6	10·8	10·5	10·4	10·9	10·5	7·5	10·7	1876-77.
	9·2	10·3	10·1	9·3	10·0	9·4	9·2	9·3	6·9	9·0	1877-78.
	10·1	10·2	10·2	9·6	9 6	9·6	8·8	9·8	8·3	9·6	1878-79.
	13·0	12·2	13·4	12·1	13·0	11·4	11·0	11·0	10·0	11·2	1879-80.
	15·4	14·7	15·8	15·3	15·8	14·6	15·0	13·6	10·7	14·0	1880-81.
	15·3	14·3	15·5	16·4	15 9	16·1	16·5	15·4	11·2	16·0	1881-82.
	16·2	16·3	16·3	15·7	15·1	15·8	16·0	14·7	11·2	16·0	1882-83.
	16·6	15·0	16·2	15·1	16·6	15·0	13·8	13·5	13·1	14·3	1883-84.
	13·4	13·1	13·8	14·1	13·6	13·2	12·2	12·7	11·5	13·4	1884 85.
	13·5	13·0	13·7	13·3	13·3	13·1	12·5	13·0	11·5	13·3	1885-86.
	14·7	14·5	14·7	13·9	14·8	15·2	14·1	15·5	13·1	15·4	1886-87.
	15·1	16·0	15·7	14·0	17·1	15·2	14·3	14·8	13·1	15·2	1887-88.
	14·1	15·4	14·6	13·0	16·7	13·1	12·3	12·8	12·5	13·3	1888-89.
	12·5	13 1	12·3	11·2	13·0	12·0	11·4	11·7	11·4	12·1	1889-90.
	10·8	11·1	11·7	11·1	11·2	12·3	10·4	12·0	10·9	12·3	1890-91.
	11·4	12·4	11·7	10·3	12·4	11·4	10·1	10·9	9·6	11·4	1891-92.
	10·3	12·0	10·9	10·1	11·1	10·2	9·2	9·9	10·2	10·4	1892-93.
Ragi ..	..	..	..	19 9	..	..	28·1	24·8	25·1	15·3	1874-75.
	..	..	..	20·4	..	..	25·2	23·5	18·5	17·4	1875-76.
	..	..	..	14·1	..	..	14·8	14·0	9·9	14·0	1876-77.
	..	..	..	10·6	..	..	12·6	10·1	9·2	..	1877-78.
	..	..	..	12·4	..	..	14·0	12·8	15·7	..	1878-79.
	..	..	..	15·4	..	..	15·7	15·7	24·0	..	1879-80.
	..	..	..	20·7	..	..	19·8	17·6	28·0	..	1880-81.
	..	..	..	22·6	..	18·3	27·2	26·1	17·9	..	1881-82.
	..	..	..	22·3	..	18·4	28·7	26·7	18·2	..	1882-83.
	..	..	..	21·9	..	17·9	23·5	25·3	25·8	..	1883-84.
	..	..	..	20·5	..	19·9	22 1	22·9	20·7	..	1884-85.
	..	..	..	18·3	..	17·9	22·5	21·3	21·8	..	1885-86.
	..	..	..	19·8	..	..	24·0	23·7	28·4	..	1886-87.
	..	..	.	..	..	..	27·1	27·2	34·6	..	1887-88.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·0	23·8	28·7	..	1888-89.
	..	..	..	22·1	..	..	24·0	23·9	31·2	..	1889-90.
	..	..	..	22·0	14·5	..	22·2	23·9	29·7	..	1890-91.
	15·5	..	..	18·7	14·2	..	17·2	17·2	19·0	..	1891-92.
	15·4	..	..	18·4	12·6	..	18·1	19·1	23·8	..	1892-93.

SOUTH CANARA.

THIS district, which is divided for administrative purposes into five taluks, is the most northerly of those belonging to the Presidency which lie on the Western coast. It is bounded on the north by the Bombay Presidency, on the east by Mysore and Coorg, on the south by Malabar, and on the west by the Indian Ocean. It is about 150 miles in length, and its width varies from 25 to 50 miles.

General features.—The eastern boundary of the district is either the water-parting or the scarp of the Western Ghâts which separate it from Mysore and Coorg. Peaks of this chain range from 3,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and it has a general elevation of about 2,000 feet in the north and 3,000 feet further south. In the northern part the range assumes the form of precipitous cliffs, and there the Kudremukka (6,173 feet), the highest peak in the district, is to be found. In the centre, where the range is further from the sea, it has more the character of parallel ridges intersected by deep valleys. In the extreme south, the range again approaches the sea in a broken and irregular manner. From the ghâts, spurs run down in all directions, whilst all over the district are low detached hills which become less frequent as the coast is approached. Below the ghâts, the district is a low plateau, seamed and intersected by ravines and valleys, until the coast is reached, where a serried belt of cocoanuts runs along the shore, interrupted occasionally by rocky headlands and the mouths of the rivers.

The rivers of the district are all short, but from the broken character of the country and its heavy rainfall are very numerous and rapid. Although the rivers are of no great value for navigation, along the coast great facilities for communication are afforded by the presence of numerous lagoons or backwaters formed by the sandspits thrown up by the meeting of the effluent and littoral currents. The principal rivers are the Nétrávati, the Gurupura river, the Gurget, the Paiswami, the Sítánadi and the Suvarnanadi.

The district is essentially a forest district. The slopes of the ghâts are clothed with dense forests of magnificent timber, stimulated by the heavy rainfall. Generally heavy forest begins 20 or 30 miles from the coast. Even on the plains a large portion of the Uppinangadi taluk is covered with heavy forest, and jungle is found everywhere on the waste land, of which there is an exceptionally large area, cultivation being confined mainly to the plains close to the coast and the bottoms of the innumerable valleys. The forests contain both evergreen and deciduous trees, and many of the trees, notably the *Calophyllum elatum* and the *Hopea parviflora* attain an immense size, especially on the slopes of the ghâts. Teak is found here and there throughout the district, but is most abundant in Uppinangadi. Black-wood is most common in the latter taluk and in Coondapoor. The minor forest produce, of which the chief are shígékái (*Acacia concinna*), wild mace (*Myristica Malabarica*), cinnamon buds, nux vomica seeds, myrobalans and pepper, the collection of which affords employment to large numbers of poor people, is the source of the most of forest revenue, as departmental felling has not generally been adopted, and grazing fees are not imposed.

No geological examination of the district has been made, but the principal rock is quartzose gneiss. This has a great tendency to decompose into white, yellow or reddish felspathic clayey rocks which in many places become what is called laterite. The latter is found in an upland plateau and has but little soil on it. Along the seashore sandy soils well suited to the cocoanut palm are found, but inland and especially in the valleys where cultivation is chiefly carried on, the soil is very fertile and specially adapted to the growth of paddy. A great part of the uncultivated waste consists of forest-clad hills, and there is a large extent of grass land, particularly on the laterite plateau.

The principal place of importance in the district is Mangalore (40,922), which is the only municipal town therein. It has an income from local taxation of about Rs. 27,000, and is the head-quarters of the district. It is a sea-port with very considerable trade, especially in the export of coffee and sandal-wood, brought down from Mysore and Coorg, paddy and rice, which are produced in the district in greater quantity than the people require, and areca-nuts, coir yarn, and cardamoms. There is also a flourishing industry in the manufacture of pressed bricks and tiles, many of which are exported. The only other place of any size in the district is Udipi (7,272). Three-fourths of the sea-borne trade of the district passes through Mangalore, whilst the ports

of Coondapoor, Bárkúru and Udipi (Malpe) have each about one-tenth of the trade of Mangalore. Mulky, Kasaragod, Numbla, Manjeshwar and Baindur are minor ports.

Climate.—The climate of the district generally is characterised, as in Malabar, by excessive dampness and a high temperature. Like Malabar it feels the full force of the south-west monsoon. In April, moderate but not very frequent showers fall, and in May a good deal of rain may be expected with occasionally very heavy falls. During June, July, August and September, the south-west monsoon is in full force, but recedes towards the end of the latter month, and during October the receding monsoon brings a good deal of rain to the district. In November very heavy rain is a rare occurrence and in December the dry weather, which lasts throughout the three following months, sets in. The average rainfall of the whole district amounts to 141·87 inches which is considerably more than that of any other district in the Presidency. This average includes a minimum average fall of 98·99 inches in 1881, and a maximum of 183·78 inches in 1874. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon is abundant and practically unfailing, and is sufficient to ensure one crop on land where there are no facilities for storing water, while the streams and springs which continue to flow for some time after the rains have ceased, enable the ryots to raise two or even three crops on the "bottom" lands. In different parts of the district, however, the rainfall varies considerably, as is shown, in inches, in the following summary :—

Section of district.	Dry weather (January—March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June—September).	North-east monsoon (October—December).	Annual total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
North—Coast	0·32	6·24	121·51	10·24	138·31
North—Inland	0·35	6·64	149·06	20·78	176·83
South—Inland	0·50	6·40	120·29	15·11	142·30
South—Coast	0·35	8·10	107·56	10·71	126·72
District average ..	0·50	7·81	121·10	12·46	141·87

The portion showing the enormous average rainfall of 176·83 inches per annum is that lying along the foot of the Western Ghâts in the Udipi, Mangalore and northern part of the Uppinangadi taluks. The further north, the heavier is the rainfall. The variations occur chiefly in July, October and November, but are considerable also in June and August.

Agriculture.—In the table given below, the average area of land sown in Government villages during each month of the year in each taluk is shown in hundreds of acres. The figures indicate that the most important sowing season is during June and July :

Months.	Coondapoor.	Udipi.	Mangalore.	Uppinangadi.	Kasaragod.	The whole district.		
						Dry.	Wet	Total.
April	5,2	6,1	6,7	7,8	16,2	12,7	29,3	42,0
May	..	1	..	6,5	5,1	6	11,1	11,7
June	19,3	51,4	77,4	30,3	35,3	52,6	161,1	213,7
July	19,0	22,6	18,1	13,0	33,2	61,8	44,1	105,9
August	9	2	..	1,5	1	9	1,8	2,7
September	2	1	1	9	6	5	1,4	1,9
October	2	8,7	38,3	4,4	12,3	2,5	61,4	63,9
November	5,6	23,7	14,6	22,4	18,1	1,6	82,8	84,4
December	5,8	4,5	1,2	6,2	5	2,0	16,2	18,2
January	7	2,2	1,7	5	..	4	4,7	5,1
February	..	5,6	8,8	3	10,4	7	24,4	25,1
March	1	7	4	5	1	5	1,3	1,8
Total ..	57,0	125,9	167,3	94,3	131,9	186,8	439,6	576,4

As this district has never been surveyed, no accurate record of the extent of arable or cultivated land is available. Particulars of the total area of each taluk are noted on the margin. All other area figures are mere estimates, but they are sufficient to show the relative importance of the several staples grown, with more or less accuracy. Land is divided locally principally into rice and garden land, according to the crop for which it is adapted. The paddy land is again classed according to its water-supply ; the best being that abundantly supplied by the rainfall and from streams or rivulets; some of such land bears three crops of paddy yearly. The second class lies higher and is not so well off for water and bears either two crops of

Taluks.	SQ. MLS.
Coondapoor	512
Udipi	787
Mangalore	620
Uppinangadi	951
Kasaragod	1,032
Total ..	3,902

paddy or one of paddy and one of some dry grain or pulse. The third class is dependent entirely on the falling rain, but yields usually one good crop of paddy. Garden land is that specially adapted for the formation of cocoanut and areca-nut plantations. There are no irrigation works proper in the district, but across many of the streams dams are thrown to keep up the water in them for the second and third paddy crops. Small tanks are common also, where water lies near the surface, from which it is baled to the land around.

The staple crop of the district is paddy. It accounts for some 84 per cent. of the total area of crop said to be raised in the district, and is especially the crop of the low-lying land. Of paddy there are three crops; the first transplanted in June or July is harvested about October; then soon after the second crop is planted, and harvested in January; and the third, only possible on the richer low-lying land, is sown in January and reaped in the latter half of April. On the second class of paddy land, where the water-supply does not admit of two crops of paddy being raised, a good deal of pulse is sown. Pulse crops are also grown in *Kumari* cultivation, that is, on land cleared for temporary cultivation. On the latter land ragi is also raised. Cocoanuts come next to paddy in importance, and tolerably extensive plantations of this palm extend along the whole coast line, while scattered trees are grown in favoured spots nearly throughout the district. The trees come into bearing from 5 to 12 years after planting and continue in vigour till sixty. In a good plantation about 120 trees are planted per acre and a tree in full bearing will yield about 50 nuts annually. Other trees are tapped for toddy. Areca-nut palms are largely grown in the deep valleys near the ghâts and among the spurs running out therefrom. This palm yields fruit freely for about 40 years, and in a diminishing quantity for many years longer; bearing three bunches of fruit in succession which ripen between November and January. Amongst the palms, pepper vines and plantain trees are grown; also cardamoms in some parts. Pepper and cardamoms are, however, rather semi-forest products and are collected in considerable quantities; partial clearing being resorted to, to stimulate the growth of the latter product. The betel vine is grown for its leaves throughout the district.

Cultivation is carried on by means of bullocks and buffaloes. The climate of the district is unfavourable to cattle, which are not bred in it except to a very limited extent. In the north of the district some of the ploughing cattle are obtained from the taluks of North Canara above the ghâts, but the importation is mainly from Mysore, and Subrahmanya, in the Uppinangadi taluk, is the great cattle mart of the district, about 50,000 head of cattle being annually brought down the Bisli ghât to a fair held just before the great festival at Subrahmanya, which is held in December and is attended by ryots from all parts of the district. The price of an ordinary pair of bullocks is between 20 and 30 rupees, and that of an ordinary pair of male buffaloes from 30 to 40 rupees. Many of the large land-holders among the Bants keep very fine racing buffaloes which are known as "*Kambla konagalu*". For the preparation of cattle manure the floors of the sheds, where the cattle are penned for the night, are strewn with branches and leaves, which are ordinarily allowed to remain there rotting in the urine and dung of the animals until the whole has been trampled into a pulpy mass. It is only a very limited number of the ryots who take the trouble to renew the top layer of bedding with sufficient frequency to prevent the sheds becoming extremely offensive. As matters are managed, the effect upon the cattle cannot but be injurious, and the ryots admit that it leads to continual attacks of foot-rot, but they find it pays them even to sacrifice their cattle for the manure thereby obtained. Near the coast it is a common practice for ryots to obtain as many cattle as possible from non-agricultural owners on condition of their being well fed and properly taken care of, and in such cases more attention is paid to the well-being of the animals.

Period.	Proportional.		
	Assessment of holdings.	Land revenue demand.	
		Net (current).	Total.
1866-67 to 1870-71 ..	104·7	106·6	105·6
1871-72 to 1875-76 ..	100·0	100·0	100·0
1876-77 to 1880-81 ..	100·6	100·7	100·7
1881-82 to 1885-86 ..	105·8	106·3	105·5
1886-87 to 1890-91 ..	107·7	108·4	107·0

In the table on the margin, a comparison, taking the averages for the period ending in 1875–76 as a standard (100), is made of the fluctuations in the assessment and land revenue of the district since 1866–67. In the year 1869–70, the assessment of the district nominally decreased by over a lakh and the land revenue demand by about a lakh and a half

of rupees owing to a change in the system of accounting. Since then there has been a slow but slight steady increase which, aided by another change in accounting in 1882–83, accounts for the excess in the latest period.

The people.—At the census of 1891, the population of the district was found to be 1,056,081, or less than in any other except Nílgiris and three of the Deccan districts. According to the total area this meant a slightly more sparse population than the average for the Presidency. During the previous decade the increase had only been just over 10 per cent., whilst in the decade from 1871 to 1881, there was an increase of only 4·48 per cent. These rates of increase are decidedly low, considering the circumstances of the district. In the marginal table the distribution of the present population in reference to the total area and the movement thereof during the last twenty years is shown. The small population in proportion to its area in Uppinangadi is due to the hilly character of the taluk, and this brings down the district average considerably, but in no part is the population heavy, whilst it is very remarkable that the progress thereof as to numbers, and especially in the two northern taluks, should have been so small in a district where land tenures and natural circumstances being alike favourable, the agricultural classes industrious, and a surplus of food-grain is almost always produced, 'a large number of ryots are in easy and prosperous circumstances, and comfort is probably more widely diffused than in most other parts of Southern India.'

Taluks.	Population in 1891 per square mile of total area.	Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
		1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Coondapoor	235	+ 1·2	+ 4·5	+ 5·8
Udipi	322	+ 2·5	+ 6·9	+ 9·6
Mangalore	450	+ 2·6	+ 12·0	+ 14·9
Uppinangadi ..	125	+ 2·5	+ 7·6	+ 10·3
Kasaragod	272	+ 9·6	+ 15·1	+ 26·1
Amindivi Islands ..	..	..	+ 1·4	..
Total (excluding Amindivi Island).	270	+ 4·5	+ 10·1	+ 15·0

The people of the district are for the most part Hindus, that group accounting for 81·7 per cent. of the whole. Musalmans however account for 10·6 per cent. and Christians for 6·75 per cent.; whilst nearly one in every hundred is a Jain. The Christians had during the ten years ending 1891 increased by 22·4 per cent., and the Musalmans by 19·57 per cent., whilst the Hindus only progressed by 8·17 per cent. Many of the Musalmans are Mappilas, or persons of mixed Arab descent. The Christians are chiefly Roman Catholics, and form one of the most prosperous sections of the community. Although Kanarese is the official language of the district, Tulu is the parent tongue of 43·5 per cent. of the people, whilst the former is that of barely one-fifth of them, and Malayalam is that of nearly as many. Konkani again is the parent tongue of over 12 per cent., and Marathi that of a large number (34,925) and Hindustani of no small section. Education is not nearly so forward here as in Malabar, for 86·4 per cent. of the male and 98·8 per cent. of the female population are illiterate; the former being above the general average rate for Madras districts and the latter very near the average. Only 4·6 per cent. of the people reside in towns.

In this district, the most noticeable features in the distribution of the numbers returned at the census amongst their castes, tribes and races, are the very small number of field labourers, and of the usual petty craftsmen, the almost entire absence of the shepherd castes, and the very large proportions of priests and other professionals, and of Native Christians who gave no caste in their returns. The priestly class which on the average accounts for less than 4 per cent. of the population, here numbers over 9 per cent., which is a proportion much higher than is found in any other district. Nearly 7½ per cent. of the priestly classes in the Presidency reside in this district. Temple servants, &c., are also exceptionally numerous. Field labourers, who are here chiefly *Holeyas*, bear a very small proportion to the whole population, and so do the weavers and leather-workers, whilst earth-workers are practically not to be found; the proportion of the industrial castes is, however, fully maintained by the large numbers of other artizans, goldsmiths, carpenters, oil-pressers, potters and more

Class.	Percentage when classed by	
	Hereditary occupation.	Occupation on which dependant.
Agricultural	37·2	61·1
Industrial	32·8	19·6
Commercial	9·0	2·0
Professional	12·0	2·8
Government service	..	1·5
Personal service	..	1·5
Indefinite	9·0	11·5
Total ..	100·0	100·0

especially toddy-drawers. The occupational distribution of the people, however, does not show any very marked features. As usual agriculture is pre-eminent. In this all classes, castes and creeds are interested, the land-owners being mainly Brahmins, Bants, Jains and Christians, the second being the land-owning and cultivating class *par excellence*, whilst the Holeyas furnish most of the farm labourers.

If, together with those classed as agricultural in the census as noted above, those who look to general labour—in most cases necessarily agricultural—be included, the class accounts for 71·3 per cent. of the whole population. This proportion is but very slightly greater than the general average for the whole Presidency. In the distribution amongst the several sections adopted at the census, however, there are several noticeable features. Although the proportion who are land-holders is below that found in any other district except Malabar, it is more than double the proportion in that district. The existence of so small a proportion of land-owners is due to the fact that most of the land is held on the *warg* tenure peculiar to the district and is sublet to tenants who may be permanent on a fixed rent, or tenants-at-will. It is owing to this latter fact that the proportion of tenants is so large, being higher even than in the adjoining district of Malabar. Otherwise than in these respects the distribution is in no way very peculiar except that but a small proportion of the people live by rearing stock. Except in the neighbourhood of large towns, land-owners usually reside on their estates, and the tenants have their houses on their holdings or on the waste land immediately adjoining; residence of all the cultivators on a common village-site being unknown. Forty acres is considered a large holding and five a small one, and the agricultural classes are usually prosperous.

Group.	Number.	Percentage on	
		Total population.	Agricultural population.
Land-holders	170,881	16·2	22·7
Tenants	352,662	33·4	46·8
Farm labourers ..	106,677	10·1	14·2
General labourers ..	108,420	10·2	14·4
Care of cattle	8,384	0·8	1·1
Other agricultural pursuits	6,030	0·6	0·8
Total ..	753,054	71·3	100·0

The greater portion of the industrial class, which numbers 207,161, is composed of persons engaged in the provision of food and drink, fuel and forage, &c., the paucity of the numbers engaged in working in textile fabrics and in leather being very marked when compared with the general average for the Presidency. Nearly half of the first-named group are toddy-drawers and the like.

In the following table the distribution of the people according to their occupations in different parts of the district is shown. The figures are derived from the village census tables in which the system of classification adopted differs from that used in the general census tables referred to above.

Taluks or divisions.	Occupation.													
	Agriculturists.				Other labourers.		Traders.		Artisans.				* Others.	
	Land-holders.		Labourers.						Weavers.		Other artisans.			
	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.	NO.	P.C.
Coondapoor ..	68,103	56·6	2,386	2·0	23,497	19·5	11,800	9·8	146	0·1	7,807	6·5	6,529	5·5
Udipi	148,562	58·6	8,378	3·3	52,602	20·7	17,105	6·8	863	0·3	15,302	6·0	10,905	4·3
Mangalore	120,861	43·3	24,840	8·9	51,854	18·6	34,442	12·4	1,911	0·7	19,626	7·0	25,374	9·1
Uppinangadi ..	67,230	56·6	15,617	13·1	21,309	17·9	4,274	3·6	427	0·4	4,664	3·9	5,386	4·5
Kasaragod	114,939	41·0	47,451	16·9	44,400	15·8	32,058	11·4	4,015	1·4	16,719	6·0	21,077	7·5
Total ..	519,695	49·4	98,572	9·4	193,662	18·4	99,670	9·4	7,362	0·7	64,118	6·1	69,271	6·6
Amindivi Island ..	1,545	41·5	6	0·2	476	12·8	1	..	..	..	1,635	43·9	59	1·6

Famine is unknown in the district, which usually produces more food-grain than is required for local consumption. The district is, however, during the months of the south-west monsoon to a great extent isolated. During the rest of the year communication by sea is easy and regular. Within the reach of the influence of the tide, the rivers are used for navigation, and great facilities for traffic up and down portions of the coast are afforded by the backwaters formed there. There is also a coast road, but though largely used it is difficult to keep in repair. On Mangalore, five out of seven well-traced ghât roads which communicate with the country above the ghâts converge, and on them there is much traffic.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

Taluks.	Number and area of villages.			Deduct area of			
	Ryotwar total.						
	Number.	Area.		Land not available for cultivation.	Forest.	Other land for which returns are not available.	Total.
		Government.	Minor inam.				
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.
Coondapoor	190	326,881	799	8,849	268,539	Nil.	277,388
Udipi	260	498,146	5,534	366,364	47,429		413,793
Mangalore	307	395,244	1,556	167,067	101,824		268,891
Uppinangadi	280	605,811	2,829	214,932	274,412		489,344
Kasaragod	247	658,955	1,525	117,462	431,127		548,589
Total ..	1,284	2,485,037	12,243	874,674	1,123,331		1,998,005

CROPPING

Taluks.	Cereals.		Pulses.			Fruit trees and	
	Paddy.	Others.	Horse-gram.	Black and green gram.	Others.	Cocoanuts.	Areca nuts.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Coondapoor	45,076	358	2,278	1,963	859	3,726	1,170
Udipi	102,787	638	5,231	5,828	900	5,550	555
Mangalore	144,423	421	3,220	7,801	28	5,008	1,235
Uppinangadi	82,094	478	264	409	1	50	2,673
Kasaragod	99,300	1,112	2,020	4,778	223	10,560	3,613
Total ..	473,680	3,007	13,013	20,779	2,011	24,894	9,246

AGRICULTURAL

Taluks.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.				
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bulls and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
Coondapoor	23,270	14,122	20,894	20,662	3,706	2,556	542
Udipi	42,062	44,979	44,023	39,415	4,863	2,204	1,189
Mangalore	36,435	47,101	35,089	33,071	3,393	2,166	3,351
Uppinangadi	34,155	19,652	24,310	24,514	4,331	4,293	1,208
Kasaragod	47,366	28,578	35,573	33,057	4,435	2,597	4,111
Total ..	183,288	154,432	159,889	150,719	20,728	13,816	10,401

DIX.

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FOR 1891–92.

Remainder.	Area in occupation.		Total land revenue excluding cesses.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head of population.	Taluks.
Arable area (Government and inam).	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Fallow.				
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		RS. A. P.	
50,292	44,059	4,697	2,48,508	120,268	2 1 1	Coondapoor.
89,887	79,384	9,262	3,65,311	253,717	1 7 0	Udipi.
127,909	102,780	12,338	3,47,131	278,908	1 3 11	Mangaloro.
119,296	59,781	7,140	1,70,505	118,807	1 7 0	Uppinangadi.
111,891	90,253	6,581	2,64,066	280,659	0 15 1	Kasaragod.
499,275	376,257	40,018	* 13,95,521	* 1,056,081	1 5 2	Total.

* Including 3,722, the population of Amindivi Island.

IN 1891–92.

vegetables. Others.	Condiments and spices.	Industrial crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total (first and second crop).	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cropped.	Taluks.
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
42	34	489	2	55,997	11,938	44,059	Coondapoor
1,068	321	1,356	80	124,314	44,930	79,384	Udipi.
197	630	1,401	393	164,757	61,977	102,780	Mangaloro.
712	4,947	1,617	93	93,338	33,557	59,781	Uppinangadi.
510	1,000	1,817	163	125,096	34,843	90,253	Kasaragod.
2,529	6,932	6,680	731	563,502	187,245	376,257	Total.

STOCK IN 1891–92.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Sugar mills.†	Boats.	Taluks.
20	..	17,426	471	169	1,294	Coondapoor.
43	1	63,612	883	136	1,602	Udipi.
101	..	69,710	1,079	156	1,640	Mangalore.
17	..	28,621	462	30	73	Uppinangadi.
30	..	62,637	661	184	665	Kasaragod.
211	1	242,006	3,556	675	5,274	Total.

† The sugar mills are usually hand mills.

REVENUE FOR

Fasli.	Assessment.			Remissions.		
	First and second crop and charge for water.	Charge on miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Occasional, i.e., due to season.		Fixed and other remissions.
				Waste.	Others.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67)	13,79,731	15,285	13,95,016	..	12,819	23,539
1277 (1867-68)	13,83,138	13,384	13,96,522	..	12,175	22,784
1278 (1868-69)	13,85,104	9,681	13,94,785	..	11,589	30,781
1279 (1869-70)	12,72,309	9,958	12,82,267	..	14,026	55,588
1280 (1870-71)	12,74,635	15,654	12,90,289	..	14,443	55,569
Average ..	13,38,983	12,792	13,51,775	..	13,010	37,652
1281 (1871-72)	12,75,496	11,645	12,87,141	..	14,605	55,453
1282 (1872-73)	12,76,657	10,211	12,86,868	..	14,905	55,575
1283 (1873-74)	12,78,066	10,574	12,88,640	3,375	11,936	55,612
1284 (1874-75)	12,81,171	15,488	12,96,659	3,451	11,305	56,001
1285 (1875-76)	12,82,882	20,446	13,03,328	3,168	11,410	56,094
Average ..	12,78,854	13,673	12,92,527	1,999	12,832	55,747
1286 (1876-77)	12,83,816	22,361	13,06,177	3,554	11,065	56,075
1287 (1877-78)	12,86,217	13,235	12,99,452	3,658	10,806	56,067
1288 (1878-79)	12,86,776	22,895	13,09,671	3,718	10,546	55,999
1289 (1879-80)	12,87,839	9,219	12,97,058	3,554	10,862	55,999
1290 (1880-81)	12,88,590	11,600	13,00,190	3,710	10,886	55,998
Average ..	12,86,647	15,862	13,02,509	3,639	10,833	56,027
1291 (1881-82)	12,89,234	21,751	13,10,985	3,925	11,149	55,974
1292 (1882-83)	13,69,561	14,242	13,83,803	4,179	11,441	55,963
1293 (1883-84)	13,62,774	9,921	13,72,695	4,337	11,934	47,585
1294 (1884-85)	13,69,392	5,825	13,75,217	5,487	8,190	56,545
1295 (1885-86)	13,71,480	5,151	13,76,631	5,797	8,485	58,098
Average ..	13,52,438	11,378	13,63,866	4,745	8,240	54,833
1296 (1886-87)	13,72,959	6,224	13,79,183	6,202	3,650	57,844
1297 (1887-88)	13,75,177	5,420	13,80,597	6,042	3,657	57,838
1298 (1888-89)	13,77,252	5,221	13,82,473	5,955	3,646	57,734
1299 (1889-90)	13,79,340	3,908	13,83,248	6,277	3,443	57,776
1300 (1890-91)	13,81,500	4,638	13,86,138	6,584	3,440	57,774
Average ..	13,77,245	5,083	13,82,328	6,212	3,567	57,793

A SERIES OF YEARS.

Total.	Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous (revenue).	Total revenue demand.	Deduction on account of beriz deductions for religious institutions.	Settled demand (ryotwar).	Fasli.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
36,358	13,58,658	24,444	13,83,102	..	13,83,102	1276 (1866–67).
34,959	13,61,563	31,962	13,93,525	..	13,93,525	1277 (1867–68).
42,370	13,52,415	54,226	14,06,641	..	14,06,641	1278 (1868–69).
69,614	12,12,653	44,577	12,57,230	..	12,57,230	1279 (1869–70).
70,012	12,20,277	42,512	12,62,789	..	12,62,789	1280 (1870–71).
50,662	13,01,113	39,544	13,40,657	..	13,40,657	Average.
70,058	12,17,083	40,873	12,57,956	..	12,57,956	1281 (1871–72).
70,480	12,16,388	49,518	12,65,906	..	12,65,906	1282 (1872–73).
70,923	12,17,717	49,951	12,67,668	..	12,67,668	1283 (1873–74).
70,757	12,25,902	61,676	12,87,578	..	12,87,578	1284 (1874–75).
70,672	12,32,656	36,147	12,68,803	..	12,68,803	1285 (1875–76).
70,578	12,21,949	47,633	12,69,582	..	12,69,582	Average.
70,694	12,35,483	59,811	12,95,294	..	12,95,294	1286 (1876–77).
70,531	12,28,921	52,743	12,81,664	..	12,81,664	1287 (1877–78).
70,263	12,39,408	48,732	12,88,140	..	12,88,140	1288 (1878–79).
70,415	12,26,643	33,485	12,60,128	..	12,60,128	1289 (1879–80).
70,594	12,29,596	39,649	12,69,245	..	12,69,245	1290 (1880–81).
70,499	12,32,010	46,884	12,78,894	..	12,78,894	Average.
71,048	12,39,937	36,744	12,76,681	..	12,76,681	1291 (1881–82).
71,583	13,12,220	38,230	13,50,450	72,141	12,78,309	1292 (1882–83).
63,856	13,08,839	55,698	13,64,537	73,636	12,90,901	1293 (1883–84).
65,222	13,09,995	43,933	13,53,928	73,650	12,80,278	1294 (1884–85).
67,380	13,09,251	45,205	13,54,456	73,725	12,80,731	1295 (1885–86).
67,818	12,96,048	43,962	13,40,010	58,630	12,81,380	Average.
67,696	13,11,487	43,772	13,55,259	73,961	12,81,298	1296 (1886–87).
67,537	13,13,066	51,251	13,64,311	73,994	12,90,317	1297 (1887–88).
67,335	13,15,138	38,205	13,53,343	74,033	12,79,310	1298 (1888–89).
67,496	13,15,752	42,899	13,58,651	74,145	12,84,506	1299 (1889–90).
67,798	13,18,340	40,954	13,59,294	74,131	12,85,163	1300 (1890–91).
67,572	13,14,756	43,416	13,58,172	74,053	12,84,119	Average.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Thermometrical Readings

Months.	1885.				1886.				1887.	
	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.
January	76·0	19·8	93·6	64·7	76·7	16·2	94·2	65·0	76·3	17·2
February	77·4	14·1	87·6	66·9	78·2	18·2	97·4	67·6	77·6	18·3
March	80·3	13·4	90·9	70·3	81·8	12·8	92·3	71·6	80·8	12·5
April	82·9	11·9	92·5	74·9	84·5	10·8	92·3	75·9	82·3	12·2
May	82·8	12·0	92·1	75·6	83·0	11·0	94·4	73·5	82·1	11·7
June	78·1	10·1	91·9	72·8	79·1	9·8	88·1	71·4	76·4	8·9
July	76·8	9·3	87·8	70·8	76·1	8·3	85·7	70·1	7·64	9·4
August	78·0	9·5	86·2	72·4	76·1	7·7	84·2	71·5	76·4	8·7
September	78·2	10·1	87·4	72·0	77·2	8·8	86·1	71·9	76·1	9·4
October	78·4	11·4	87·8	71·2	77·8	10·2	86 6	71·2	77·3	10·4
November	78·6	15·4	91·1	66·9	77·7	14·5	92·2	68·5	78·6	13·1
December	78·0	15·5	92·3	66·1	76·9	17·8	91·9	64·5	78·1	18·1
Average ..	78·8	12·7	..	..	78·8	12·2	..	..	78·2	12·5

Average Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	..	..	0·34	0·26	0·70	36·05	40·21	20·06	10·58	17·43	0·79	..	126·42
1871	4·93	0·56	0·49	1·65	9·22	39·99	48·28	16·62	15·33	8·06	2·98	0·07	148·18
1872	..	..	..	0·61	7·84	43·07	71·64	32·71	12·36	3·27	1·06	0·53	173·09
1873	..	0·47	..	1·87	7·55	40·83	28·05	16·20	11·57	7·85	0·04	0·45	114·88
1874	..	..	..	1·55	23·57	37·56	57·06	21·74	26·77	11·10	4·09	0·34	183·78
1875	..	..	0·09	0·59	2·14	31·07	40·17	25·16	10·79	3·58	0·79	0·19	114·57
1876	..	..	0·98	1·50	1·19	34·90	49·06	20·81	7·34	0·76	0·59	0·05	117·18
1877	..	..	..	1·29	1·20	41·28	23·71	33·92	19·20	11·98	1·48	0·92	134·98
1878	..	..	0·02	1·70	6·06	45·21	31·52	48·15	31·96	10·67	1·87	1·47	178·61
1879	..	..	0·34	0·71	26·12	34·57	28·03	33·57	8·11	9·54	2·17	0·19	143·35
1880	..	..	..	2·41	4·94	37·68	42·47	10·84	9·09	7·50	5·06	1·06	121·05
1881	..	..	0·19	0·48	5·02	22·97	15·61	34·07	10·25	2·75	7·63	0·02	98·99
1882	1·32	..	0·01	0·42	9·52	39·93	64·00	21·96	14·77	13·26	3·08	0·21	168·48
1883	..	..	0·03	2·91	3·29	35·83	56·73	28·29	12·35	11·98	3·24	0·83	155·48
1884	0·01	..	..	0·70	1·64	22·03	35·09	40·93	15·84	6·14	2·75	0·19	125·32
1885	..	..	0·12	0·03	1·95	47·17	44·87	26·99	6·07	10·78	1·63	2·12	141·73
1886	..	..	..	0·21	7·43	32·62	46·91	17·03	8·62	10·46	3·08	0·22	126·58
1887	..	..	0·06	1·62	2·10	51·90	40·14	16·15	12·35	18·61	5·58	0·04	148·55
1888	0·04	..	..	1·98	5·97	55·33	36·24	32·68	4·77	4·81	5·33	0·12	147·27
1889	0·14	..	..	1·05	5·20	61·21	40·67	29·63	14·80	13·86	0·64	1·68	168·88
Average—1870-89 ..	0·32	0·05	0·13	1·18	6·63	39·56	42·02	26·37	13·15	9·22	2·70	0·54	141·87
1890	..	0·03	0·44	2·31	4·37	37·13	53·36	20·70	5·66	6·49	2·49	0·29	133·27
1891	..	0·14	0·19	0·91	1·29	31·71	41 89	19·27	8·90	10·13	2·06	..	116·49
1892	..	..	0·01	4·53	17·87	14·82	68·03	39·69	13·95	14·19	2·72	0·08	175·89
1893	..	0·03	0·11	1·55	13·14	43·14	37·50	20·52	13·20	9·39	6·07	..	144·65

STATEMENTS.

AT MANGALORE FOR FIVE YEARS.

		1888.				1889.				
Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Months.
91·3	67·5	77·0	16·7	91·6	66·5	78·9	18·1	92·3	67·0	January.
97·8	67·5	77·9	14·9	93·8	67·5	80·8	15·0	93·8	71 4	February.
92 8	73·5	80·8	12·8	90·9	70·5	82·7	13·8	94·8	72·9	March.
91·2	71·9	83·2	10·8	92·2	72·8	85·3	11·9	93·3	74·9	April.
91·2	74·4	81·6	10·8	93·7	73·5	85·9	11·1	93·8	70·5	May.
89·6	70·8	77·2	8·9	88·8	70·5	78·9	9·4	87·8	70 5	June.
88·1	70·8	77·9	8·7	86·8	72·0	78·2	7·7	85·8	71·4	July.
86·0	71·3	76·6	8·6	85·1	72·2	78·7	8·7	85·3	70·0	August.
84·2	70·4	78·0	9·7	86·0	71·4	79·4	8·6	97·9	71·5	September.
89·2	70·5	80·4	12·0	93·5	71·9	78·7	11·2	87·8	67·5	October.
92·2	69·0	79·2	14·1	92·9	64·8	79·0	14·1	89·8	60·5	November.
91·8	65·5	77·8	18·7	93·4	61 9	77·9	17·6	91·8	64·0	December.
..	..	79·0	12·2	..	..	80·4	12·3	..	..	Average.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WET DAYS.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	..	..	1	1	3	26	30	27	18	22	5	..	138
1871	3	1	1	4	12	26	28	20	20	10	6	..	131
1872	..	..	..	1	3	22	29	27	18	8	2	1	111
1873	..	1	..	2	8	27	27	16	17	12	..	1	111
1874	..	..	..	2	17	27	30	22	24	12	4	1	139
1875	..	..	1	1	6	24	29	23	17	5	2	..	108
1876	..	..	2	2	3	22	30	28	13	2	1	..	103
1877	..	..	..	2	4	25	26	25	19	17	3	1	122
1878	..	..	..	1	7	23	24	26	27	12	3	1	124
1879	..	..	1	2	13	28	27	28	15	12	3	1	130
1880	..	..	..	2	5	27	30	18	19	8	7	2	118
1881	..	..	1	1	9	24	23	27	19	4	11	..	119
1882	2	..	..	1	9	24	31	21	18	11	4	..	121
1883	..	..	..	4	6	29	29	21	15	14	4	1	123
1884	..	..	..	1	3	18	27	29	24	10	4	1	117
1885	..	..	..	..	3	27	29	23	13	13	2	2	112
1886	..	..	..	1	10	25	27	24	14	15	3	1	120
1887	..	..	..	3	5	27	28	21	13	12	8	..	117
1888	..	..	..	3	8	27	29	29	10	8	6	..	120
1889	..	..	..	2	7	27	29	28	15	13	2	2	125
Average—1870-89 ..	..	..	..	2	7	25	28	24	18	11	4	1	120
1890	..	..	1	7	8	30	29	22	21	12	6	1	137
1891	..	..	..	2	3	22	28	26	16	12	4	..	113
1892	..	..	..	6	14	20	31	31	22	15	3	..	142
1893	..	..	..	2	12	25	30	26	16	13	6	..	130

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

VARIATIONS OF THE RAINFALL, 1870–89, IN INCHES.

Stations.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Coondapoor.	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	..	26·39	39·17	65·10	24·88	30·74	9·08	3·75	..	199 11
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·03	..	6·67	23 52	13·78	22·51	12·49	3·37	4·70	..	87·07
	Average	0 43	0·45	6·08	40·16	41 63	26 86	13 83	8·10	1 58	0·16	139·28
Udipi ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	0 17	19·81	31·22	71·14	24·27	31·48	9·78	3·80	0·63	192·30
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·25	0·28	5·34	20·41	10·40	26·94	10·53	4·49	5·03	..	83·67
	Average	0·21	0·43	5 52	39·59	40·97	26 70	13·19	8 30	1·68	0 36	136 95
Kárkala ..	Maximum, 1882 ..	3·30	..	13·90	53·55	81·05	28·85	22·95	19·90	6·87	..	230·37
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·25	0 70	6·35	27·50	19·79	42·10	12·65	3·60	8·20	..	121 14
	Average, 1880–89 ..	0 35	1·68	5 40	47·95	56·73	35 49	14·35	15·95	4·89	0·95	183·74
Beltangadi ..	Maximum, 1883 ..	..	3·62	4·90	41·20	74·00	38·52	19·37	18·95	7·72	1·15	209·43
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·82	1·15	2 74	22·09	30·35	39·48	13·00	3·00	9·06	..	121·69
	Average, 1880–89 ..	0 35	1·71	4 49	41·20	54 65	34 10	13 65	14·02	5·00	0·76	169·93
Bantvál ..	Maximum, 1889 ..	..	0·28	5·25	63·06	40·99	35·00	16·39	13·87	1·17	3·60	179·61
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·10	..	2·40	25·55	14·32	34·08	10·77	3·13	6 89	0·15	97·39
	Average, 1880–89 ..	0·08	0·52	3·72	39·78	43 28	25 57	10 97	9 14	3·64	0 97	137·67
Uppinangadi or Puttur.	Maximum, 1872 ..	..	1·65	10·45	39·30	80·25	35·10	19·55	4·20	3·10	1·05	194·95
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·30	0·69	4·90	29·83	15·78	41·29	8·69	2·14	10·35	..	104·97
	Average	0 91	2 15	6 42	36·83	43 59	27·20	13 37	11 32	4 21	0·93	146·93
Mangaloro ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	0·05	4·85	8·94	47·61	33·27	43·92	29 48	12·44	1·30	0·44	182·30
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	..	4·50	24·34	11·34	35·13	12·41	0·90	6·88	..	95·50
	Average	0·42	1·27	7·43	39 38	38 29	23·76	12·53	7·98	2·27	0 52	133 85
Kasaragod ..	Maximum, 1878 ..	..	2·12	9·20	54·55	29·20	43·74	31·33	10·50	5·83	2·57	189·13
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	0·03	6·39	22·30	12·20	31·62	6·95	1·85	7·35	..	90·24
	Average	0·51	1·14	7·87	38·50	35·91	22·03	11·14	7·63	2 86	0·37	127·98
Hosdrug ..	Maximum, 1888 ..	..	2·97	9·07	59·17	24·77	31·10	4·50	3·50	5·67	..	140·75
	Minimum, 1881 ..	..	1·50	5·87	20·18	12 55	33·48	4·72	2·28	10·20	..	90·78
	Average, 1880–89 ..	0·13	1·70	4·89	40·39	33·88	18·94	7·93	6·49	3 41	0·59	118·35
District ..	Maximum, 1874 ..	..	1·55	23·57	37·56	57·06	21·74	26·77	11·10	4·09	0 34	183·78
	Minimum, 1881 ..	0·19	0·48	5·02	22·97	15·61	34·07	10·25	2·75	7·63	0·02	98·99
	Average	0 50	1·18	6 63	39·56	42·02	26 37	13 15	9 22	2·70	0·54	141·87

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Rice ..	13·5	14·1	13·7	13·6	13·4	13·8	14·1	14·6	15 4	15·2	14·9	13·8	13·9	1874–75.
	13·7	13·8	13·8	14·0	14·5	14·8	14·7	14·3	13·8	13·0	12·5	12·4	13·8	1875–76.
	12·5	12·4	12·7	12·5	10·7	10 6	9·3	9·5	10·1	10·7	9·9	8·6	10·8	1876–77.
	8·3	7·7	7·7	8·5	9·0	10·8	11·7	11·1	9·9	9·4	9·4	9·6	9 5	1877–78.
	9·8	10·0	10·5	10·8	10·2	10·0	10·2	10·4	10·5	10·8	10·9	10·9	10 4	1878–79.
	10·9	11·0	11·2	11·2	11·4	11·7	12·8	12·9	13·0	12·9	12·3	11·9	12·0	1879–80.
	12·1	12·0	12·4	12·6	13·3	13·7	14·8	16·2	16·7	16·9	16·5	16·7	14·4	1880–81.
	17·0	16·2	16·4	17·0	15·7	15·5	16·5	16·8	17·3	17·7	16·9	15·7	16 4	1881–82.
	15·3	13·9	13·4	12·6	13·0	14·7	16·7	17·0	16·6	14·8	14·1	13·8	14·7	1882–83.
	13·6	13·4	13·9	15·0	14·9	15·9	15 4	14 0	13·9	15·7	13·9	13·7	14·3	1883–84.
	13·4	13·5	14 0	14·8	14·8	14 6	14·3	14 4	14·4	14·3	14·0	13·0	14·5	1884–85.
	13·6	13·6	13·5	13·3	13·3	13·8	14·8	14·8	15·1	15·1	15·1	14 7	14·5	1885–86.
	14·5	14·5	14·9	15·1	15·2	15·4	15·4	15·7	15·8	15·8	16·0	15·5	15·3	1886–87.
	15·3	15·5	15·4	15·4	15·2	15·3	15·7	15·5	15 7	15·8	15·8	15·6	15·5	1887–88.
	15·4	15·2	15·1	14·7	14·2	14·7	14·8	14·3	14·2	13 8	12·9	12·7	14 3	1888–89.
	12·1	12·0	11·2	11·3	13·1	14·1	13·7	14·0	14·1	14·1	13·9	13 8	13·1	1889–90.
	14·2	14·0	14·0	14·2	14·3	14·7	15·2	15·3	15 4	15·2	14 9	14 5	14·7	Average.*
	13·7	13·6	13·5	13·7	13·6	13·6	13·7	13·7	13 7	13·4	13·1	12·0	13·5	1890–91.
	11·4	11·3	11·0	10·8	11·8	12 9	12·6	12 2	11 9	11·9	11·9	11·9	11·8	1891–92.
	12·0	12·1	12·1	11·9	12·1	12 2	12·2	12·3	12·3	12·3	12·3	12·1	12·2	1892–93.
Ragi ..	20·1	20·6	20·6	21·0	22·8	23·2	24·2	23·4	22·8	22·4	21·2	20·9	21·9	1874–75.
	19·7	19·6	19·7	20·4	20·4	19·8	18·9	18·5	18·5	17·4	17·7	17·5	19·0	1875–76.
	16·0	16·0	15·0	16·5	12·7	11·5	10·6	10·7	10·9	10·9	11·0	9·8	13·2	1876–77.
	9·6	9·2	9·2	10·0	11·7	12·4	12·1	11·6	10·7	10·4	10·4	10·5	10·8	1877–78.
	10·4	10·8	10·9	11·3	12·6	12·1	10·8	12·1	12·9	13·7	14·3	14·1	12·4	1878–79.
	13·3	13·2	13·2	13·8	14·9	14·9	15·8	16·2	16·1	15·4	15·1	14 8	14·7	1879–80.
	14·3	14·3	14·2	14·1	16·6	10·5	21·2	21·4	20·1	21·7	22·0	21 7	18·5	1880–81.
	21·5	21·4	20·9	21·3	20·8	21·2	22·5	21·3	21·0	20·3	20·5	19·7	21·0	1881–82.
	18·7	17·6	17·8	17·5	19·1	20·2	21·3	21·2	20·4	19·6	18·4	18·4	19·2	1882–83.
	18·4	17·5	17·0	18·0	19·6	21·7	22·5	20·7	20·2	20·0	19·6	19·6	19·6	1883–84.
	19·3	19·2	19·2	20·3	20·8	20·9	20·6	20·3	19·6	19·2	18·9	18·9	20·4	1884–85.
	18·7	18·5	18·4	18·4	19·7	20·9	21·1	20·5	19·9	20·2	20·4	19·3	20·0	1885–86.
	19·0	18·8	18·8	19·9	21·0	22·3	22·9	22·7	22·6	22·4	23·0	22·6	21·3	1886–87.
	23·0	24·2	24·3	24·2	24·4	25·0	24·8	24·0	23·6	23·9	23·4	23 1	24·0	1887–88.
	23·5	23·5	23·2	22·9	23·0	22·8	23·2	23·4	23·0	22·2	21·7	21·3	22·8	1888–89.
	21·2	20·3	18·7	18·0	20·1	23·6	22·9	22·7	22·4	22·4	22·2	22·0	21·4	1889–90.
	19·8	19·5	19·3	19·5	20 5	21·8	22·3	21 8	21·3	21·2	21·0	20·7	20·8	Average.*
	21·9	21·2	21·1	21·8	21·9	21·8	20·8	20·5	19·5	19·3	19·6	19·0	20·7	1890–91.
	18·6	18·2	18·1	18·0	18·3	17·3	15·4	15·0	15·2	15·2	15·2	15·4	16 7	1891–92.
	15·4	15·6	15·8	16·8	18·8	19·1	18·7	18 1	18 0	18·0	17·9	17·6	17·5	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

The standard average price of rice for the district has been fixed at .. .. .. 14·8 } Seers
The warning rate of rice for the district has been fixed at .. .. 11·8 } per
The scarcity rate do. do. do .. .. 8·9 } rupee.

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS—*cont.*

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES AT EACH STATION IN THE DISTRICT.

Grains.	Coondapoor.	Udipi.	Kárkala.	Mangalore.	Bantvál.	Beltangadi.	Uppinangadi (Puttur).	Kasaragod.	Hosdrug.	Years (July to June).
Rice ..	14·5	15·0	14·7	13·6	13·9	14·6	13·8	..	11·2	1874–75.
	14·2	14·4	14·8	13·5	13 7	14·6	14·0	..	11·2	1875–76.
	11·8	11·2	11·9	10·1	10·3	10·5	10·2	10·3	9·9	1876–77.
	9·8	9·6	9·7	9·0	9·4	9·4	9·2	..	..	1877–78.
	10·5	10·4	10·9	9·7	10·2	10·9	10·5	..	..	1878–79.
	11·3	12·1	12·7	11·1	11·7	12 9	12·3	..	8·8	1879 80.
	13·8	14·9	15·4	13·5	14·2	15·7	14·6	..	8·8	1880–81.
	15·8	16·6	18·0	14·7	15·6	17·7	16·6	..	..	1881–82.
	15·4	14·8	16·1	12·6	14·2	15·5	14·5	..	11·8	1882–83.
	14·3	14·2	14·7	13·3	14·3	14·9	14·3	..	..	1883 84.
	14·8	14·7	15·3	13·7	14·2	14·8	14·1	..	..	1884–85.
	15·4	14·9	14·9	13·8	14·2	14 8	14·3	13·8	12·8	1885–86.
	16·1	15·2	15·8	15·6	15·7	16·3	15·9	13·9	13·5	1886–87.
	15·9	16·0	16·0	15·6	16 1	16·4	16·1	14·0	13·5	1887–88.
	15·4	14·4	14 9	14·2	14·7	15·5	14·9	13·0	12·0	1888–89.
	13·4	14·5	13·8	12·6	12·8	13·8	13·6	12·5	11·1	1889–90.
	14·7	15·5	14·1	13·0	13·2	13·9	13·8	11·7	11·2	1890–91.
	12·5	12·8	12·0	11·4	11·6	12·0	12·0	11·3	10·5	1891–92.
	13·2	13 8	12·6	11·7	11·7	12·0	12·6	11·4	10·6	1892–93.
Ragi ..	22·4	18·1	20·6	23·6	22·4	21·2	24·8	20·5	23·3	1874–75.
	18·5	16·3	16·9	19 7	17·6	17·8	21·2	19·3	24·0	1875–76.
	13·7	11·8	12·5	13·2	12·0	13·5	21·1	13·2	..	1876–77.
	8·5	10·2	10·7	11·2	10·1	..	..	11·7	15·7	1877–78.
	11·3	12·6	12·0	12·9	12·5	..	14·1	12 7	..	1878–79.
	15·1	15·5	16·0	15·1	14·7	13·5	14·9	13·8	12·2	1879–80.
	20·7	22 1	19·4	17·6	17 2	16·0	17·0	16 9	19·2	1880–81.
	21·4	21·0	21·4	21·0	20·8	17·1	20·7	21 0	24·5	1881–82.
	21·6	17·8	18·8	19·3	19 2	16·2	18·2	20·3	21·8	1882–83.
	19·1	17·3	19·0	21·1	20·9	18·3	20·0	19·1	21·4	1883–84.
	19·5	18·3	20·9	21·7	21·4	18·2	21·1	20·3	22·5	1884–85.
	20·8	17·2	19·3	19·7	21·3	18·1	19·6	20·6	23·5	1885–86.
	23·3	19·4	23·2	20·9	21·2	19·1	21·9	19·3	23·8	1886–87.
	24·7	21·8	25·4	23·9	25·9	21·8	24·0	23·3	25 1	1887–88.
	24·7	21·4	24·4	22·3	23·2	21·8	21·8	22·2	23·3	1888–89.
	21·9	19·4	21·3	21·5	22·7	20·7	21·6	20·7	22·8	1889–90.
	21·3	19·8	20·6	20 4	20·9	20·1	21·3	19·8	22·0	1890–91.
	16·9	16·1	16·4	16·9	16·7	15·7	17·1	17·0	17·5	1891–92.
	17·2	15·7	17·5	18·3	18·5	15·7	19·3	17·3	17·9	1892–93.

NILGIRIS.

THIS, the smallest district in the Presidency, consists of a mountain plateau lying at an average elevation of 6,500 feet and the south-east portion of the Wynaad which has an elevation of about 3,000 feet. It is bounded on the north by Mysore; on the east and south-east by Coimbatore; and on the south and west by Malabar. It has a gross area of only 957 square miles, of which about 200 belong to the Wynaad. It is divided for administrative purposes into three divisions, and the head-quarters of the district are situated at Ootacamund, where also the Government of the Presidency is located for several months in each year.

General features.—The "Nilgiri mountains rise abruptly for two-thirds of their total height, presenting from the plains below almost the aspect of a wall. The interior of the plateau consists chiefly of grassy, undulating hills divided by narrow valleys, each of which invariably contains a stream or a swamp." The surface of the plateau is much broken by lofty ridges and abrupt eminences. The highest peaks reach to over 8,000 feet; Dodabetta, the highest of all, being 8,760. The Wynaad is separated from the hill plateau by the valley of the Moyar, and consists of a series of broken valleys, once forest-clad throughout but now studded with plantations of coffee, &c. The plateau is chiefly grass land studded, in the hollows of the hill-sides, with small woods or *sholas*. On the Kundahs, these *sholas* increase in extent, and on the lower slopes there are dense forests of fine timber trees, such as sál, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, jack, black-wood and teak. On the higher ground large numbers of eucalyptus and acacias have been planted. In the Wynaad portion, there is about 150 square miles of forest.

The rivers of the district are the Moyar, which, with its tributary the Paikara, drains the northern slopes of the plateau, and joins the Bhavâni in the Coimbatore district. The latter river drains the Kundahs which form the south-west angle of the plateau. The Beypur river which rises but a short distance from the Paikara river drains towards the West Coast.

The rocks of which the Nilgiris consist are schistose or foliated, amongst which gneiss is the most known and most typical. The other rocks are alluvial deposits, small basaltic dykes, and some quartz veins. Granite is absent. The soils are for the most part thin on the higher portions, but, though wanting in lime, usually good, while on the lowerlying land deep rich loams are found, as well as, in some places, yellow ochreous clays and black peaty soils.

Climate.—The climate of the district proper is, for equality of temperature, for mildly invigorating qualities, and for great salubrity, almost unrivalled within the tropics. The average temperature is about 61°F., with a mean daily range of about 17°. The hottest months are April and May. During the colder months frost often occurs in the valleys. The average rainfall of the district is about 61 inches; but the fall was as low as 38·13 inches in 1876, and as great as 84·11 inches in 1882. In the Wynaad, however, on what may be regarded as the western slopes, the fall is much greater, averaging 157·2 inches at Devala in the Wynaad proper, and about 100 inches at Naduvattam, whilst the rest of the district receives less than 60 inches. The distribution is also greatly varied, for, whilst the whole of the western parts of the district receive the bulk of their rainfall before or during the south-west monsoon and in the central portion the fall from April to September accounts for over three-fifths of the annual fall, on the eastern side nearly half the fall is registered during the north-east monsoon, and in that, as well as in the central portion of the district, there is a good deal of rain between January and March. The distribution of the rainfall in different parts of the district is shown in the following table, in inches:—

Section of district.	Dry weather (January—March).	Hot weather (April and May).	South-west monsoon (June—September).	North-east monsoon (October—December).	Annual total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Wynaad, Daval	1·01	9·38	128·06	19·34	157·79
Do. Naduvattam	0·09	9·15	66·21	14·94	91·29
Nilgiris, Ootacamund	2·44	8·51	21·89	18·64	51·48
Do. Coonoor	3·38	8·41	16·44	26·79	55·02
District average ..	2·95	8·73	28·46	20·84	60·98

Agriculture.—In the table on the margin the average area of land sown in Government villages during each month of the year is shown. The figures indicate that the most important sowing season for the dry as well as for the wet land is from June to August. By the middle of August, 90 per cent. of the sowings will ordinarily have been brought to account.

Months.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
April ..	643	1,187	1,830
May ..	7,849	811	8,660
June ..	11,921	258	12,179
July ..	35,009	1,268	36,277
August ..	5,994	1,541	7,535
September ..	693	381	1,074
October ..	1,198	412	1,610
November ..	1,004	1	1,005
December ..	1,096	4	1,100
January ..	324	1	325
February ..	37	..	37
March ..	22	..	22
Total ..	65,790	5,864	71,654

The total area of the district is rather over 612·5 thousand acres, of which nearly one half is either occupied by forests or is otherwise not available for occupation. The arable area thus forms only about 53 per cent. of the total, and of this nearly 34 per cent. still remains unoccupied, whilst of the land actually held by private individuals about two-thirds usually lies uncultivated from year to year. The planters especially often hold large areas of land for grazing purposes, whilst in the Wynaad portion, the tenure is the same as in Malabar.

The arable farming of the district may be divided into two classes; that conducted chiefly by European planters, whose attention is devoted to the planting of coffee, tea and cinchona; and that carried on by the ordinary ryots. More than half the total area of crop grown in the district falls under the former category, the area under coffee being about 24,000 acres, under cinchona upwards of 10,000, and under tea upwards of 5,000 acres. In these industries a very large amount of capital is invested, and they afford employment to a large number of labourers, many of them coming from Mysore. The principal crops raised by the ryots are cereals, of which korali (*Selaria glauca*) and barley are the chief, whilst ragi is grown on a good extent in the Wynaad, and wheat on the plateau. In the latter area, a good deal of samai is also grown. Vegetable-growing, especially near the hill settlements, is practised to a considerable extent. Tree-growing is also a remunerative branch of agriculture. There are no irrigation works in the district, although some paddy is grown in parts.

The whole of the unappropriated area of the plateau and slopes form wide pasture grounds on which numerous cattle are maintained. The pasturage is coarse and innutritious and the climate of the western and northern tracts is so ungenial as to close them partially against herds for several months. Cattle raising is, however, the business of the Toda race, who maintain large herds of semi-wild buffaloes. The cattle generally are very inferior, owing to the poverty of the pasture and the difficulty of carrying the stock over the dry months of the year when no special fodder crops are raised for them. The agricultural returns show that about 95 head of cattle are maintained for each 100 acres actually cultivated, which is a comparatively low proportion for such a district. They also show that each pair of tilling cattle cultivate about 10 acres, and, considering the numbers of cart-bullocks that are included, this appears to be a very large area; but much of the coffee and tea plantations are not tilled by cattle power. Sheep and goats are not kept to any great extent, but the latter far exceed the former in number.

The people.—In 1891, the total population of the district amounted to 99,787 only. This represented an increase of 9·6 per cent. on the population ten years earlier when, before the transfer of the South-East Wynaad to the district, the population had shown an increase of 32·5 per cent. The smallness of the later increase is in a great measure due to the fact that between 1881 and 1891 the population of the transferred portion showed a small decrease, whilst on the plateau there was a moderate increase. Fluctuations in the Wynaad depend chiefly on the state of the planting industries. The table below shows the fluctuations of the population and its present distribution. So far as total area is concerned, it is sparse, but, as to the area cultivated, very considerable.

Taluks or divisions.	Population in 1891.			Loss or gain of population *per cent.* between		
	Per square mile of total area.	Per 1,000 acres.				
		Arable.	Cultivated.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891.	1871 and 1891.
Gúdalúr	106	308	1,363	+ 32·5*	— 0·2	50·3
Ootacamund	65				+ 11·9	
Coonoor	186				14·5	
Total ..	104				+ 9·6	

* Percentages shown are exclusive of the taluk of Gúdalúr added to the Nilgiris between the years 1871 and 1881.

The people of the district are chiefly (83·7 per cent.) Hindus, but these include four primitive or aboriginal tribes, the Todas, Kotas, Kurumbas and Irulas, whilst the bulk of the rest are Badagas, or Canarese immigrants from Mysore, and Tamils from the low country. Musalmans account for 4·6 per cent. and Christians for 11·65 per cent. of the people. The latter groups increased by 30·27 and 36·97 per cent. during the ten years ending 1891, whilst the Hindus only increased by 5·78 per cent. The parent tongue of about 30 per cent. of the people is Badaga, a dialect of Canarese, and of 14 per cent. more it is Canarese; Tamil is that of about 28 per cent., and Malayalam that of nearly 9 per cent.; English is that of nearly 3 per cent., and Hindustani that of nearly as many. Kurumba, Kota and Irula are the tongues of most of the remainder, and Toda that of only 736 persons. The district is remarkable for the small proportion of its female population, owing to the fact that so many persons are immigrants who do not bring their families with them. It is also noticeable for the large proportion—21·14 per cent.—of its urban population. This is wholly accounted for by the existence of the two hill stations of Ootacamund (15,053) and Coonoor (6,049) within the district. They are both municipal towns, and have incomes from local taxation of about Rs. 46,500 and Rs. 12,800, respectively. Both are much resorted to during the hot-weather months by visitors from the plains, and the former is the seat of the Government of the Presidency at that season. Rather more than half the Musalman and Christian populations of the district are to be found in these towns, but only 15·5 per cent. of the Hindus, who are chiefly rural in their occupations.

Owing to the existence of a large Badaga population, the proportion of the cultivating castes—38 per cent.—in this district is most exceptionally high, whilst the labouring castes—Holeyas, Paraiyans and Paniyans—are also more numerous than usual. Forest or hill tribes, more than half of whom are Kotas, account for as many as 7·75 per cent. of the whole population, as compared with a general Presidency average of only 1·3 per cent. These circumstances together account for the fact that over 70 per cent. of the people belong to agricultural castes, tribes or races. Shepherds, who in the census were classed as an industrial caste, are very scarce, and altogether the industrial group has barely one-fifth of the usual strength. Professionals, such as priests and writers, are also scarce, and the commercial group is weaker than usual. The indefinite group, however, is much larger than usual, chiefly owing to the existence of large numbers of Native Christians and of Europeans and Eurasians. Looking, however, to the occupations on which the people depend for support, the excessive strength of the agricultural class disappears, and the most noticeable features are the large percentage (8·4) who live by personal service and the very considerable proportions depending on Government service (3·3 per cent.) and on commerce (3·86 per cent.), as well as the number whose means of subsistence is indefinite (11·58 per cent.). Industrial pursuits support only 11·75 per cent. of the people. The indefinite group includes a large number of general labourers, as well as a considerable proportion of road labourers. If the former be included with the agricultural class, that class accounts for 66·9 per cent. of the people which is about an average proportion, but, in the class itself, 55·7 per cent. of the people are dependent on the wages of labour for others, which is a proportion not found anywhere else in the Presidency, but is explicable by the peculiar circumstances of this small district. Otherwise, the class is noticeable for the extremely small number of tenants of land owned by others, although the proportion of land-owners is also smaller than elsewhere except in the West Coast districts.

No famine has ever been known in the district, but the rise of prices in the plains owing to dearth there is felt here, and that, if great, inflicts severe distress on the poorer classes. The district is easily accessible from the plains by means of the ghât roads, of which the Coonoor ghât from the Méttupálaiyam terminus of the Madras Railway is the chief, and up which a mountain railway is in course of construction. This road leads to Ootacamund and thence westward to Gúdalúr in the Wynaad. Feeders branch from this trunk line, and it also connects with the Segur ghât road into Mysore and the Sissapara pass on the south-west. There is also a ghât road leading down from the Wynaad into Malabar.

APPEN

STATISTICAL TABLE

District.	Number and area of villages exclusive of Tributary States.								Deduct	
	Ryotwari.		Inam.		Zemindari.		Total.		Poramboke or land reserved for public or communal purposes.	Forest.
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.		
		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Nilgiris	52	612,627	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	52	612,627	42,862	246,352

CROPPING.

District.	Cereals.							Pulses.	Vegetables and fruit trees.	
	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Korali.	Ragi.	Samai.	Others.		Potatoes.	Others.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Nilgiris	5,661	1,489	3,527	8,684	2,137	5,977	370	613	2,032	465

AGRICULTURAL

District.	Working cattle.		Breeding stock.			
	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Bulls and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.
Nilgiris	12,199	2,691	18,636	15,109	12,758	8,744

DIX.

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FOR 1891-92.

area of		Remainder.	Area in occupation.		Percentage of total arable area occupied.	Total land revenue, excluding cesses.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Incidence of land revenue per head.	District.
Zemindari and other land for which returns are not available.	Total.	Arable area.	Cultivated (actually cropped).	Current fallow.					
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		RS.		RS. A. P.	
Nil.	289,214	823,413	73,243	134,450	64·2	1,39,251	99,797	1 6 4	Nilgiris.

Condiments and spices.	Industrial crops.				Miscellaneous crops.		Total area of first and second crops.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cropped.	District.
	Coffee.	Tea.	Cinchona.	Others.	Blue gums.	Others.				
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
713	24,073	5,292	10,373	113	4,544	147	76,210	2,967	73,243	Nilgiris.

STOCK IN 1890-91.

Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	District.
8,060	1,461	84	5,335	807	Nilgiris.

HOLDINGS AND REVENUE

Fasli.	Extent of holdings.				Assessment.			
	Dry.	Wet.	Miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Charge on miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1276 (1866-67)	55,945	159	Not available.	56,104	25,400	360	Not available.	25,760
1277 (1867-68)	57,279	159		57,438	27,624	360		27,984
1278 (1868-69)	58,947	40		58,987	30,427	90		30,317
1279 (1869-70)	59,428	40		59,468	30,530	90		30,620
1280 (1870-71)	59,636	40		59,676	30,859	90		30,949
1281 (1871-72)	60,510	40	598	61,148	31,668	90	693	32,451
1282 (1872-73)	62,816	40	1,730	64,586	33,214	90	3,459	36,763
1283 (1873-74)	67,010	40	5,108	72,158	41,091	90	9,348	50,529
1284 (1874-75)	67,602	40	1,606	69,248	41,846	90	1,802	43,738
1285 (1875-76)	79,902	40	604	80,546	46,020	90	693	46,803
1286 (1876-77)	88,464	1,274	2,177	91,915	61,350	3,382	3,798	68,530
1287 (1877-78)	91,191	2,305	14	93,510	62,152	3,458	28	65,638
1288 (1878-79)	92,781	2,360	311	95,452	62,043	3,547	356	65,946
1289 (1879-80)	92,287	2,355	91	94,733	61,680	3,547	1,812	67,239
1290 (1880-81)	94,169	2,300	35	96,504	62,626	3,472	695	66,793
1291 (1881-82)	96,203	2,283	774	99,260	64,227	3,452	6,248	73,927
1292 (1882-83)	111,922	2,203	..	114,125	76,777	3,836	1,626	81,739
1293 (1883-84)	132,584	2,115	..	134,699	96,585	3,346	39,718	1,39,649
1294 (1884-85)	139,847	2,086	..	141,933	1,03,924	3,323	14,395	1,21,642
1295 (1885-86)	139,890	3,088	..	142,978	1,04,767	3,761	3,760	1,12,288
1296 (1886-87)	179,508	7,759	..	187,267	1,17,743	16,226	529	1,34,498
1297 (1887-88)	179,522	7,730	1,219	188,471	1,17,865	16,156	4,919	1,38,940
1298 (1888-89)	179,588	7,404	259	187,251	1,17,440	15,535	898	1,33,873
1299 (1889-90)	199,718	7,007	657	207,382	1,21,405	14,724	1,506	1,37,635
1300 (1890-91)	200,483	6,858	906	208,247	1,22,683	14,492	2,164	1,39,339

N.B.—The transfer of the Wynaad portion to the district in and the introduction of the new survey areas more recently prevent any useful comparisons being made.

METEOROLOGICAL

Thermometrical Readings

Months.	1885.				1886.				1887.			
	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.
January	54·2	23·7	70·7	34·2	56·3	18·8	69·6	38·9	56·9	23·7	73·1	38·8
February	58·4	22·7	74·4	42·8	59·2	23·6	78·2	39·7	58·1	25·4	77·1	39·6
March	61·7	20·5	76·0	46·9	63·3	21·3	78·0	46·1	62·6	20·7	77·1	47·3
April	64·9	21·0	78·5	50·7	66·5	20·7	80·9	52·8	63·7	18·3	80·2	50·6
May	65·7	17·1	80·1	54·7	65·3	15·4	80·4	54·8	64·9	18·5	79·6	50·5
June	63·1	11·7	76·2	56·5	63·7	14·7	76·0	51·8	62·0	11·7	75·5	53·5
July	62·7	13·2	75·5	53·6	62·6	10·9	74·9	54·8	62·0	11·7	73·8	53·8
August	62·3	15·4	74·5	52·0	62·1	11·6	74·2	52·8	62·1	14·4	74·0	51·4
September	62·2	16·7	75·7	49·8	62·3	14·6	74·5	48·3	61·6	16·3	76·0	49·1
October	61·3	13·2	73·4	51·9	61·1	15·0	74·6	48·3	60·1	12·3	74·6	49·4
November	58·5	15·2	72·1	41·9	58·5	16·2	70·5	42·0	58·6	12·5	69·1	38·2
December	57·8	15·0	75·8	42·5	56·2	18·4	70·7	37·3	56·3	13·7	69·1	37·9
Average ..	61·1	17·1	..	..	61·4	16·8	..	..	60·7	16·6	..	..

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Remissions.			Net demand (current).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total settled land revenue demand.	Fasli.
Due to season.	Fixed and other.	Total.				
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
..	..	1,109	24,651	4,256	28,907	1276 (1866-67).
..	..	875	27,109	7,358	34,467	1277 (1867-68).
59	884	943	29,574	11,865	41,439	1278 (1868-69).
59	1,083	1,142	29,478	12,866	42,344	1279 (1869-70).
70	1,033	1,103	29,846	10,436	40,282	1280 (1870-71).
328	6,670	7,008	25,443	11,038	36,481	1281 (1871-72).
15	11,177	11,192	25,571	5,958	31,529	1282 (1872-73).
126	17,264	17,390	33,139	9,107	42,246	1283 (1873-74).
98	9,344	9,442	34,269	11,753	46,049	1284 (1874-75).
..	8,176	8,176	38,627	8,574	47,201	1285 (1875-76).
2,173	7,118	9,291	59,239	12,614	71,853	1286 (1876-77).
..	6,770	6,770	58,868	13,577	72,445	1287 (1877-78).
..	4,923	4,923	61,023	26,456	87,479	1288 (1878-79).
..	4,247	4,247	62,992	13,187	76,179	1289 (1879-80).
..	3,310	3,310	63,483	18,027	81,510	1290 (1880-81).
..	3,241	3,241	70,686	16,941	87,627	1291 (1881-82).
..	3,163	3,163	78,576	11,040	89,616	1292 (1882-83).
..	4,236	4,236	1,35,413	23,189	1,58,602	1293 (1883-84).
..	3,657	3,657	1,17,985	18,942	1,36,927	1294 (1884-85).
..	3,523	3,523	1,08,765	6,655	1,15,420	1295 (1885-86).
..	12,310	12,310	1,22,188	2,145	1,24,333	1296 (1886-87).
..	9,345	9,345	1,29,595	4,588	1,34,183	1297 (1887-88).
..	6,785	6,785	1,27,088	4,476	1,31,858	1298 (1888-89).
..	3,600	3,602	1,34,033	3,241	1,37,274	1299 (1889-90).
..	4,547	4,547	1,34,792	5,157	1,39,949	1300 (1890-91).

STATEMENTS.

AT WELLINGTON FOR SIX YEARS.

1888.				1889.				1890.				Months.
Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	Mean temperature.	Mean range.	Highest temperature.	Lowest temperature.	
54·5	20·4	71·2	38·2	59·1	25·0	75·7	39·0	55·1	24·5	76 5	36·2	January.
57·8	25·1	73·6	38·1	60·4	25·9	75·6	39·2	58·4	23·1	75·5	40·0	February.
62·5	21·7	78·8	45·4	64·1	21·3	78·8	47·9	62·4	20·1	80·2	47·7	March.
66·9	19·7	81·2	49·9	66·4	19·4	81·4	53·2	64·2	19·6	78·2	52·2	April.
65·7	15·7	79·0	54·5	67·7	18·5	80·4	53·9	66·2	19·5	80·2	54·7	May.
66·4	14·1	79·0	55·8	65·6	13·5	78·8	56·6	62·7	13·8	76·6	52·2	June.
65·9	14·0	78·6	57·0	63·8	12·3	75·2	53·6	62·4	14·9	76·1	52·5	July.
65·2	14·3	77·6	53·2	64·1	13·2	74·0	54·1	61·4	13·3	73·8	49·2	August.
63·8	16·0	77·9	52·4	63·2	13·9	74·4	52·4	61·5	16·3	75·8	46·4	September.
61·8	13·5	71·4	51·5	61·0	16·0	71·0	42·2	59·6	15·2	73·0	49·0	October.
60·5	14·8	71·0	39·0	58·6	17·4	70 8	39·2	57·7	18·3	71·0	40·1	November
57·2	18·7	71·9	38·0	57 7	21·1	75·2	38·2	55·7	20·3	71·2	41·2	December.
62·4	17·3	..	..	62·3	18·1	..	..	60·6	18·2	..	..	Average.

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

Average Rainfall of the District in Inches.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870	No record.			2·39	3·09	7·52	5·06	6·33	2·04	10·10	1·69	1·11	..
1871	1·95	0·60	1·55	7·39	3·01	4·47	2·64	3·76	6·26	15·55	10·63	1·54	59·35
1872	0·04	0·49	0·30	4·78	3·10	4·51	5·72	4·42	9·90	3·71	14·76	4·31	56·04
1873	..	8·26	..	3·06	10·35	2·46	3·68	4·08	5·56	10·51	5·36	1·75	55·07
1874	0·14	1·41	1·01	3·19	8·90	6·42	3·96	3·11	5·17	11·88	5·18	2·30	52·67
1875	0·77	0·05	1·36	2·66	4·98	5·90	2·79	1·55	4·23	9·73	9·38	4·11	47·51
1876	..	..	2·97	3 50	5·68	2·14	4·51	4·12	3·30	6·63	3·42	1·86	38·13
1877	..	0·61	4·88	2·34	3·98	9·68	1·77	4·66	9·77	13·54	9·29	7·90	68·42
1878	0·81	..	2·58	3·51	4·87	3·89	4·85	8·92	7·22	5·50	4·48	4·34	50·97
1879	0·06	1·87	1·85	2 67	7·46	3·63	9·57	3·36	4·46	10·43	5·83	2·69	53·88
1880	0·93	0·68	0·23	4·95	6·03	5·44	4·55	5·47	3·18	11·16	13·91	4·88	61·41
1881	0·68	0 21	5·70	0·74	5·99	3 75	6·11	7·06	4·83	5·21	10·33	1·92	52·53
1882	1 39	..	0·19	2·03	6·48	10·94	28·99	9·27	5·84	9·02	8·55	1·41	84·11
1883	0·17	0·04	3·18	2·22	5·18	6·29	10·66	9·78	2·85	9·87	7·18	4·64	62·06
1884	0·39	0·03	0·09	1·90	4·06	6·06	8·85	12·57	7·99	19·28	7·76	3·62	72·10
1885	0·01	0 12	0·85	1·50	3·29	11·90	16·70	9·69	5·88	11·32	7·80	8·79	77·85
1886	0·29	..	0·80	1·80	9·61	11·61	19·14	11·83	9·41	6·80	3·78	0 91	75·98
1887	0·03	0·61	2·47	3·92	3 51	13·63	11·17	4·61	6·49	11·93	8·07	5·52	71·96
1888	0·61	0·02	0·34	3·83	7·63	9·79	8·57	7·41	7·04	5·62	6·89	2·43	60·18
1889	0·33	0·08	2·17	4·51	4·63	7·44	15·71	12·68	11·10	12·62	3·21	3·04	77·52
Average—1870–89 ..	0·45	0·79	1·71	3·14	5·59	6·87	8·73	6·73	6·13	10·02	7·37	3·45	60·98
1890	0 69	2·59	2·69	6·03	5·36	9·06	10·54	6·12	4·38	8·87	3·68	2·46	62·47
1891	1·50	4·91	1·09	4·75	4·27	6·70	18·84	6·71	2·09	23·14	3·47	2·46	79·93
1892	0·01	0·73	0 28	5·48	4·85	6·03	13·59	9·57	4·24	9·84	2·01	2·14	58·77
1893	0·35	3·99	7·04	2 33	6·21	11·60	12·37	9·39	7·02	11·83	12·57	0·10	84·80

Average Number of Wet Days.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1886*	1	..	2	3	10	12	20	17	16	11	5	2	99
1887	..	1	3	8	8	17	15	11	10	16	13	8	110
1888	1	..	1	5	13	13	11	12	12	9	10	4	91
1889	1	..	3	7	8	13	18	17	18	13	5	5	108
1890	2	2	6	11	12	17	17	18	13	15	8	3	124
1891	1	5	2	6	8	13	16	9	5	20	6	5	96
1892	..	2	1	10	11	12	16	17	8	15	3	3	98
1893	1	3	7	5	11	15	18	12	10	18	15	..	115

* No earlier records available to allow of average being struck.

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS—*cont.*

VARIATIONS OF THE RAINFALL, 1870–89, IN INCHES.

Recording stations.	Year or period.	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Devala ..	Maximum, 1889 ..	..	6·22	3·93	23·65	54·92	40·35	31·77	34·73	1·52	1·21	198·30
	Minimum, 1887 ..	1·08	4·72	2·01	36·09	27·59	14·82	20·25	12·39	7·82	0·31	127·08
	Average, 1884–89..	0·41	3·90	5·54	35·50	38·90	31·60	20·26	15·13	4·44	1·52	157·20
Gúdalúr ..	Maximum, 1882 ..	..	0·02	4·50	12·61	79·30	21·50	14·55	13·05	2·72	0·22	148·46
	Minimum, 1878 ..	0·15	0·30	6·87	7·50	7·10	16·60	11·60	7·80	0·60	0·75	59·27
	Average, 1877–89..	0·90	2·86	5·72	16·20	24·82	14·62	8·23	7·31	3·08	1·21	84·95
Naduvattam ..	Maximum, 1882 ..	1·05	1·21	9·32	34·70	94·70	17·84	12·41	12·20	5·71	0·11	189·25
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·75	1·87	7·49	20·34	18·25	17·58	6·07	0·57	2·78	2·20	77·90
	Average, 1882–89..	1·05	2·89	6·32	19·55	35·29	19·85	9·26	9·38	4·25	2·07	109·91
Pyakara ..	Maximum, 1883 ..	2·35	0·45	6·62	26·81	52·12	13·37	0·01	11·04	7·32	..	130·09
	Minimum, 1888 ..	0·10	3·26	8·23	8·99	9·93	10·29	5·53	1·25	3·85	3·07	54·50
	Average, 1882–89..	1·02	3·25	6·40	12·00	20·24	12·34	6·54	9·25	6·08	2·17	79·29
Ootacamund ..	Maximum, 1882 ..	2·98	6·27	9·19	12·27	17·65	5·69	3·71	9·53	7·08	..	74·37
	Minimum, 1876 ..	2·82	1·72	4·57	1·72	6·81	3·99	1·50	1·66	0·26	0·11	25·16
	Average	1·73	3·01	6·48	5·22	5·96	4·91	4·42	8·14	5·32	1·78	46·77
Kaity ..	Maximum, 1877 ..	8·69	2·96	4·75	4·81	3·43	1·94	16·19	12·63	9·70	8·20	73·30
	Minimum, 1876 ..	3·50	3·43	5·76	3·19	3·78	4·53	2·71	3·55	1·85	1·22	33·52
	Average, 1871–89..	2·97	2·82	5·60	4·37	4·72	4·82	6·32	9·01	5·54	2·85	49·02
Kilkundahs ..	Maximum, 1886 ..	1·32	1·62	7·15	28·28	38·34	12·16	9·12	4·70	2·02	0·15	105·86
	Minimum, 1878 ..	..	..	..	2·15	1·65	6·60	6·25	6·90	7·55	7·40	38·50
	Average, 1871–89..	2·71	1·99	5·63	6·47	8·91	4·71	4·83	10·68	8·82	3·97	58·72
Wellington ..	Maximum, 1885 ..	1·38	1·39	2·59	4·87	3·06	3·35	9·11	11·61	11·00	13·55	61·91
	Minimum, 1876 ..	3·46	9·34	6·22	2·67	3·33	3·10	2·39	5·56	2·43	2·27	40·77
	Average, 1871–89..	3·55	3·68	4·24	3·30	3·27	3·89	5·62	9·59	8·13	4·31	49·58
Coonoor ..	Maximum, 1877 ..	7·45	4·65	2·70	2·60	1·45	2·72	9·95	18·80	13·96	19·70	83·98
	Minimum, 1879 ..	6·71	0·37	2·21	3·98	4·43	0·98	2·40	15·95	7·57	3·09	47·69
	Average, 1871–89..	5·06	3·50	6·82	2·67	2·94	3·74	5·60	11·94	12·59	7·97	60·83
Kotagiri ..	Maximum, 1885 ..	1·10	1·65	6·50	6·30	5·70	5·55	9·95	14·20	11·40	10·60	72·95
	Minimum, 1882 ..	..	2·13	..	..	8·20	6·01	0·12	10·72	17·36	1·00	45·54
	Average, 1880–89..	2·16	2·98	5·24	2·27	4·18	4·61	4·88	12·43	11·09	4·54	54·38
Kodanad ..	Maximum, 1880 ..	1·07	6·35	14·71	3·40	3·74	8·57	4·22	13·24	16·43	5·82	77·55
	Minimum, 1876 ..	1·12	2·60	10·50	0·55	2·51	4·93	6·32	3·38	2·99	0·47	35·37
	Average, 1871–89..	3·01	2·27	7·41	3·69	4·65	4·26	6·29	11·70	8·72	4·23	56·23
District ..	Maximum, 1882 ..	1·58	2·03	6·48	10·94	28·99	9·27	5·84	9·02	8·55	1·41	84·11
	Minimum, 1876 ..	2·97	3·50	5·68	2·14	4·51	4·12	3·36	6·63	3·42	1·86	38·13
	Average	2·95	3·14	5·59	6·87	8·73	6·73	6·13	10·02	7·37	3·45	60·98

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.

Average Monthly Prices for the whole District.

Grains.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Annual average.	Years (July to June).
Rice, second sort.	9·3	9·2	9·5	9·1	9·2	9·9	9·8	10·2	11·0	11·1	10·9	10·4	10·0	1874–75.
	10·4	10·5	10·3	10·1	9·4	9·7	10 1	9·8	9·7	10·0	10·4	9·8	10·0	1875–76.
	9·5	9·1	8·7	7·8	6·4	6·5	6·7	7·4	7·6	7·5	7·4	6·6	7·6	1876–77.
	5 5	5·6	5·3	6·0	6·4	7·0	7·7	7·3	6·8	6·8	6 9	6·7	6·5	1877–78.
	6·7	6·9	7·1	7·4	7·5	7·6	8·1	8·9	9·0	9·2	9·0	8·9	8·1	1878–79.
	8·7	9·0	9·2	9·0	9·4	10·1	10·2	10·4	10·4	10·1	10·4	10·2	9·8	1879–80.
	10·3	10·3	10·1	10·3	10·3	10·5	11·5	12·0	11·8	12·1	12·2	12·1	11·1	1880–81.
	11·9	10·8	11·0	11·3	11·1	11·1	11·4	11·8	11·9	11·8	11·6	11·4	11·5	1881–82.
	11·2	11·3	11·0	11·0	10·8	11·4	12 0	12·3	11·6	11 6	12 0	12·2	11·6	1882–83.
	12·1	12·4	12·4	12·6	11·1	11·9	12 3	12·0	12·0	11·9	10·9	12·0	12·0	1883–84.
	11·4	11·2	10·4	10·7	10·5	10·7	9·9	10 7	10·8	10·6	10·7	10·4	10·7	1884–85.
	10·5	10·7	10·5	10·4	10·4	10·2	11·3	11 3	12·4	12·9	12·8	11 8	10·8	1885–86.
	10·7	10·9	11·2	11·3	11·5	12·0	12 2	12·1	12·6	12·0	12·0	12·0	11·7	1886–87.
	12·0	11·3	11 8	12·9	11·5	11·7	11·7	12·2	12·4	12·4	12·1	11·4	11·9	1887–88.
	11 5	11·6	11·2	11·1	10·6	10 9	11·0	11·1	11·6	11·2	11·3	11·2	11·2	1888–89.
	10·4	10·6	10 5	10·5	10·5	9 8	10·6	10·8	10·8	10·7	10·0	9·6	10·4	1889–90.
	11·2	11·1	11·0	11·1	10 8	11·0	11·4	11·7	11·8	11·7	11·6	11·4	11·3	Average.*
	9·9	9·8	9·9	9·9	9·5	9·6	9·8	9·8	9·6	9·8	9·7	9·3	9·7	1890–91.
	9 2	9·0	8 7	7·9	8·0	7·8	8·0	8·0	8·2	8·2	8·1	8·1	8·3	1891–92.
	8·2	8·2	8·2	8 2	8·2	8·5	9·1	9·3	8·9	9·2	9·4	9·2	8·7	1892–93.
Ragi	16 6	16·8	17·8	18·7	18·2	18·2	18·9	18·8	19·2	18·3	18·7	18·1	18·2	1874–75.
	18·1	18·3	17·2	16·2	16·1	15·7	15·8	18·5	15·6	16·3	16·6	16·4	16·5	1875–76.
	14·2	14·9	13·9	12·2	10·1	8·4	8·4	8·7	8·8	8·7	8·7	8·0	10·7	1876–77.
	6·6	6·4	6·7	7·5	8·3	9·2	10·8	9·4	8·5	8·3	7·8	8·4	8·2	1877–78.
	8 2	8·5	10·1	13·3	14·5	14·7	13·9	14·7	15·7	16·4	16·1	15·0	14·0	1878–79.
	15 5	16·1	17·2	16·8	16·7	17 5	17·6	17·3	17·5	17·7	17·2	15·8	16·9	1879–80.
	17·0	17·8	18·2	17·9	18·9	18·8	20·8	21·2	21·7	22·3	23·6	23·7	20·2	1880–81.
	20·9	18·7	20·1	20·8	20·1	21·9	22·5	22·5	21·9	21·3	21·0	20·3	21·2	1881–82.
	20·5	20·1	20·2	21·2	21·3	21·9	23·4	23·1	22·6	22·6	23·3	22·4	21·9	1882–83.
	23·3	23 1	22·8	23·3	23·0	23·6	24·3	22·9	22·6	23·1	21·7	22·5	23·0	1883–84.
	20·5	19·8	19·0	18·4	18·8	19·8	16·2	17·2	16·9	17·2	17 6	17·5	18·4	1884–85.
	17·9	18·4	18·6	18·1	18·5	18·7	20·9	21·1	21·7	22·9	22·7	21·2	19·2	1885–86.
	18·8	19 6	20 1	20·7	21·4	21·8	22·2	23·0	23·8	23·6	23·4	22·9	21·8	1886–87.
	23·4	21 8	23·4	23·6	23·1	23·4	23·5	23·6	23·7	22·0	22·3	21·5	23·1	1887–88.
	20·1	21·5	24·0	20·3	20·5	21·4	21·1	20·5	22·8	22·2	22·6	22·2	21·6	1888–89.
	21·8	22·3	22·1	22·3	22·8	22·5	23·2	23·1	22·9	22·0	21·4	22·0	22·4	1889–90.
	20·4	20·3	20·6	20·7	20·8	21·4	21·8	21·8	22·1	21·9	22·0	21·6	21·3	Average *
	21·6	21·4	22 0	22·0	21·0	21·0	20·4	18·6	19·0	19·2	19·1	18·4	20·3	1890–91.
	17·6	18·0	16·1	14·2	13·7	12·0	11·2	11·5	12·2	21·7	13·0	13·6	13·8	1891–92.
	14·0	15·0	15·7	16·5	17·2	15·3	16·7	17·0	16·7	16·7	17·0	17·2	16·2	1892–93.

* For the ten years ending June 1890.

Average Annual Prices at each station in the District.

Years (July to June).	Ootacamund.	Coonoor.	Gódalúr.	Ootacamund.	Coonoor.	Gódalúr.
	Rice, second sort.			*Ragi.*		
1874–75	9 6	9·9	..	17·1	18·5	..
1875–76	9·8	9·8	..	15·1	16·5	..
1876–77	7·7	7·4	..	10·3	10·8	..
1877–78	6·6	6·6	5·6	8·0	8·5	7·4
1878–79	7·9	7·8	8·1	12·0	13·9	16·0
1879–80	9·2	9·7	10·6	15·1	15·7	20·3
1880–81	10 8	11·0	11·3	17·2	18 6	25·4
1881–82	11·9	11·7	10·4	20·7	21·4	20·4
1882–83	11·4	11·7	11·1	21·6	21·8	21·8
1883–84	11·7	11 6	12·6	21·4	22·3	25·7
1884–85	10·6	10·8	11·0	17·6	18·7	18 6
1885–86	10·6	10·8	11·0	17·7	18·8	20·2
1886–87	11·7	11·4	12·2	20·4	21·2	24·4
1887–88	12·4	11·6	12·0	21·9	21·2	27·8
1888–89	11·2	11·3	11·2	20·2	20·4	24·3
1889–90	10·1	10 3	10 8	20·1	20·1	27·0
1890–91	9·5	9·5	10·2	18 2	17·8	25·0
1891–92	8·4	8·3	8·1	13·1	12·6	15·7
1892–93	8·4	8·2	9·6	15·5	13·4	19·9

The standard prices of rice for the district have been fixed at .. .. 11·0 } Seers
The warning rates do. do. do. .. .. 8·8 } per
The scarcity rates do. do. do. .. .. 6·6 } rupee.